

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette.

Vol. I.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1821.

[No. 2]

General Summary of Events.

ASIA.

Massacre at Manila.—In addition to the melancholy details which we have already published of this barbarous and bloody affair, we have received a list of the unfortunate victims who were executed for destruction on this occasion. It was obtained by Captain Hedges, of the *Philippine*, from H. M. Ship *Danube*, with which the ship is on her voyage from the Eastward, and may therefore be relied on as correct. The Honorable Captain Gardner of the *Danube*, has been informed, and that ship was to proceed to Madras and Trincomalee, Lieutenant Collier, the First Lieutenant of the *Discovered Frigate*, being appointed to the acting command. The names of the unfortunate sufferers are as follow:—

English.—Captain D. Nichols, Commander of the English Ship *Hersey*, of Calcutta, with seven English Subjects, names not correctly ascertained, formerly belonging to the *Argentine Privateer* of Buenos Ayres.

French.—Captain Katoch, Commander of the French Ship *Alexandre*, of Bordeaux—Mons. Arnaud, an Officer of the same Ship—Martin and Justus, two Apprentices, and Joseph, the Cook of the French vessel.—Mons. Gollot, Supercargo of the French Ship *Angeline*, of Bordeaux—Mons. Godefroi, Naturalist—Captain Debar, Commander of the French Ship *Cultivateur* of Nanzi—Mons. Foulon, a Half-pay Officer of the *Garde Royale*—Mons. Depuyat, formerly a Captain of Marine, but at the time of his death residing at Manila—and a Frenchman (name not obtained) Sail-maker of the French Ship *L'Orion*.

Danish.—Mr. A. Schaffalitzky, a Merchant, and Partner of the English House of Stevenson and Co. at Manila—Mr. Dourdeff, of the same country, and also a Partner of the same Establishment.

American.—Mr. Wilson, one of the Midshipmen of the United States Frigate *Albatross*, who was remaining at Manila on Sick Certificate.

Chinese.—Eighty Merchants, some Settlers, and others. Traders at Manila, their names not ascertained.

Of the motives which led to this savage and murderous affair, there are various accounts, but that which is most generally credited is that it originated in Commercial jealousy on the part of the Spaniards at Manila, who saw their own intolerance and incapacity superseded by the intelligence and activity of Foreign Merchants settled among them and trading at their Port, and who, to rid themselves at once of what they conceived an intrusion on their profits and enjoyments, instigated the Christian part of the Manilla population, under the cover of religious hatred and the punishment of Heretics, to perpetrate these foul and unnatural murders.

We do not take upon ourselves to say that this was the only motive, but it is our duty to state that all with whom we have conversed on this subject, among who are many Gentlemen recently from Manila, ascribe the blame assigned and generally credited to be the true one. Some colour is indeed given to it, by the remarkable fact, that in the general massacre, not a single Spaniard is known to have fallen; and it could hardly happen that in the blind fury of a set of lawless murderers all of these should have escaped the dagger, without some powerful cause operating in their favor and not extending to any other class.

It is said that nothing could exceed the universal popularity of Mr. Stevenson, the Head of the Firm, among all classes of the people at Manila. He was as much venerated and beloved by the natives of the interior, among whom he often went unarmed and attended but by a few domestics and by the peasantry of the place, as he was welcomed and courted by the inhabitants of the town; yet even he escaped assassination with great difficulty, by taking refuge in a convent. The head of his Partner, Mr. Schaffalitzky, was covered from his body, stowed on a pole, and carried

through the town by his murderers, who, in the most brutal rage, vented their impressions on all the Heretics, as they called those they had slain; and even the bodies of the remaining victims were thrown into carts, and drawn about the town amidst savage yells of triumph at having thus rid their town of Infidels, Heretics, and Unbelievers! This fact alone, which we have from good authority, can leave no doubt, we think, as to the great probability at least of the motive generally assigned, being the leading one, tho' other considerations of minor importance might also have had their share in the work.

What may be done in this affair it is difficult to conjecture. Those who know any thing of the character of the American Navy; and remember their prompt and efficient revenge upon the Algerines and other powers, who in defiance of all the laws of justice and national faith, committed aggressions on their commerce, their subjects, or their flag, will expect soon, no doubt, to hear of the *Macedonian Frigate* being at Manila, to demand some account of, if not immediate reparation for, this outrage on Hospitality and good faith. The French are hardly in such recent force in the East, perhaps, to follow this example; but we are satisfied, that as far as the British Authority in this country may be competent to institute enquiry into, and to demand redress for, these atrocious deeds, it will be promptly and vigorously exercised; and that the same decisive justice which has lately put down the Piratical Hordes of Ras-ul-Khyma, and is now engaged in seeking reparation for the insults shown to an English Subject at Mocha, will do all that wisdom and equity may conjointly dictate, to teach the Islanders of the East, that such deeds of death cannot be perpetrated with impunity, but that Justice, though sometimes tardy in her course, is ultimately sure to overtake them.

Hyderabad.—The 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, during their march from Samalcuttab to Hyderabad, lost 80 men in 15 days, from that dreadful scourge, the Spasmodic Cholera.

Bahar.—Different coins are said, to be used for the payment of the Sepoy Troops here. The Civil Department is said in coin of the best current value, viz. Company's Rupees, Silver Half Pagodas, &c. It is said that the Ryots pay their kists in Company's coin. If this be the case, it must of course return to the Treasury, from whence it would seem desirable that only one standard should be issued for all classes.

Morshedabad.—A Letter from our Correspondent at this station, dated Dec. 23, and which seems to have been unaccountably delayed on the way, from coming, as we apprehend, by a Native Dewh, has the following paragraph.

"Since my last, there has been some improvement in the health of the city, though it still continues sickly.

On the 3rd His Excellency the Honorable Sir Henry Blackwood arrived between 3 or 4 P. M. at the House of H. W. Dros, Esq. Commercial Resident at Cassimbazar, accompanied by Captain Richardson and His Secretary, when he was received by Captain Manan, Aid-de-Camp to the Most Noble the Governor General, and joined at Dinner by the principal Civil and Military Gentlemen of the Station. On the morning of the 4th His Excellency visited the Berhampore Cantonments under the usual salutes. In the evening, His Highness the Nazim entertained His Excellency, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Station at Chum-pahpookah. At 7 P. M. the company sat down to an excellent Dinner, at which His Highness presided; after which there were Nautches, Hindoostanee Comedies, and a brilliant display of Fire-works; and the Gardens in the vicinity of the House were illuminated.

This morning the *Somansohy*, with the Most Noble the Governor General's Fleet, arrived at B. rampore, where His Lordship is expected to arrive on the 4th of January.

Calcutta.—On Wednesday, the 20th of December, the Children in the Schools belonging to the Benevolent Institution were examined by the Secretary, Dr. Marshman, at the School Rooms in the Lall-Bazar, in the presence of a respectable number of Ladies and Gentlemen. The examination, which commenced at ten and continued till one, was conducted in the usual manner; the Boys, of whom about a Hundred and Forty were present, being first examined in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the first class in English Grammar; and afterwards a select class in Bengalee, in which they read a portion of the Scriptures. After this the Girls, of whom about Eighty were present, were examined in Reading, Writing, Knitting (of both stockings and gloves) and Needle-work of various kinds. The proficiency of all the Children appeared to give general satisfaction to the company present; but the sight of so many Girls, from the lowest shades of poverty and wretchedness, thus trained up in industry, as well as in those branches of learning best suited to their situation in life, seemed to excite a glow of delight in the minds of all present. A Lady in the higher walks of life, whose name we are not authorized to mention, had previously sent a large box of clothes; which, judiciously distributed among the most necessitous of the children, has at this cold season, diffused gladness over the minds of both children and parents.

Madras, Dec. 16, 1820.—We have not heard that the last Storm has done any material injury in the interior, but on the Coast to the Southward it appears to have been more violent than it was here. Its ravages have been considerable at Pondicherry, at which place, it would seem, from the accounts we have received from a Gentleman recently arrived from thence, that the Sea rose to an almost incredible height in a very short period and made an alarming encroachment on the Beach—the surf came up to the small building occupied as a Custom House.—After the Gale had subsided, a considerable range of the old Sea defences, and other buildings which had been covered for years with Sand, were exposed.—Many of the Trees on the Place were blown down, and much injury was done to several buildings in the Settlement.

The time during which it is considered unsafe for Vessels to approach this Coast expired yesterday, and the Flag Staff of Fort St. George, was according to established custom re hoisted.

Mr. T. Q. Stutch has been sworn and admitted to practice as a Notary Public and Proctor in the Supreme Court at Madras.

Colombo, Nov. 25.—Mons. Leschenault de Latour returned to Colombo on Sunday last, from his tour of research in the western provinces of the Kandyan Country, which we regret to add he has been obliged to leave sooner than he intended, on account of his health, in which he has suffered slightly, from exposure to the weather and climate. Mons. Leschenault has made a very considerable addition to his collection of natural curiosities, and principally in minerals, of which he has some fine specimens in petrified wood, composed of a combination of quartz and felspar, which is entirely a novelty in this branch of science, the latter substance never before having been found in petrifications of this nature. He has also discovered moonstone embodied in porphyry rock, in masses of large quantity, and of greater beauty than the moonstone hitherto dug from the rock, apparently of decomposed white clay.

These two discoveries are the more interesting from their consisting of materials which are precious and beautiful in themselves; and they are additions to the history of mineralogy altogether new, and, we believe, unrecorded by the learned in this branch of science.

The Rev. Mr. De Sarain, whose appointment to be Sinhalese Colonial Chaplain appears in this day's Gazette, was ordained Priest, by the Bishop of London, and received the honorary degree of Master of Arts, on leaving Exeter College, Oxford.

Colombo, Dec. 2, 1820.—The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, and suite are expected at Colombo in the course of this day.

His Majesty's Ship *Edda*, Captain Loch, anchored at Galle on the 26th ultimo, from Bombay—in her way it is supposed to Trincomalee, but her destination is not mentioned in the Report of the Master Attendant at Galle.

The *Roberts*, E. C. Kemp, Master, sailed for Calcutta on Sunday last;—Passengers: Major and Mrs. Staunton.

We regret to say that a Canoe belonging to the Brig *Admiral Drury*, was upset in Trincomalee harbour on the 16th ultimo, while pulling to land from that vessel; and that Mr. Ondaatje, the Secretary to the Provincial Court of that district, was unfortunately drowned; which, however, is the only life lost by this accident.

A Lober of Justice.

EUNOMUS, REVENUE, AND ORS. VERSUS, FERGUSSON, STAVELY, AND ORS.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

EUNOMUS'S Second Letter in the Government Gazette of last week, escaped timely notice and reply, owing to the absence of the ITINERANT PATRIOT, as that facetious and lettered auxiliary, Mr. REVENUE-ANTI-RADICAL hath it. This lapse of time is perhaps to be regretted on account of its causing any little interest which the controversy may have excited to cool;—but as EUNOMUS's answer does not appear to have added any new matter to the Discussion, which rests precisely on the same grounds as before, the delay that has taken place in answering on that answer is of little moment.

The case between the unknown EUNOMUS on one side, and the well-known FERGUSSON and STAVELY on the other, stands thus:—

The Real Lawyers declare, with all the seriousness of repeated assertion, that the Censorship of the Press was illegal and absurd, inasmuch as it could only be put in force by the indirect application of coercive power, not acting through the regular Courts of Justice, but by Military force; and inasmuch as even that coercion could be thus applied only to the small European portion of our population, while the ANGLO-ASIATICA and NATIVES could not be touched by it.

The Poetical Lawyer EUNOMUS declares, with all the sagaciousness of reiteration, that the learned Barristers, have shown themselves ignorant in the Law of this matter of the Censorship; and that the power of Deporting any disagreeable European (British) at pleasure, legalizes the Censorship. On the policy or efficacy of the measure, he is silent; leaving the former to be taken up by his REVENUE understripper, while the latter point, though strongly bearing on the question, and expressly noticed by Mr. FERGUSSON, is wisely passed over by both of these Political Sages—Master and Man.

The real question then at issue is evidently this:—Does the power, however possessed or acquired, of Transportation without Trial, legalize every act perpetrated under the influence of that admitted power? If it does not so legalize every act, there is an end of EUNOMUS's argument drawn from the mere possession of power; and we must return to the ground from which we started, and the only true and constitutional ground on which this question can be rightly debated: that is, would such particular measure which is defended or enforced by intimidation under the Deportation clause be in itself legal, if no such power existed?—The mooted point under- standing must be convinced that this was the only view in which Mr. FERGUSSON argued the question;—for he distinctly admitted the power, in speaking of it's impotence as to our ANGLO-ASIATIC children; and the whole scope of those Speeches which have done so much honor to his truly English feelings, went to vindicate the use of Force and Intimidation to effect deeds in themselves, as illegal and Unconstitutional, as they were unwise and useless.

If EUNOMUS reply, that the enforcement of the Censorship under the Transporting power must be LEGAL, because no REMEDY is provided by law against its abuse, we rejoice by denying the fact. There is indeed no remedy on the spot, altho' the commonest appeal in meagre process, or on judgment,—a writ of Habeas Corpus, a writ of Habeas Corpus, a subpoena; and sundry other devices of law, can defeat or paralyze the power so much relied on by EUNOMUS and his class.—But altho' we have no direct Remedy on the spot, (which indeed would be inconsistent with the establishment of the discretionary power in question,) yet there is a REMEDY, provided by the Common Law in England, for all abuses of power—whatever they may be—however sanctioned by the letter of statutes,—wherever perpetrated. That Remedy is to be found (where an action of trespass in the case will not avail against oppression) in Impeachment, the only species of Criminal Equity, as it may be called, which ought to be tolerated in a free country like England, a remedy indispensable to the protection of the subject in every country possessed of remote Colonies and obliged to invest its Proconsuls and Generals with strong discretionary powers.—It will not avail EUNOMUS to say that it is difficult or expensive for an individual to obtain this remedy, or that the intricacy of political party in England has diminished the efficacy of Impeachments, by sinking the real merits of every case before Parliament, and by converting each into a mere question of party politics. Justice is every where easily.

Judges are too often biased; but no one thence argues that the Remedy of law exists not, or that substantial justice cannot be had; and it is not to be doubted but that English members of Parliament will always be found, honest enough to take up and go through with any case of real abuse. Every man will decide for himself, whether the use of force to compel a measure illegal *per se*, come within this description of act. EUNOMUS evidently thinks that the power legalises every act which it is employed to enforce. Few, it is to be hoped, even in these degenerate days, will venture to go quite as far, yet they are placed in this dilemma that if the power does not legalise all, it only legalises what was already lawful; that is,—it is good for nothing at all in the question of *LEGALITY*.

To descend to particulars. No one will endure to hear that the power of Deportation given by the Act, would justify a Government in banishing or threatening with banishment an Englishman who refused to commit a Felony, or a Misdemeanor, or even to compound a felony. The thing is too absurd to be supposed for a moment, and is only cited as an extreme case, because the Transportation clause has no qualifications or exceptions, and leaves every thing to the conscience of the Governing Power.

But let us descend a step further, and come to imaginary cases where the violation of the laws of the land is not so plain, or where it is not equally tangible and susceptible of proof.

Let us suppose a state of things in India when factions and parties were running high, the Administration, unapparently and unwittingly involved in their disputes, and identified with one side. The quarrels assume a legal form, and come to issue before the constituted Tribunals of the place,—a Grand Jury delivers an unpleasant Presentment, or finds,—or does not find,—a particular Bill; a Petty Jury convicts or acquits contrary to the hopes or wishes of the Ruling Power,—all this is attributed of course to "factions motives." But grant that such were really at the bottom of their conduct,—will even EUNOMUS say that it would be *LEGAL* to transport the Offenders or their supposed leaders in the Jury? Will he say that it would be *LEGAL* even to intimidate those liable to serve on Juries, by intelligible hints on the fatal consequences likely to follow from their yielding to "factions impulses," &c. &c.? Such things might be said very plausibly, and with ostensible propriety in a Record of Proceedings, or General Letter—but what would be said of them by England?

Or, let us suppose in a similar state of society, that a party in a suit, opposed to the favored side—gained, or was likely to gain, his cause;—and was in consequence ordered "across the suit"—or "warned off" as a "factions person"—"inimical to good order"—and "a disturber of the unanimity of the Settlement." No doubt such law Fellows are very disagreeable, and ought to be got rid of—but what says our learned Theban to the quality of the measure by which this desirable end is accomplished?

Some years ago, certain officious Mercantile men discovered that particular duties and taxes which had been levied for years on their trade, were illegal measures were taken, here and at home, to bring this great question to issue before the regular tribunals; and little doubt was entertained of a favorable result, which would have involved the Company in the payment of enormous sums of arrears,—at the same time that it was expected Parliament would so far compensate the Company, as to lay on the same, or higher duties prospectively. The thing ended in a negotiation and compromise, by which the merchants were not to oppose a Disallowance Law, legalizing past exactions, while the duties were in future to be very greatly reduced.—If the Government here had then been guided by the notions of EUNOMUS, and had put a stop to any suit that might have been preparing in the Supreme Court by an aggrieved merchant, by blinding at the slight inconveniences of a charter-party voyage in the south-west monsoon, with all the pleasant accommodations of a previous lodging in the main guard under the assiduous cares of a polite Town Major and his grim myrmidons—the risk of pending concerns, thro' the suddenness of the Exclusion and so forth; if all this had been done (and it might all be done under the letter or colour of the statute) would even EUNOMUS have been prepared with his ready praises of "powers that be"—to vindicate such things as *LEGAL*?

I have plenty of cases besides these, at the service of my "Learned Friend" if he desires them; but I trust enough has been said to show thinking men that if an Englishman be induced to do—or to acquiesce in that which would be unlawful in England,—or if he be made to suffer here in his person or pro-

perty for doing that which is there lawful—and not expressly made unlawful in India—so if he be intimidated through denunciations of any kind, from exercising those lawful privileges which adhere to him wherever the King's Court sits under the King's Flag—such punishment and such intimidation would be abuses of power—contrary to the spirit and intent of the statute, and as much open to Remedy by Parliamentary Petition and Impeachment, as any abuses committed by Judges in the plenitude of power, who sue and imprison at their discretion, and cannot be punished but by Parliament alone.

Is the right of speaking his opinions freely of men and measures, (subject only to the penalties of using slanderous, seditious, and libellous words), one of the privileges of an Englishman under an English Government? Is the right of writing, (under similar restraints,) equally his privilege? Is the right of printing and publishing his opinions, with the like limitations, his undoubted privilege wherever English Law prevails and no Statute expressly takes away those rights? If so—no previous restraint as those privileges can be lawfully imposed. A Censorship of printing is not less illegal than a Censorship on writing—or speaking—or reading—or thinking. The Government may consign a man to ruin and exile for anything it pleases—the statute is absolute and unqualified;—but like every other power delegated in England, it must be exercised under perilous responsibility—in a manner and for purposes not contrary to the Laws of the Land, and the spirit of the British Constitution.

If a Censorship be in itself a lawful measure in Calcutta, why was it not regularly proposed to be enacted into a "RULE AND REGULATION," with the concurrence of the Advocate General, and consent of the Supreme Court? What prevented this, which would have settled the question at once, but a perfect conviction that with equal hopes of success might be proposed a "Rule and Regulation," for trying men in Calcutta without a Jury—or establishing an Inquisition on imported books—or putting down again *Etesa Mason's Lodges*—or any other imaginable absurdity?

EUNOMUS must allow me to say at parting, that he and his high-horse friends are grossly mistaken in regard to a position on which they delight fondly to dwell—"that Englishmen in this country have no Political Privileges." Let them exchange their birth-right for a mess of pottage if they list and like it.—Fortunately, however, for the future destinies of British India, all are not of their mind. Whatever EUNOMUS may think, it is as sure as any axiom in law, that Englishmen in India have of right every privilege of their country and nation that is not expressly taken from them by law—EUNOMUS's blunder consists in his mistaking this proposition for its Converse, and supposing that we lose—in the first instance, and by coming hither—all privileges but such as are specially conferred on us by particular acts!—He mistakes the Exception for the Rule! Doubtless in his sense of the matter, and with his notions of English Law, there can no more be a really Free Press in India, than there can be real freedom of speech or action, or person or purse—or any thing else. The Gigantic Power of summary and arbitrary Transportation levels all rights whatever, and reduces every man to pure slavery, or the alternative of instant exile—yet who but EUNOMUS and his "jolly Crew" of Abhorers would call all this, or any thing that such a power may effect *LAWFUL*? There are conceivable and desperate emergencies, when an Enemy thundering at our gates without, and Treason within, or other highly dangerous practices not easily reached by law—would justify any Government for exercising its supreme authority for the common safety of all, trusting to indemnity from the nature of the case. So we have seen WARREN HASTINGS rescued by an Armed Force the process of the Supreme Court, when put in force by madness and folly—by pedantry and bigotry—at the imminent hazard of a general rebellion. The favourite clause of the statute quoted by EUNOMUS (which by this way is not "our original Constitution of 1784" as he unintelligibly styles it) was intended to protect future Governors in like cases of necessity from endangering their lives and fortunes by taking their chance of a Parliamentary Indemnity—and though it be Statutably legal to use the power so vested every day, or every hour according to the pleasure of Government, yet it is unlawful to establish a Censorship or any other thing otherwise *UNLAWFUL*, under the protection and shelter of threats that violence will be vindictively applied to those who do not consent to the abridgement of their liberty.

These are delicate topics to handle, I am aware; and as you are somewhat in bad odour, Sir, at present, I should not have thought of exposing you to possible hazard, by treating of them.

thus freely, had not KUNOMUS ventured to speak so plainly and exultingly in his Letters, on the side of power. The present Government at least, is too just to allow its not distant friends to Hector it over the friends of rational Liberty of Discussion, and to shut our mouths, or try to punish our Publisher only. If the subject be deemed ill-timed or unpleasant, an intimation to the Government Gazette will no doubt meet with attention quite as prompt as that which SIR WILLIAM DRAPER gave to the anxious hint of LORD GRANBY. In that case we are content to let the Question and the Press rest on the footing which the liberality of a Strong Government, that has "NOTHING TO FEAR FROM PAPER SHOTS," is willing to grant. So long as the principle of superseding arbitrary Banishment by resort to the due course of Law is suffered to continue undisturbed, we have no desire to stir an ungracious subject; we are well enough satisfied with things as they are; saying only this perhaps, that we who affect to dabble in Law, would rather see the JUDGES of the King's Court extricated from the very unpleasant and un-English predicament in which they are placed by being comprehended in the protection of the "Resolutions" or "Circular" so much and so complacently talked of by KUNOMUS. Whatever CHURCH and STATE may feel on the subject of Press opinion, English Law abhors all such protection, and English Judges ever court Publicity; neither here nor elsewhere do they desire to be shielded from the fullest scrutiny into all their acts and opinions. The confidence—the approbation of their Fellow Citizens, form the vital air they breathe; keep it from them, and they die,—or languish unhonored and useless.

Near Calcutta, Dec. 29, 1820.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

At Secunderabad, on the 34 ultimo, the lady of Lieut. George Milson, 1st Batt. 9th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Prospect-Lodge, on the 5th ultimo, the lady of Captain Stevenson, Horse Artillery, of a Daughter.

On the 25th ultimo, Mrs. F. Ross, of a Daughter.

On the 31st ultimo, the lady of T. R. Dent, Esq. Coroner of Calcutta, of a Son.

At Ponnoreen, Ceylon, on the 7th of November, the wife of J. H. Hecken, Esq. Sitting Magistrate at that Station, of a Son.

Shipping Intelligence.

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Dec. 8	William Petrie,	British	Murray	Sea
11	Bulmer,	British	J. Barclay	Calcutta Dec. 3

Administrations to Estates.

Esquire Joseph Brandon, late of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, deceased.—Dempster Heming, Esq.

James Ewart, late a Lieutenant of Artillery, on the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased.—Alexander Colvin, Esq.

Hugh Creighton, Esq. late of Calcutta, deceased.—John Studholme Browarigg, Esq.

Hinda Huseenah Khaderjar Bigum, deceased.—Captain Stephen Dairs Riley.

George Ryan Law, Esq. late a Senior Merchant, on the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased.—George James Gordon, Esq.

Mr. Michael Darrp De Dombal, late of Bixooly, Indigo Planter, deceased.—John Palmer, Esq.

Stephen Finnis, late a Lieutenant on the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased.—Alexander Colvin, Esq.

Mrs. Anna Maria De Rozario, late of Calcutta, Widow, deceased.—Mr. John Bowers.

Mr. Thomas Morris, late of Calcutta, Mariner, deceased.—Mr. Rodney Cottrell Statham, of Howrah.

Mr. Joseph Umire, late of Digah Farm, Merchant, deceased.—Thomas Bracken, Esq.

James Hales, late a Captain on the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased.—Mrs. Frances Charlotte Hughes.

Earthquake.

Shock of an Earthquake.—On Sunday evening, about half past nine o'clock, the shock of an Earthquake was distinctly felt at Calcutta. The motion was vibratory from north to south, and the duration upwards of a minute, but it was not of sufficient violence, as far as we have heard, to effect any material injury. Some persons speak of another shock of a similar kind in the middle of the night, but this does not appear to have been strong enough to awaken any one from his sleep, and was accordingly remarked only by a few.

Sporting Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DERBY MEETING.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1821.

The fifth and last year of the Derby Stakes of 20 gold mohurs each, 12 ft. 6 in. Country bred maiden Horses.

Two years a feather, three, 7st. 11lb.—four, 8st. 4lb.—five, 9st. 12lb.—six, 10st. 5lb.—and aged 9st. 5lb.—Mares, &c. allowed 2lb.—R. C. & Co. Auctioneers.

- 1 Mr. Black's ch. f. by Flamingo, 3 years.
- 2 Mr. Waller's gr. c. foalbor by Tumbler, 3 years.
- 3 Mr. Trevor's gr. f. by Barbarian, 4 years.
- 4 Col. Stevenson's b. f. by Delusion, 4 years.

Time 4' 41"

MATCH FOR 200 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

- 1 Mr. Trevor's ch. h. Restoration, 8st. 7lb.
- 2 Mr. Waller's b. m. Amel, 8st.

Time 5' 30"

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

- 1 Mr. Waller's gr. A. h. Padlock, a feather.
- 2 Mr. Black's b. c. m. Kid, 8st. 7lb.

Time 5' 30"

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

- 1 Mr. Black's ch. c. m. Laurel Leaf, 8st. 7lb.
- 2 Mr. Hopper's br. h. Lightning, 8st. 7lb.

Time 5' 30"

To Correspondents.

The following Communications are received, and will appear with all practicable expedition.

Essays on Military Law. No I. On the Revision of their Sentences, by a Court Martial. No II. On Inconsiderateness in the Infliction of Corporal Punishment.

Critical Analysis of Lieutenant Macnaghen's Work on the Operations of the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force—by A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

On an incident mentioned in Mr. Fraser's Journey in Nepal—by A CHRISTIAN.

On a Striking Case of the Fatal Power of Sorcery by VIRDEX.

Lord Byron's Don Juan, by PHILO-YACOB.

Lines to Lord Byron, on reading his Don Juan, and several Original Epigrams from the same hand.

Letter to the Members of, and Subscribers to, the Bengal Military Fund, by AN ORIGINAL MEMBER.

Barke and Pitt, on Reform, by A CONSTITUTIONALIST, who kindly promises to continue the subject, and whose Contributions we earnestly solicit.

The long Letter of A GRIZZ ON THE TURF, relating to a Disputed Point about the employment of Riders at the late Races at Mhow, has been received: but we should be doing injustice to other and higher claims, by giving so much space as this would require to the discussion of a question of such purely local, if not even wholly personal, interest, as this appears to us to be.

Affairs News.

Mr. Moorcroft's Journey.—It is reported by the people who come in from Conian Chumbah and the other Hill States, that Mr. Moorcroft is still in Ladak, employed in trade. Some caravans of Shawl Wool that have been purchased, he has forwarded through the hills towards Nepal, thence to be sent on to Calcutta; he is endeavouring to establish a factory in Ladak. Mr. M. has ten or twelve soldiers with him for personal protection; and without arrangements with the Yarkandese he cannot proceed further towards Yarkand, he has therefore sent on a trusty person to make these arrangements. Meer Inayat Oollah Khan, having a friend in Yarkand, has written to him to manage for the road being freed to them, Meer Inayat Oollah himself is along with Mr. Moorcroft.

Mr. Moorcroft probably writes to his friends in Hindostan. His letters must be highly interesting. As far as has been yet learnt, Mr. M.'s progress has not excited jealousy. At Lahore and Cote Ran-grah, he was treated with kindness and respect. Meer Inayat Oollah, his companion, is a most intelligent and prudent man. He was a public servant under Mr. Bophinstone, when that Gentleman went as Plenipotentiary to Cabul, and Mr. M. will no doubt feel satisfaction in perceiving the enterprise and energy of a man brought forward by himself. If Mr. Moorcroft cannot return by Bokhara through Ferghana, Meer Inayat Oollah will be able to conduct him from the Chinese Frontier by the Yoban-Ty country, into the Valley of Peshawar. In passing from Ladak to Cashghar and Yarkand, Mr. M. will have to cross the chief branch of the Indus, which comes from the East.

These extracts are drawn from information forwarded from Unruiter by Merchants.

Ranjee Singh is on the Stygian, probably thinking of another Expedition to Peshawar.

From the Outpost of the Frontier.—In the beginning of November, Ran-jee Singh ordered General Dwyer Chund to have the Horse Artillery and the material of his Army put into the best state of efficiency, as he intended shortly to march towards Peshawar. On that day he was told, that Mr. Moorcroft, after exploring and taking drawings of the Antiquities of Kohistan, was now on his return. Ran-jee observed to his Officers, that the prosperity of the British Government was daily on the increase. The Courtiers answered this by a unanimous declaration, that through the favor of the Sut Ghorrojee the power of the Maha Rajah was also on the increase. On this day, he ordered, that the Begums and Zennah of Shah Zemann, detained at one of the Gates of the Sutlej, should be allowed to pass unmolested. Ran-jee has the best hopes of getting possession of Peshawar. This season, the Wakoel of Yar Mahomed Khan, the Afghan Sirdar in possession of that part of the country, is in his Camp, and appears to encourage his Guards against the Afghans.

The Lahore Ukhbars of the 10th of November, announces the increased preparations of Ran-jee Singh against the Afghans. Lost the petty Rajas in the Panjab should take advantage of his absence to aggrandise themselves, he wishes them to accompany his stirrup. The Afghan Chief, Dost Mahomed Khan, sends him a confidential person entreating his immediate advance upon Peshawar. Mahomed Akram Khan is in possession of Cabul, and endeavouring to obtain possession of Prince Kamran's person. Since the treacherous murder of Wazir Puteh Khan, the affairs of Prince Kamran appear to have daily become more desperate. His father, Shah Mahmood, is at Herat, and Kamran writes him that he has just defeated the Chief of Muehid with great slaughter; his father advises him, however, to make peace with the Prince of Muehid, as he may shortly have Mahomed Akram Khan to attack him from Cabul.

The divisions of the Afghans present a fine opportunity to the grasping ambition of Ran-jee Singh; and I apprehend that he will, this cold season, take permanent possession of Peshawar, if not of Cabul. If the Afghans were to unite, he would doubtless be again driven across the Indus, in spite of his Regular Battalion of Horse Artillery.

The letters from the Panjab have for the last three months stated that Ran-jee's late severe illness had fastened upon his intellect, and barely left him the usual medium of brains found in the heads of Legationaries. A perusal of the Lahore Ukhbars

neither confirms nor wholly removes these reports. His temper is, perhaps a little shaken, as he now frequently confesses to abuse the Commandants of Brigades and Battalions, with a coarseness truly undignified. But his preparations for opening the cold season by a rapid advance on Peshawar, his persistence in carrying along with him Faltch Singh of Alor, and the Chief of Rawalpindes, &c. His frequent Reviews, and enquiries regarding the efficiency of his Magazines and the general material of his Army, evince in my opinion, the same self-possession and clear head which has raised him from a petty Chief to his present consequence.

Even if he succeeds in retaining possession of the Low Country round Peshawar, it may reasonably be doubted whether he can conquer the hardy pastoral Mountaineers. The poverty of the country, the fierce independence so characteristic of all Highlanders, warrant me in thinking that he will fail in conquering that charming country described so well by Mr. Elphinstone; and that he may even possess the Low Country by a very precarious tenure.

Ranjee should also recollect that he is not a Legitimate; that his conquests may at any time be arrested by the fiat of the Ruler of the East in one cold season, and himself numbered among the Chiefs that were;—but if his open policy and good faith preserve him from this misfortune, he should recollect that a Holy Alliance from the West, such as the Kings of Bokhara, Cabul (which ever of the contending ones he may be) the Chiefs of Candahar, &c. may endanger the safety of his rickety and dubious dominion.

Some system-monger has said that no ambitious man was ever a gourmand. Ran-jee is both ambitious and clever, and yet he is very fond of the good things of this world. None of the petty sayings of the Ancients please him more than "*Dum vivimus vivamus*," but then he rejects the well-known translation of Dr. Dodd for that of Mr. SHEPPARD, No. 3, King's Bench Walk.

Sindiah has lately experienced a family misfortune. In the death of his favorite daughter, the Jijah Bice. His wife, the Bae-sah Bice, represented to him the propriety of retiring from Gwalior to enjoy "the luxury of woe" in comparative solitude. Sindiah ventured to hint his dislike to this an-locol proposition; upon which the Bice, who had been lately reading Pausias, puts her arms a-kimbo, and parodying the little Countess, said, "*Je le veux*." Sindiah marched out next morning, and has ever since passed his time fishing in the Sindh, smoking his kullian, and making passable jokes.

Cameleons.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

Sir,
For the information of those who are fond of the study of Natural History, I beg leave to make known a few remarks upon the Cameleon, from ocular demonstration. It is commonly believed that this curious little animal has the power of changing its colour at pleasure to the same shade as the substance upon which it is placed, and that its tongue is forked. I have kept Cameleons in a cage several months, narrowly watching them, and placed them upon different substances for the sake of experiment. I never saw an alteration in their colour, but merely a variation in the shade from a light yellowish green to a very dark olive green. The mottles were always visible, though similarly changed with the shade. The Cameleon's tongue, which is nearly three parts the length of his body, is blunt at the end, and not unlike a common probe. From the end of it exudes a small quantity of matter, thick, clear, and glutinous; this he uses in obtaining his prey, which consists entirely of insects. He will remain sometimes for an hour with his tongue upon the ground, and when a sufficient quantity of insects have settled upon it, they are all drawn in, and devoured. I have seen this animal dart at a fly settled upon a small piece of paper; the fly escaped, but the paper was drawn to the mouth by the cohesive liquid just referred to, and which I have several times particularly examined. The Cameleon possesses the quality generally attributed to him of a power of long fasting.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Madras, Dec. 1, 1836;

Fatal Power of Sorcery.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, Recently an instance of the fatal power of Sorcery, designated *Jidoguree* by the Natives, having occurred in my family, I submit, through your Paper, a statement of the fact to the consideration of the Public, hoping that it may lead to the enactment, by Government, of some law to prevent the prevalence of so baneful a usage; or if such already exist, to excite the attention of the Magistracy to its suppression.

A female of the Sweepers caste, residing in this neighbourhood as the Concubine of a Mhater, left him of her own accord to live under the protection of my Mhater, a native of the same part of the country as herself; to avenge which, her former possessor, after in vain calling on my servant to discharge her, assembled a meeting of the Sweepers tribe, who formally decreed that the offender should be excommunicated. This producing no impression on my servant, they next resolved on bewitching him, and intimated that an Evil Spirit would hunt him to death; and were and lamentable enough he became alarmed, was attacked with fever, and died in the course of three or four days, raving mad, refusing medical aid, and expressing his conviction that he must inevitably die, since his Koomies had brought the Devil down upon him!

After his death a part of the medicine given to him was found concealed in his turban, and to ascertain whether poison had been administered to him, I had the body opened by a Medical Gentleman but no appearance of any deleterious substance having been given, could be perceived.

I am, Sir, Yours &c.

Jan. 1, 1821.

VINDEX.

Bengal Military Fund.

To the Members and Subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund.

GENTLEMEN,

I have read with much attention; but with some disappointment and concern, the Circular Letter and proposed Regulations addressed to the Members of the Bengal Military Widows' Fund. Several of the Regulations therein submitted, appear to be not only objectionable, but highly obnoxious. Regulation No. 4 is so injurious to individual rights, that I doubt whether even a majority of votes could give it sanction.

On the whole, it appears to me, that the Propositions now submitted, instead of being for the advantage of the Fund, divest it of its essential characteristics, annihilate it altogether as a Military Fund, and transform it into a mere *Tontine Life Insurance*, or *Laudable Society*.

After having thus expressed my sentiments generally.—I shall proceed to give my vote and opinion, on each of the proposed Regulations; making such brief remarks as circumstances may seem to demand.

I.—Agreed to;—Brevet Rank, in the Honourable Company's Army, being attainable by length of Service only, it gives a just claim to rise to the classes of that Rank, on paying the Ordinary Donation; but as Brevet Rank brings with it no increase of Pay, in the H. C. S., it should be optional with Members to subscribe to that higher Rank.

II.—Agreed to;—that all Commissioned Officers and Staff having given up Promotion or retired from the Service, are entitled to rise, or subscribe, to the Classes they would have stood in, had they continued on the Service.

III.—Disapproved;—more especially as the sums styled "Increased Donations," are not yet agreed upon.

IV.—I object to every part of the Regulation;—it entirely destroys the character of the Fund as a Military Institution. I consider it essential to its character, that Officers, promoted to a higher Regimental Rank, should rise to the Class of that Rank as a matter of course. The proposal now submitted, cannot properly be called a Regulation. New Regulations of any Fund or Society should affect all equally; but what is now proposed, would be partial in its application, and an abrogation of the rights of the old

and original Members and Founders. The concluding part of the Regulation is altogether a variance with the views of the original Founders. The proposal that Officers of 30 and 40 years' service, and who have been 41 years from the commencement of the Institution (10 years) should be called on for fresh Certificates of Health and good Lives is so indefinite, harsh, and injurious, that I trust it will find few or no Supporters in the Bengal Army.

V.—Disapproved;—because the Regulations of the Fund should be in as few words and as distinct as possible; besides, I do not approve of this ascending and descending scheme; it savours too much of the Stock Exchange, buying in and selling out, or speculating in a Military Fund contrary to the first principles of its Institution.

VI.—Is so totally in opposition to the liberal spirit which first suggested the Military Widows' Fund, that I trust it never will find its way into our Code. It ought to be remembered that the Fund was first planned and established during a period of severe warfare, when Officers, actuated by a more generous feeling, had in view, as a primary object, the establishment of a Fund that would secure a provision for the Widows of those who fell prematurely in battle. What a contrast have we in the present Regulations, wherein it is proposed "that Officer on actual Service shall not be entitled to rise to a higher Class!" I would propose as an Amendment to this Regulation, "That Widows of Officers who fell in battle shall be entitled to a Pension in the Class the next above that to which their Husbands subscribed."

The remaining proposed Regulations being of minor importance, I shall forbear entering upon them.

Much, however, having been said respecting the stability and welfare of the Fund, I regret that a concise Statement or outline has not been published in the Calcutta Papers, at the time the circular Letter and Documents were drawn up.

As far as I have Documents before me, I can see no grounds for entertaining apprehensions of the stability of the Fund. I have no Memorandum of the Balance in favor of the Fund on the 31st of December last; but the Balance on the 31st

December 1817 was,	Rupees 775 6/8
And ditto 1818,	820 7/8

Being an Increase in that Year of 44,235

After paying all Demands upon the Fund, which are stated at Rupees 79,162.

Thus it appears, that this Fund, which was not in existence in December 1804, had in December 1818 accumulated a capital of more than eight lakhs of rupees, a sum which even at the low Interest of 6 per cent, pays five lakhs of the Pensions and Demands against it; and the Interest during the greater part of the period, (8 years) was no more than 6 per cent. What circumstances have occurred, since that period, to cause such unexpected apprehensions of the stability of the Fund, or to render necessary or warrant the adoption of the Regulations now proposed, I know not. But I think it most requisite, that statements and every possible information should be afforded to the Members and Subscribers, before they are called upon to give their final sanction to Regulations of such vital importance. And I recommended that the period for the Meeting to examine the votes should not be earlier than in the first week in February.

I had nearly forgot to propose, that the 4th Clause of the 19th Regulation of the Bengal Civil Fund be adopted into the Military Code, instead of the present Regulation by which it is understood that Widows on their re-marriage forfeit all future claims on the Fund, viz:—

"Fourthly.—The Pensions of Widows are discontinued on their re-marriage, but, in the event of their being again left in a state of Widowhood, they may again be admitted to the benefit of the Fund, provided they appear to be proper objects for the same."

This would be a more liberal policy, as it is every way for the advantage of the Fund to encourage the re-marriage of their Pensioners.

The first draught of this Letter was addressed to the President and Managers; but it was afterwards suggested to the writer, that the better plan would be to Address the Letter to the Members, and give it publicity by inserting in the *Calcutta Journal*, or some other of the Public Papers, and thereby induce discussion and elicit truth.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Bombay, Dec. 7, 1820.

AN ORIGINAL MEMBER.

Essays on Military Law.

We have been favored by the kindness of a Friend with some Essays on different points of Military Law, from the Portfolio of an Officer of a rank, who left India some time ago. One of them is inserted in our Paper of to-day, and we intend to print the rest from time to time. If we were at liberty to name the Author, it would reflect credit upon our pages; and without any name, we think our Military readers will take an interest in the subjects, and admire the candid and reflecting spirit which these discussions exhibit. They were not written for publication, but simply "to collect the Author's sentiments on some important and controverted points of Military Law, for his own satisfaction and information." We mention this in justice to the Author, who would probably have drawn up with more care what he had intended for the press.

ESSAY I.—ON THE REVISION OF THEIR SENTENCE BY A COURT MARTIAL.

"Has a Court Martial the legal power, when ordered to revise its Proceedings, to examine fresh Witnesses, or to re-examine those whose testimony had previously been taken, and recorded on the minutes of the Court?"

This is a question of some importance, for without deciding whether the Supreme Military Authority is ever likely to direct a Court Martial when revising its Sentence to examine fresh evidence, or that it is probable a General Court Martial would summon them of its own accord, still it by no means follows that the Subordinate Military Courts may not be guilty of the practice, and, as far as my experience in such Tribunals extends, I must say, I do not feel any confidence that the manner in which they are conducted, and the judgment by which they are controlled, will exempt them from this and many other errors.

In the Works of such Military Writers as I have access to, I do not find that the point has been noticed: from which we may fairly infer that no instance of the practice had come within their knowledge. A case incidentally quoted by Tytler (See Note p. 345) would seem to imply that fresh Witnesses have been examined by a General Court Martial when revising its Proceedings, but the fact is not distinctly stated, nor does the circumstance, either one way or the other, seem to have excited his attention. It is as follows:—

"In October 1793, Patrick Lofters was condemned to death by a General Court Martial held in Dublin Barracks, for seducing a Soldier of the name of Kennedy to desert from his Regiment, and join a party of Rebels for the purpose of committing murder. The proof rested principally on the testimony of Kennedy. An Officer of respectable rank and character, to whose Regiment Kennedy had belonged, solicited the Lord Lieutenant in order a revision of the Sentence, the consequences of which was a complete proof that Kennedy was an infamous and perjured wretch, who made a profession of giving false evidence, and swearing away the lives of his fellow creatures, and that in this very case, he had laid a plot to entrap and destroy the Prisoner Lofters, a simple creature, whose greatest offence had been idleness and debauchery. The Court Martial reversed their own sentence, and were thus relieved from the most dreadful of all reflections, the consciousness of innocently warranting the shedding of innocent blood."

Other instances having come to my knowledge, where fresh Witnesses had been examined on the revision of the sentence of a Regimental Court Martial, I consulted upon this point a friend, who from his situation was likely to know if any recorded precedent existed to warrant such a practice, and he stated his sentiments as follows:—

"My decided opinion is, that additional Witnesses, when the Proceedings of a Court Martial are ordered to be revised, cannot be examined. The Court is to reconsider the evidence before it, and nothing more. The examination of more Witnesses would amount to a new Trial, in contradiction to every principle of English Law, and would enable the Crown to take the most unwarrantable advantages of a Prisoner, by trying what might be effected by a certain portion of evidence, and withholding such part of it, as it might be thought undesirable to produce, but in the strongest necessity: When the object of a Proceeding is to save the life of a Prisoner, great allowances are made; still the examination of additional Witnesses was, in my opinion, on this instance, (Lofters) illegal."

In the justice of the foregoing sentiments I entirely concur but I think an additional and forcible reason may be urged against the practice. So careful is the Law to afford proper protection to the Prisoner, that before he is called on to enter on his Defence, the Prosecutor is required to produce all the evidence which it is his intention to bring forward, and after he shall have closed the Prosecution, is not allowed to call fresh Witnesses, except the Prisoner shall in his Defence have impeached the credibility of any of the Witnesses for the Prosecution or have introduced any new matter encountering the evidence of the charge, but to which that evidence was not directed. But if on a revision of the Proceedings it were permitted to a Court to examine fresh Witnesses, this rule and the protection flowing from it, would be set aside; and after the Prisoner's Defence, and the proof by which it was substantiated should have become known, new evidence might be adduced, any even fabricated for the purpose, to defeat the force of it, and the Prisoner be thus made the means of his own destruction.

I may therefore venture to assert that the practice is neither legal nor expedient, and should be most resolutely opposed if ever attempted to be introduced. In the case of Lofters, the Lord Lieutenant, after taking proper steps for ascertaining the character of Kennedy, ought to have disapproved of the Court's Proceedings and directed the release of the Prisoner.

Lord Byron's Don Juan.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

It is doubtless true that an attack on the moral character of a man who appears only under a fictitious name cannot affect him beyond the immediate circle of his acquaintances, where perhaps he needs no defence; but it will be a sufficient apology to you for again obtruding the subject of Lord Byron's "Don Juan" on the notice of your readers, that though "YACOB TOMSON's" person is unknown, his sentiments are public.

Nathan will ever consider the Reply of your Correspondent "A CI-DEVANT ADMIRER," as an Answer to YACOB. His first paragraph subjects our best Epic and Dramatic Poets, as well as our most distinguished Moralists and perhaps our Historians, to the same censure that he so liberally bestows on the *condemned* Byron. I shall therefore say little further to it. The latter, with an attack on YACOB's morality (natural enough to CI-DEVANT) tells us simply that YACOB is wrong; and that none of the penetrating men (of whom CI-DEVANT is assuredly one) will ever believe him right; but as to the *quo-modo* of YACOB's fallibility, he leaves us precisely as he found us.—This, as YACOB justly observed to me, is an objection without an argument, and CI-DEVANT may therefore consider himself as already answered.

In fact, Sir, it is mere shadow-fighting. —CI-DEVANT *loves*, but his hopes are nothing. They do not even amount to an assertion, and consequently he might just as well have whistled "Lillibulero," as my Uncle Toby did.—The point is not whether "Don Juan" will be found in the hands of a virtuous woman, but whether women in general, and men too, will be more urged to, than deterred from, the pursuit by Blackwood's Review. This I believe is the only assertion that my friend YACOB made without offering proof, and it is a point of fact that must speak for itself; but CI-DEVANT would reduce the argument to one extremely improper and indecisive one for a Newspaper.

The design of the Poem must ever be matter of opinion, according to the impressions which various tempers receive from it; nor did YACOB offer his satirical tendency as the reason why it should be read; but simply as a rebut to the Reviewers, who declare that his Lordship's principles and design can admit of no interpretation only.—YACOB may more fairly be considered as a Moderator of the answers passed on Lord Byron than as his decided Advocate; but if he be so, he has at least given us a good reason for taking up his cause, as CI-DEVANT has why he should *desist* it.

But CI-DEVANT is at any rate consistent: his attack on YACOB's morality was to be expected; like the Angel of the Lord, he drives him from the Paradise of Innocence, because he has eaten the Tree of Knowledge.—Scarcitily is the usual resource of lack of argument; but let him beware. His fear evinces his opinion, and it is not impossible that they may be turned against himself. The purity of our lovely country women is but little beholden to him who suspects it can be polluted by the effusions of a poetical enthusiast.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Dec. 11, 1829

PHILO-YACOB.

Musical Dispute.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, Having been presented yesterday with Mr. Lalton's Reply (as a New Year's Gift) to my late Statement, may I request, through your Paper, to inform my Friends and the Public in general, that ill-health at present compels me to go on the River, but that immediately on my return I shall furnish them with a complete Refutation of every thing advanced in the above Pamphlet, calculated either directly or indirectly to affect my reputation as a Musical Professor, or my conduct as a Man.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

January 2, 1821.

W. LACY.

Public Entertainments.

Conversations.—The first Evening of the New Year was ushered in auspiciously by one of the fullest and most brilliant Assemblies that has been for a long time seen at the Town Hall. The hour of visiting this place of fashionable Resort is perhaps too late to admit of that easy retirement which Health requires. At the Dancing commenced at 9 instead of 10, it might close soon after midnight, which, in regular Assemblies that recur at frequent and fixed periods, is perhaps sufficiently late for all purposes of actual enjoyment. The Music does not appear to us to be as good as formerly, tho' there are some Instruments in the Orchestra very perfect. The Band at the entrance might benefit too, by some judicious superintendence, as to the choice of Pieces for the intervals between the Dance.

Quadrilles seem still to hold their place in general estimation; and it cannot be denied that both the music and the movements of this Dance are more agreeable and more graceful than any other in use in English society, so that they are likely to maintain their ground, notwithstanding the many who abstain from joining in them and confine their participation to the country-dance alone.

The great preponderance of Military above all other classes in an Indian Ball Room, gives it an appearance of a different nature from the Balls of England, except, perhaps, those of garrisoned Towns. Among the Ladies too, there is a striking characteristic to distinguish the Ball Rooms of India from those at home. For here there are neither Dowagers of Sixty, nor young Girls of Fourteen; and of those who actually join in the Dance, the limits are still more confined as to age, seldom passing the extremes of 40 and 30 on either side. If there is not quite as much of animation and real interest in the scene, there is at least an equal proportion of fine forms and features;—something deficient in bloom of complexion;—quite as much of fashion, though less perhaps of taste and richness of dress;—but the most remarkable feature is a certain coldness, and not merely indifference to, but almost aversion from the attentions of strangers, which is remarked of our Ladies particularly, by all Foreigners who visit this Presidency from any of the French Settlements, and who never leave an English Ball Room without a conviction that while the Gentlemen there yield themselves up to the pleasure of the hour, the serious reserve of the Ladies has its origin in some cause beyond their power to divine.

A Conversation is, of all other public Assemblies, the one in which the barriers that oppose themselves to familiar intercourse, are most effectually removed, in Europe; and while we import the name of this Assembly from Italy, the best Dancing which it can boast from France, and the youth and beauty that occasionally fill it from our own happy country of England, it would be desirable to see that the examples of France and Italy, had left us something more than the mere name, and the dance, as worthy of intermingling with our own. The happiest combination that could be formed, perhaps, is the chaste and firm propriety of the English character, adorned by the dignified urbanity of the Italian, and rendered winning and delightful by the charming and unobtrusive ease and freedom of the French.

We do not attribute to ourselves a Censorship on manners. It is sufficient to bear the burden that our strictures on weighty matters of public business throw upon our shoulders; and it would be no light addition to them to raise the anger of those who rule our pleasures too. But having seen and felt the powerful influence of the combination to which we advert, our respect and admiration of that portion of society is best shown in the wish that they should out-rival every nation on earth in all the blandishment of manners, as they now do in sterling excellence of character, in bloom of beauty, in strength of understanding, and in sweetness of temper.

Journal in Nepal.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, Amidst the delight I experienced in perusing Mr. Fraser's Journal in Nepal, I was not a little shocked and disgusted with the readiness and even seeming delight with which that interesting Traveller joins in the Idolatrous Worship of the Hindoos. Had his Tour been made in disguise, or had the performances of these rites been the only mode of admittance to the sacred places of the Hindoos, there might have been some shadow of excuse. But all his compliances seem to have been gratuitous and unasked. It must have a strange and inconsistent appearance to the Pandits and other men of any observation among the Hindoos, that amidst all our boast of our Religion being the Truth alone, and our great and benevolent exertions to convert India to its "easy yoke," to see one of our enlightened selves kneeling at their own reprobated shrines. I make no farther comment.

Your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, Dec. 28, 1820.

A CHRISTIAN.

Original Poetry.

To Lord Byron on reading his Don Juan.

The Muse that nurs'd thee with her brightest flame,
New blushes for thee with a Mother's shame—
She, never gifted Son so far before,
And never Son disgrac'd a Mother more—
The more her favors to thy soul were giv'd
The more thy song prophesied the gift of heav'n;
Sighing she bade thee, R. probate, farewell—
When from the sky like Lucifer you fell
And took this sun, that breathes alone of hell.

A Translation of a Hindoostanee Rikht, commencing—

جی دل میں میری بارلو کاشن میں لیجانا

Oh! come to the garden, my Love!
Oh! come to the bowers of delight,
Where the vale-breasting roses confusion shall prove
To gaze on thy beauties more bright!
In the shades of Buddhiham are rubies produced,
Which in beauty all others excel,
But more crimson than they are the blushes suffused
O'er thy cheeks and thy eyes when they swell
Soft, glowing, and glowing with anger or love,
And dewed with a nectar like that from above.

Oh! to gaze on thy charms I delight;
While thy curls round thy face darkly play
They look like the black-tinted coming of night
To shadow the radiance of day!
Thou' rosed as a goblet at evening declines
The red lovely beams of the sun,
No longer the eye they adorn while red shines
Thy limbs refined hand, while I run
To drink from its goblet the fission of love,
Exquisite and sweet as the nectar above.

Oh! thou who art fair as the moon,
A bow is thine eyebrow as dark,
Thine eyelash the arrow, as soon
Has it made my poor bosom the mark!
And soon shall prove fatal its aim to my heart,
Yet come to the bowers of delight,
Thou' frown'st a denial—Oh! daylight depart,
Nor ever return to my sight—
No more lovely evening comes o'er the grove,
For Fate is unkind and tyrannic my Love.

N—, Dec. 1820.

ROE ROT.

Improvements in Calcutta.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

In making any improvements in a City or in its Suburbs, we should always endeavour to consult the comforts of all classes as much as possible. The several Squares in Calcutta add to the beauty of the Metropolis of British India, furnish water for the inhabitants, and likewise for the purpose of watering the roads.

The inclosures on each side of the Course might be made useful for all the purposes above-mentioned. These inclosures are extensive, and, at present built in a manner, to the Public, where more tanks made, the inhabitants would be able to procure water without going to any distance, and the whole range of the Course, of Chowringhee, &c. might be watered by the employment of a few water-engines.

In the hot weather, the upper part of the Course is dusty, but were tanking at convenient distances the whole might be watered.

The inclosures might be converted into promenade, by walks being made round the whole extent of them, and other walks might be made in diagonal directions and down the centre of each side.

The space between Chowringhee and the Fort must always be kept free of large buildings, as their erection is objectionable in a Military point of view; but the centre of the inclosures might be very proper places for the erection of aqueducts, or statues intended to commemorate the deeds of valor or public acts of the warrior or the statesman, and the erection of each would add beauty to the general appearance of Calcutta, while at the same time a grand object would be gained, as the statues, &c. would be constantly presented to the public view, whereas such being erected to the Fort or elsewhere, are, in a great degree, withdrawn from the public eye, as the great mass of the inhabitants never resort to such places.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Dec. 24, 1826

A SUBSCRIBER.

Counter Statement.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

In your Paper of the 20th ultimo, a person representing himself as AN EYE WITNESS, professes to detail the particulars of a School-boys' Quarrel, which lately occurred in the playground of a respectable Seminary in this City; and this he does with no other apparent incentive than to give a wrong bias to public opinion against the reputation of a School-daily rising into action, (not from the notoriety which he alludes to, but) from the acknowledged accident and ability of its present Conductors. Had AN EYE WITNESS, correctly reported the statements of that side to which he gives implicit credit, I should have acquitted his virtuous zeal of wilful misrepresentation, and considered it as an overstrained fondness to justify the party for whom he pleaded; but he has deprived me even of this alternative by designating himself AN EYE WITNESS, and consequently as necessary to what occurred; for although he possessed the means of quelling the disturbance, he informs us, by implication, that he quietly viewed the whole. "All a good man opportunely came to the Plaintiff's assistance," and "it appears did not view the scene with the same satisfaction" as AN EYE WITNESS.

The case at the Police, simple as it is, must have been misrepresented: the decision is on record, and leaves no doubt interpretation, viz. "You (the Teacher) cannot be considered as accessory to a misdemeanor committed during your absence, and it appears in evidence, without your knowledge." Now this learned Reporter, the EYE WITNESS, throwing off the trammels of veracity, gives a verdict in his own chaotic style, "that the Defendant was not accountable for the actions of his pupils, although it would have been better, had he interfered." This implies that the Defendant was innocent; whereas the Magistrate's decision was grounded only on the absence of the Defendant; but the whole narrative of this candid writer is of a piece, that is to say, a train of deliberate falsehoods: for example, "He one day paid a visit to his old Teachers, who received him with great courtesy, inviting him to take dinner and to drink wine with them; it is afterwards added that "when he was about to depart, (i. e. leaving the whole number of the Defendants) he having conspired together, had beaten him, &c." Now it will be easy to prove by the words of the Plaintiff himself, that the circumstance of his doing

and taking wine with his Teachers, occurred three weeks prior to the day of the affray, on which day, dinner was over before he announced himself. The following is an impartial Statement, drawn up from the contradictory testimony of both parties, and may be relied on as correct.

The Plaintiff, whose whose evidence alone the writer of the Letter subscribed AN EYE WITNESS has founded his statement of the case, had been in the habit of visiting his school-fellows for three weeks, previous to the period when the grievance of which he complains took place. It appears from the contradictory testimony of each of the scholars as had witnessed the beating and confinement during his visits to the School, that there had arisen several disputes between the Plaintiff and the boys, and that he had not only given entrance to the pupils to general, but had offered most insulting and abusive language to two in particular, who were bound to declare that they would call him to account for his insolent conduct. When he called at the School on Monday the 19th ultimo, he was received by his former Instructor, with his usual civility, and requested to take a Chair (which stated) where there were two gentlemen sitting at table after dinner. Having sat for a few minutes, he left these gentlemen in order to find the school-fellows in the playground; this being the usual object of his frequent visits, and not the avowed object of his Teachers, as is pretended by the writer of the anonymous Letter above alluded to. The Plaintiff had not remained long with his companions, when some words passed between them relative to his late conduct; and before any personal violence was offered to him, he came up to one of the Teachers then sitting in the hall, and in a tone of impudence that should have put him to the blush, demanded, that he had something to communicate in private. The gentleman whom he then addressed, observed that since he (the Plaintiff) had been so insolent as to consider himself exempted to the insults of the boys by protecting their misconduct, he could not reasonably expect that they would show him any greater respect, than he had first manifested towards them; and if he had employed any harsh language, it was justly elicited by the impudence of his late behaviour. Upon this, the Plaintiff retired, and joining the boys a second time, received some blows from two of them only, and a stroke with a stick, which was then separated by a young man, belonging to the Establishment. The gentleman to whom the Plaintiff had at first applied, came at this time sitting in the hall, with two others; and upon hearing the noise of the affray in the playground, came out immediately to enquire into the cause of it; he not only required his pupils to desist from any further assault, but requested the Plaintiff to leave the premises, since it appeared that his visit was calculated to create alterations and disturbances amongst the boys, rather than to promote any friendly intercourse. To this he replied, that he (the Plaintiff) would take notice of the assault and departed.

On Friday, the 22d ultimo, the case was tried by the Magistrate of the Police, who, upon hearing the evidence on both sides, declared that as the gentlemen would not be responsible for misdemeanors committed in his absence and without his consent or knowledge, he could not be considered as accessory to the violence laid to his charge. With respect to the particular individuals who had assaulted the Plaintiff, he pronounced an amicable adjustment of their quarrel; and for this purpose, recommended the Defendants to present a written Apology to the Plaintiff, which being accepted, the suit was accordingly dismissed.

From a comparison of the foregoing statement with the latter of the EYE WITNESS, it will be obvious to every judicious enquirer, how far his groundless assertions are entitled to credit, and what must have been the motives by which he has been actuated.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

ONE WHO HEARD TWO SIDES OF THE SAME STORY.

Calcutta, January 1, 1827.

Not having been placed the Statements of the Witnesses on both sides of this Question before the public eye, the modest extent of the subject will not admit of our giving place to any further extension of the Controversy;—Indeed, nothing was a wish to increase the slightest impartiality, and to avoid the impression of opinion in those who felt themselves aggrieved, could have induced us to go on so much space as has already been given to a matter of so little importance to the community generally. However deeply interesting to the parties concerned, &c. &c.

men that if there was any blame to be attached to any one—it would fall more properly on himself than upon the Sepoy, who had only acted according to his orders. Notwithstanding this, the Magistrate persisted in summoning the Sepoy, and fined him the sum of 5 Rupees.

Thus it appears that a Soldier in certain cases may be placed in the following dilemma:

If he obeys the orders of his Military Superior, he is punishable by a Civil Court.

If he disobeys them, he is punishable by a Court Martial.

This is manifestly a case which it is desirable to have clearly stated, in order to obtain the opinion of authority, and to render it less liable to occur in future, as it appears to me that it cannot have sanction of English Law.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
Kuladga, 21st Oct. 1890.

MINOR

Shipping Intelligence

CALCUTTA JANUARY MEETINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1891.

MATCH FOR THE GOLD CUP.

1. Mr. Okeley's b. b. Small, 5 years, 100 lbs.
2. Mr. Black's b. C. m. 114, 5 years, 100 lbs.

MATCH FOR THE GOLD CUP.

1. Mr. Walter's b. b. Small, 5 years, 100 lbs.
2. Mr. Turner's b. b. Small, 5 years, 100 lbs.

MATCH FOR THE GOLD CUP.

1. Mr. Turner's b. b. Small, 5 years, 100 lbs.
2. Mr. Walter's b. b. Small, 5 years, 100 lbs.

Range of Thermometer.

Range of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, in the shade and open air, in a N. W. aspect, 7 miles North of Calcutta, for the month of December 1890.

Date.	Time.	Degrees.	Time.	Degrees.	Time.	Degrees.
1	6 a.m.	64	3 p.m.	78	6 p.m.	68
2	6	66	3	76	6	58
3	6	66	3	80	6	50
4	6	60	3	80	6	76
5	6	60	3	76	6	68
6	6	64	3	76	6	68
7	6	60	3	78	6	67
8	6	60	3	78	6	67
9	6	60	3	78	6	67
10	6	66	3	77	6	69
11	6	66	3	74	6	69
12	6	63	3	73	6	69
13	6	63	3	73	6	69
14	6	63	3	73	6	68
15	6	61	3	71	6	67
16	6	60	3	71	6	66
17	6	60	3	72	6	67
18	6	66	3	72	6	67
19	6	61	3	74	6	66
20	6	60	3	76	6	66
21	6	49	3	74	6	66
22	6	58	3	76	6	66
23	6	60	3	76	6	64
24	6	48	3	70	6	63
25	6	44	3	73	6	63
26	6	48	3	74	6	62
27	6	56	3	80	6	67
28	6	55	3	75	6	63
29	6	56	3	76	6	63
30	6	48	3	71	6	63
31	6	49	3	70	6	62

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. John Ross, to Miss Isabella Conway.

At Bombay, on the 12th ultimo, by the Ven. Mr. Archdeacon Barnes, D.D., Lieutenant William Ashmead Vane, of the Honourable Company's Bombay Engineers, to Elizabeth Scanderson, eldest daughter of Colonel W. T. Edwards, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot.

BIRTHS.

At Barrer, on the 14th ultimo, was safely delivered of a Son, (being the 5th Son) the Lady of Captain Norbitt, Commanding the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Inabara, on the 12th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Galloway, Agent for Government, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. Mary Jane Elliott, wife of Mr. G. D. Elliott, aged 19 years.

On the 11th ultimo, in Camp near Sompur, Lieutenant Samuel Giffen, 25th Battalion 25th Regiment, was collected to march with his light Company, and a Gang of Rifles towards Huzarabad, to secure the route, and the Rajah's Pass, for the march of the Corps moving to and from that place and Calcutta, in furtherance of the general relief. Great exertions and exposure to the sun, in the execution of this arduous duty, brought on a fever, which has deprived the Service of an active and zealous Officer, at the early age of 30.

On the 25th of April last, Lieutenant John Arden, of the 2d Battalion 10th Native Infantry, at Bolpur, Cuttack.

On the 28th ultimo, Mr. John Miller, Bolpur.

At Tannah, on the 28th of November, Mrs. Horner, of a Son.

At Prospect-ridge, Bombay, on the 6th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Stevenson, Master Artillery, of a Daughter.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date Name of Vessel Flag Commandery From Whence Left
Jan. 2 Union America S. Cook Bombay Dec. 9

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date Name of Vessel Flag Commandery Destination
Jan. 1 Guide British F. Gordon Port Jackson
2 Dandley British Sara Adams Madras

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date Name of Vessel Flag Commandery From Whence Left
Dec. 6 Bombay Castle British C. Hinchinson Calcutta Nov. 6
10 Princess of Wales British J. H. Grobb Madras Nov. 25
10 Reliance British M. L. Pitt Madras Oct. 18
29 Dirangma British Crockett China Oct. 11

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

Date Name of Vessel Flag Commandery Destination
Dec. 9 Asia British J. Patterson England

Passengers per American ship Union, Captain Samuel Cook, reported to have left England on the 6th of August, and Batavia the 3d of December.

From Batavia.—Captain Denkle, Country Service, Mr. Grove, Merchant.

Pages misplaced.

From the carelessness of the Printers, the pages were wrongly placed in the Journal of yesterday, in the Short Announcements, (Particulars, 1st Debate, Page 23 should have been Page 27, and vice versa).

Massacre at Manila.

At length, the promised Exposure of "the shameless conduct of the Journalist," has seen the light: but the triumph of the *Harbinger* was somewhat premature, for in all that has appeared in its pages, there is not a single line that goes to invalidate the facts stated by us regarding this unfortunate affair. Our readers need only to turn to our first mention of it on Tuesday, and to our recapitulation of the leading facts in the Paper of yesterday, to see that there is not one of them contradicted by the Letters published in the *Harbinger*, notwithstanding the abusive terms, with which these Letters are adorned in. The names of the killed are correct;—the ignominious treatment of the dead is undeniable;—the cry against them as *Heaven's transgressors*;—and the exemption of the Spaniards from the Massacre is true, even according to this counter-statement. To what then consists the "shameless conduct of the Journalist?" Why, in stating that "of the motives which led to this savage and murderous affair, there are various accounts; but that which is most generally credited is that it originated in Commercial Jealousy of the Spaniards at Manila." It was in vain that we added, "We do not take upon ourselves to say, that this was the ONLY motive,"—or that we adduced reasons to show that this received some colour of probability from the facts stated in connection with it. Whatever is done by the Journalist, *Harbinger*, in the eyes of its declining and disappointed Rival, the *Harbinger*, he false, scandalous, and abominable;—and from the "grand workshop of folly and falsehood," as he is pleased in his mild and gentlemanly language to designate the Office of the *Journal*, he would never admit that any thing worthy of belief could come, in the same spirit as some cavaliers of old exclaimed "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?"

The Public, however, are too well aware of the secret cause of all this bitterness of hostility, towards the "Notorious Journalist," to take for granted all that the *Harbinger* chooses to say of it.—Who does not perceive even in the present instance, that the anxiety of this Priest is not merely to give the Public a true account of what happened at Manila, but to show that the *Journal* contains a *false* one. The List of the Killed had been circulating in Town for several days previous to its being printed at all; but because it was first published in the *Journal Press*, the *Harbinger* would not condescend to repeat it, so little does it care about the question; and even the Letters of the Spanish Priest, printed to refute what we advanced, came by the same occasion, and might have been printed many days ago, if the *Harbinger* cared at all about the matter; but they would probably have remained unpublished for ever, had it not been that they would serve for a battery of attack against the *Journal*, and this give them a value in the eyes of the *Harbinger*, which they had not before, and make them of sufficient importance to be translated and printed, though until then they were passed over with neglect.

We are so confident, however, of their perfect harmlessness, so far as they may be thought to invalidate any of the facts we have stated; and so certain of their containing no proof whatever of the "commonly received opinion," not being such as we have stated it to be, that we reprint them in our own paper, for the information of our readers, that they may form their own judgment thereon;—and that it may be seen how abundantly the "milk of human kindness" flows through every vein of the mild and gentlemanly Editor of the *Harbinger*, whose good-breeding improves as he goes on, from the influence probably of the redoubt circles to which he moves, we shall give his own equally harmless introduction to the letters in question.—It is as follows:—

"We yesterday alluded to very improper remarks, which had been made by the Journalist on the late Massacre at Manila, and had a most injurious tendency to disfigure the truth, and to convey the most erroneous impressions respecting a worthy body of men both in their individual and national character. We intended to have offered now such observations on this conduct as the circumstances seemed to call for, but when we consider how often and how completely the disgraceful conduct of the Journalist, in fabricating, getting suppressed, or falsifying matters of important intelligence, has been exposed in the pages of the *Harbinger*, we consider the task entirely superfluous in this instance, and therefore content ourselves with publishing a translation of the most full account that has been received here from Manila respecting the sad catastrophe, prefixing only the introductory letter of the gentleman who has kindly supplied us with the means of understanding the public on matters of so serious a nature, and of pointing out another

striking feature in the character of the infamous Journalist."—
(Bravo—Mr. Spirit of Meanness—Pattern of Decorum—and very Business of Urbanity!)

To the Editor of the Bengal Harbinger

SIR,

Having seen in the Calcutta Journal of yesterday an article relative to the late massacre at Manila, I called on a friend of mine, who is connected with people there to enquire if he had any intelligence from that quarter which confirmed the above account.—I have been favoured with, and beg to enclose you a translation of two letters written from Manila by the hospitable friar, who received and entertained Mr. Stevenson and several Spanish Merchants, in his apartment in the Convent, during this unfortunate transaction, which occurred, not at Manila as the Journalist observes; but in the Town of Tondo, Binondo and Santa Cruz in its vicinity. To give you an idea of their situation I may say that with respect to Manila they stand as Howrah does to Fort William; though the Manila River is not so wide as the Hooghly. (1)—Note below.

The Journalist, under the authority of many Gentlemen recently arrived from Manila, has thought it proper to astonish his readers by impeaching the character of the whole body of Merchants of Manila, whose integrity, humanity, and hospitality are universally acknowledged; and who by their distance of situation have not the means of proving the falsity of his injurious aspersions. (2)

It is very strange, Mr. Editor, that the Journalist in the present instance, with a view of indulging his malicious propensity and obtaining credit for his calumnies, should have gone so far as to fabricate the authority of Gentlemen recently arrived from Manila. I take upon myself to deny this assertion; and defy him to give up the names of the pretended relators. (3)

My friend has also received a letter containing an account of the property plundered during the riots on the 9th and 10th October; by which it appears, that the Spanish Merchants had suffered a loss of 387,000 Dollars, and the foreigners 113,000, making a total of 500,000 Dollars.

I leave it at your option either to publish or suppress the whole or parts of this note, as may be suitable to the limits of your paper;—mean while I beg to subscribe myself,

Sir, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, Jan. 3, 1821.

VRAX.

MY DEAR G:

Manila, Oct. 12, 1820:

In the horrors of massacres, cruelties and barbarities; surrounded by epidemic diseases and deaths; amidst hurricanes, overflowing of rivers, and shipwrecks, and lastly in the midst of disasters never before known in this unhappy country, I write you this letter, the bearer of which is a person who now escapes from death for the third or fourth time.

There is an end to the hope of these Islands ever being happy—they will return to the state in which they were originally, and ignominy and shame will be associated with our character in the enlightened nations.

These evils have been produced by the Constitution, which was ill received in this Town because its inhabitants were well acquainted

(1) This topographical correction is of vast importance, as of course an event happening at *Cherawinghes* could not possibly be said in any foreign place to have happened at *Calcutta*; nor could a ship built at *Howrah*, separated by a much broader river than the stream at *Manila*, be said to be a *Calcutta* built vessel. This would be to confound all distinctions of locality!

(2) There is precisely in the twizzling style of one determined to show no quarter. Well, but an ally of the *Harbinger*, would ever have thus hardily stated that because we gave it as a "commonly received opinion," that Commercial jealousy was the origin of this affair, "with-out taking upon ourselves to say that this was the only motive," we therefore impeached the character of the whole body of merchants of Manila!

(3) This is another specimen of libelous and malicious propensities, calumnies, and fabrications, are words of such familiar use to some persons that they are always ready at hand for any and every occasion; but if this Mr. VRAX, who is so bold in challenging us to give up our authority, will but have the justice first to give up himself, and will pay as a personal visit at any hour of the day, he may have, in exchange for his real name and address, the real name and address of the person through whom our information was obtained;—tho' then, we know not what just grounds he can have for such a demand.

ed with the disposition of the Indian Tribe. It was published about the streets on the 23rd, it was sworn to in the Cathedral on the 29th, and in the Plains of Baramba on the 30th. We may date from this day the infelicity of these Islands.

On the 1st October we were visited by a tremendous Hurricane; the river San Mateo swelled considerably, and the lake having an outlet rose 3 or 4 yards. A light shock of an Earthquake followed. On the 3rd the tanks and lakes began to overflow, and their dirty waters occasioned an epidemic disease among the Indians throughout the Towns of Tagui Paterson, Pacific, Manila, Santa Cruz, Bonas-to and Tondo. The inhabitants of Manila and the Foreigners resident here being much affected by such calamities ran in competition with each other to assist the unfortunate Indians with alms, physical and medical advice. Never did the white population show more Christian tenderness towards the Natives than on this occasion, but unhappily it only redoubled to their injury.

The Disease continued to spread for some days, and as it did not attack the Europeans, it was presumed by some ill-inclined people that the French had thrown poison into the river; this suspicion gained so much strength that a plot was formed massacre all the French. Various notices of it were given to Government, but they were either discredited, or regarded as of little consequence, for nobody could then have anticipated the events which have just been witnessed.

On the 9th about noon, a French Doctor, who was going to visit his patients, was stopped by a party of Indians in the street. Having some medicines about him he was accused of distributing poison; they took out a phial from among his medicines, and by way of experiment administered its whole contents to a dog; it changed to be Laudanum and the animal died almost instantly. From this circumstance the Indians were confirmed in their suspicions and the unfortunate doctor was tied, buffeted unmercifully, and at last killed. The multitude increased considerably, and proceeded to the Escalita, where having met Monsieur Guillot near Mr. Montoya's House, they wounded and killed him, together with three of his companions, and threw their bodies into the middle of the street. I was an eye-witness to these horrible murders.

It is now past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and as I must deliver this letter, it is therefore impossible for me to give you so circumstantial an account of these occurrences as I would wish. I shall however do my best.

The mob continued to San Gabriel and plundered the house of Don Francisco Rodriguez, putting to death every Frenchman they met on their way. Several escaped by sheltering themselves in Mr. Scarella's house. From San Gabriel the mob proceeded to Alouque, Messrs. Schaffalitzky and Dunsfelt who occupy the house of Mr. Formento were sitting at dinner, when five Frenchmen who lived behind them being pursued by the Indians took refuge in their house; the bloody tribe rushed into it, and all the seven were inhumanly massacred, and their corpses thrown out of the windows, all the furniture, &c. of the house was flung into the street. The mob went afterwards through Binondo, plundered and killed two or three foreigners they found there. At 5 o'clock several of us were called to the Town Hall, where the Governor was presiding; the tumult had almost subsided by that time. On the following day the 10th, about eleven o'clock, another conspiracy broke out against the Chinese population of the Escalita. The scenes of the preceding day were repeated, and the shops of the Chinese were plundered and 12 individuals killed. The mob was approaching the city of Manila, when the gates were shut with the exception of the Parian, and the Troops were ordered to be under arms including the Artillery—What, I ask, was the Governor doing all this time? It is better for me to be silent than to speak.

At noon of the same day (the 10th), a meeting was called, and it was then resolved to fire upon the multitude if they would not disperse, and an edict was issued to this effect which had the desired effect.

These are the unfortunate occurrences of the 9th and 10th—to detail all the particulars connected therewith would require more leisure than I have at present.

Uninhabited houses, ships without supercargoes, goods without proprietors, and a number of wounds, are the result of these tumults—The foreigners are living now in the fortress with Governor Parreno in the most depressed state of mind.

Mr. Stevenson was fortunately at Manila when all this happened in Tondo and Binondo, and as he was returning to his house

which is in Binondo with Mr. Ortega in the afternoon of the 9th, he was apprized of the danger he would incur by venturing to go home—He asked me if I would receive him at my cell, and I immediately answered him that he was heartily welcome—He is now with me, and has been so fortunate that the mob did not enter his house, by which circumstance more than 125,000 dollars in specie have been saved, besides a great quantity of goods—In the interior likewise there has been an insurrection of the Indians—D'Arville is dangerously wounded, and I am afraid he will not recover—We have heard nothing from Mr. Cheus who was at Marikina—Wences Jaquez is at St. Domingo—Tolson took refuge in the Fortress—All the white population of Binondo, Santa Cruz, San Miguel &c. retired to Manila and saved themselves—we are not safe however even here, for the agitation continues to prevail among the Indians in the neighbouring towns—Every Spaniard is a volunteer, and the streets are crowded with troops of every description.

The following country-born Lads are under arrest for being connected with the barbarous Indians in these transactions, and will be sentenced according to military law.

Arairre.—Ponc Versosa.—Casal (the Cadet) and—The Chief of the Natives at Binondo.

The Cholera Morbus is raging every where, and I have just received a letter from E. Kisevan stating that the mortality was very great in his neighbourhood. All is confusion at Parangue, and the foreign shipping lay off Cavite was on the point of being destroyed by fire—I conclude this melancholy account without venturing an opinion as to the manner in which these things are likely to end—Barretto has escaped unharmed. This is in substance the whole that has occurred, in spite of what others may tell you to the contrary.

Yours &c.

J. S.

Manila, 18th October 1826.

The Epidemic Disease spreads very fast, and begins to attack the Europeans—Three hundred and eighty persons have died at Pasing alone in one week, and it is supposed that dampness and cold are the principal causes.

There is a great number of criminals in custody, and their trials will come on immediately—If the insurrections had not been crushed on the 10th instant, not a single white face would be seen at this hour in Manila. The obscene acts of some of the Indians are too shocking to relate—All the Spaniards who retired to Manila to save their lives begin now to return to their houses, and I yesterday visited several of my friends.

The streets are full of patrols, several companies of Militia have been daily granted.

The plunder was very great—The Indians left nothing in the house of Mr. Formento, and the Frenchmen belonging to the *Alouque* lost 200 quintals of Indigo which were lodged in the godowns attached to it—The number of Victims have been 24, in the whole, including the foreigners that formerly belonged to the *Argentine Insurgent Privateer*. The house of Francisco Rodriguez was robbed to the amount of 6000 Dollars.

I have at present my cell full of people, and cannot be more explicit.

The calamities have been very severe, but let us hope that they are at an end, which wish is the concluding sentiment of

Yours &c.

J. S.

Notwithstanding that the Holy Friar who wrote this Letter, and whose name ought to be given at length, may be both learned and intelligent, as well as hospitable and good, he is not, we suppose, more infallible than any of his Order; and certainly on a question in which Heretics were concerned, his testimony ought not to be regarded either as oracular, or without appeal. As to the general character of the Manila merchants, it may be, as far as we know, without a stain, and individually no doubt there are to be found among them many honorable men. But when it is known that the Spaniards in general at Manila were admitted "adherents of Ferdinand," through all his career of odious Tyranny—when it is seen that even the Proclamation of the Constitution, received with joy by all the rest of the Spanish world was "in received" at Manila, and that

the "hospitable Prince" even says, "From this day (that of proclaiming the Constitution) we may date the infancy of these Islands;—when it is understood as a permanent law of the Settlement that no Foreigner shall hold land on the Island, and that no Foreigner shall remain there for a longer period than a year;—when it is notorious that the monopolising spirit of its laws and institutions affect both freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, and freedom of trade;—when all these matters, of which perhaps the *Harbours* may be ignorant, are taken into consideration, it may be as easy to admit that Commercial jealousy had some small share in the transactions; as that the integrity, humanity, and hospitality of the whole body of Merchants of Manila, are universally acknowledged."—Of this, however, each will form his own opinion.

The account given by the Holy Father of the origin of this affair may be true one; but as we said before, it does not in the slightest degree invalidate the accuracy of what we stated, namely, that "of the motives which led to this affair there were various accounts, but the one undoubtedly and most manifestly originated in Commercial jealousy." We trust for the honour of the Spanish character that it had no share in the transaction; and notwithstanding our supposed "antagonistic propensities," we have great pleasure in hoping that the "generally credited" opinion was an unfounded one. It would not be more singular that wrong estimates of motives should be made of an event that took place at so great a distance, than that the *Harbours* should proclaim to the world daily falsehoods as to motives which actuate the Journalist whose abode is near enough to his own to admit of his being called a "neighbour." Though in an other sense than mere proximity of residence can be as that benevolent and Samaritan term; or if he does, he will be content to the commandment to "love thy neighbour as thyself." We would advise him seriously to purify both his heart and his language, if he would hope to produce any good by his writings. For at present the veil that covers the bitter disappointment and rancour of the one, and the affected zeal for the public good which is mixed up with the fast and malignant epithets of the other, forms but a poor disguise, through which the most short-sighted, even of his own supporters easily penetrate, and which, to all others, have long since been laid open as to show them that all behind it is unmanly, unworthy, and unamiable.

A Plain Question.

THE QUEEN AND THE INDIA GAZETTE.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, Allow me to ask the Editor of the *India Gazette*, to what kind of termination of the Charges against the Queen he alludes in the following sentence: "Surely any termination of these distressing proceedings which may be compatible with the honour and character of the illustrious parties immediately interested, and which shall terminate a controversy so unfortunately formed, will be hailed by every loyal and virtuous member of the nation; and few can foresee the extent or mischief of the consequences likely to result from a continuance of the investigation."

To what termination does the Editor allude? Suppose he were speaking to King's friends, or Queen's friends, or to "loyal and virtuous members of the nation," what specific termination would he propose that should reconcile the honour of both parties with the punishment of one of them? Some mode of accommodation that will divorce the innocent Queen, and justify the calumniating and retracting ministers, he must have an idea of; else whereabouts tendeth his speech? and to what use could any set of auditors turn his appeal? He will grant me, I suppose, that the Queen is innocent or guilty. If innocent, how can her innocence be established without the most unqualified *amende honorable* on the part of her accusers, or by the result of "a continuance of the investigation?" and how can her accusers divorce and delibrate her, after her innocence has been confessed, or proved, without any prejudice to their "honour and character?" If guilty, how can her guilt be admitted, or proved, without prejudice to her "honour and character?"

If punishment and degradation can be compatible with unqualified "honour and character," as if unimpeached "honour and character" can be compatible with the avowal or conviction of adultery, then I see no difficulty remaining in the learned Editor's decision.

Yours truly,

A PLAIN MAN.

Burke and Pitt on Reform.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, If you think the accompanying Sheets worthy of publication, the subject shall be continued by

Your obedient Servant,

Central India,

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

Note.—No better selection could be made for our pages, and we shall be happy on all occasions to avail ourselves of the kind offer of A Constitutionalizer, when his reading is so well-directed, and its application so appropriate as in the present instance.—Ed.

BURKE AND PITT ON REFORM.

In cases of tumult and disorder, our Law has invested every man in some sort with the authority of a Magistrate. When the affairs of the Nation are distracted, private people are by the spirit of that Law justified in stepping a little out of their ordinary sphere.—BURKE.

In times like the present, when party-spirit runs high, and the opinions of all men are supposed to be so far tinged with its hue as to disqualify them from forming a fair and impartial opinion of the conduct and sentiments of those who differ so much as the Tory, the Whig, and the Reformer, when every engine is set at work by the Tories and Advocates of the Powers that be, to blacken the characters and vitiate the motives of those even who think that abuses "notorious as the sun at noon day" ought to be abolished,—it may be instructive to see what were the thoughts and the declared opinions, some half century ago, of those after Idols of the Tories—BURKE and PITT, who will not, I presume, be called Radicals, on subjects at present so much agitated and misrepresented in England; and if we can prove that even in their days, Reform was thought necessary by those great men, to the salvation of the Constitution, how much more is it required in ours, when the power and influence of the Crown and its Ministers, it is allowed by all parties, have increased in the proportion of three to one.

Those eminent persons are now beyond the reach of our praise or censure; but a knowledge of their sentiments (as yet uncorrupted by the world) ought to teach a little humility to the *Serum Pense* who are so fond of indulging in indiscriminate abuse of all those who think that our Rulers can do wrong or that the People can do right.

We shall be told, perhaps, that those opinions were those of less considerate youth, and that a more mature age corrected the errors of a period when passion often usurps the seat of judgment. I fear the reply must be that the sentiments of the *Peasantry* and the *Minister* had destroyed the ingenuous and unbiased impressions of that period of a man's life when he is peculiarly alive to all that is great and good. Alas! that, that age of chivalrous and high feeling should so soon pass away, and be succeeded by the selfish and worldly views of the Public Man who believes that all men have their price, and laughs to scorn, or vilifies, the motives of those who pretend to public virtue or principle.

Let us see first what were Mr. BURKE's "Thoughts on the Present Discontents," in the year 1770. If we could suppose a well educated man to read them now for the first time, I marvel much if he would not immediately conceive that the time was 1819-20, and the place England.

"Nobody will, I believe, consider it merely as the language of spleen or disappointment, if I say that there is something particularly alarming in the present conjuncture. There is hardly a man in or out of power who holds any other language. That Government is at once dreaded and contemned; that the laws are despoiled of all their respected and salutary terrors; that their inaction is a subject of ridicule and their exertions of abhorrence; that rank, and title, and office, and all the solemn pompabilities of the World have lost their reverence and effect: these are facts universally admitted.

Our Ministers are of opinion that the increase of our trade and manufactures, that our growth by colonization and conquest

have concurred to accumulate immense wealth in the hands of some individuals, and this again being dispersed amongst the people has rendered them universally proud, ferocious, and ungovernable; that the insolence of some from their enormous wealth, and the boldness of others from a guilty poverty, have rendered them capable of the most atrocious attempts: so that they have trampled upon all subordination and violently borne down the unarmed, laws of a free Government, barriers too feeble against the fury of a populace so fierce and licentious as ours.

They contend that no adequate provocation has been given for so spreading a discontent: our affairs having been conducted throughout with remarkable temper and consummate wisdom.

The wicked industry of some Libellers, joined to the intrigues of a few disappointed Politicians, have in their opinion been able to produce this unnatural ferment in the nation.

Nothing indeed can be more natural than the present convulsions of this country, if the above account be a true one. I confess I shall assent to it with great reluctance, and only on the compulsion of the clearest and firmest proofs: because their account revolves itself into this short but discouraging proposition. "That we have a very good Ministry, but that we are a very bad People!" that we set ourselves to bite the hands that feed us; that with a malignant insanity we oppose the measures and ungratefully use the persons of those whose sole object is our own peace and prosperity.

I am not one of those who think that the people are never in the wrong. They have been so, frequently and outrageously, both in other countries and in this. But I do say that in all disputes between them and their Rulers, the presumption is at least on a par in favour of the People.

Experience may perhaps justify me in going further: where popular discontents have been very prevalent it may very well be affirmed and supported that there has been generally more than found amiss in the constitution or in the conduct of Government. The people have no interest in disorder: When they do wrong it is their error not their crime. But with the Governing Part of the State it is far otherwise. They certainly may act ill by design as well as by mistake."

"Les Révolutions qui arrivent dans les grands états, ne sont point un effet du hasard, ni du caprice des peuples.—Rien ne révolte les grands d'un royaume comme un gouvernement faible et dérangé. Pour la populace, ce n'est jamais par envie d'attaquer qu'elle se soulève, mais par impatience de souffrir." These are the words of a great man, of a Minister of State, and a zealous Assessor of Monarchy. What he says of *Revolutions* is equally true of all great Disturbances."

To Country Subscribers.

Subscribers in the Country are informed, that in consequence of the objections made to the use of China Paper, principally from its perishable nature it will be discontinued: and in lieu of the Advertisement Sheets circulated in Town, (the transmission of which to the Country was the only cause of China Paper being used) a page of the regular Paper will be occasionally given to Public Notices adapted to the Country, for general Information, printed uniformly with the Paper, and in small type, so as to occupy as little space as possible, thus combining the advantages of enabling the Journal to be printed on a durable paper for preservation, and at the same time giving all the information usually conveyed in the Advertisement Sheets, in the least possible space, and on such days as may admit of room being spared without interruption to the general and current News. The difficulties of accommodating all parties are not easily to be overcome;—and we may expect that some will be dissatisfied with whatever plan may be adopted.—To this however, we may pledge ourselves that no suggestion for improvement which may be offered, and no opportunity of putting it into use which may occur will be neglected, as far as they may be within our power to adopt and execute.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning,	3 39
Evening,	4 3
Moon's Age,	2 Days,

Fighting in the Shade.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Considering how dull your sheets have lately been, and how much of your paper and our time has been taken up by your laboured panegyrics on *The Liberty of the Press in India*; I have certainly been a good deal amused and by the progress and issue of the Correspondence between *EMULUS* and his adversaries. The one, in a fit of the spleen, has asserted a thing he cannot prove, and which, (being a plain matter of fact of which every man must judge for himself) no arguments or chain of reasoning can establish; the others, finding it a sore subject, have put their hands to their heads, and shown themselves equally indignant and conscious of the exact measure which had been taken of their capacity and fitness for the appointments they held. "Stultus audax in animi conscientiam." The ass showed its ears, though clothed in the lion's skin.

I have been amused by the progress; I expect to be equally so by the issue of the Discussion, and can only regret that the names of *EMULUS* and his adversaries should be unknown, as it would afford their friends and the public the opportunity of ascertaining whether they have taken up the cudgels on public grounds, whether as the holders of the reward of merit, or as expectants of the reversion. These gentlemen, however, apparently prefer fighting in the shade, a system of warfare that may suit the warmth of the climate, though unhappily for ourselves it must destroy the fitness of the allusion, as beyond a doubt they are no Spartans.

Pray give them my compliments (should you be able to discover them amongst the hangers-on or the Expenses of Office) and tell them too, that like unskilful operators they have mangled and lacerated the limb most barbarously in what must otherwise have proved a healthful case. *EMULUS*'s wound would have healed and been forgotten, (and soon, as inescapable of proof without an appeal to names) had they not taken off the bandage, and exposed it to the light, and called for the support and approbation of the public, where they should have been individually satisfied with having done their duty, and with having deserved the appointments they may hold.—OR EXPECT.

I am, Sir, &c.

Your obedient Servant,

Note.—We have no doubt but that it would gratify the idle curiosity of this anonymous Writer, to know the names of *EMULUS* and his Opponents; but while he himself "fights in the shade," it is hardly fair to expect that his call on others to "come forth" will be attended to. A man who talks of paper and time being wasted in a Discussion on the Liberty of the Press in India, and of being amused by the progress, and holding for still further amusement from the issue of a Controversy on Merit and Interest, which for aught he knew might have subjected an innocent individual, to fine, imprisonment, or even transportation, can have little of the feelings of an Englishman on such questions. The system therefore of "fighting in the shade," is perhaps the most prudent he could adopt.

Non Cowry Islanders.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In our passage from Rangoon to Madras, in the Ship *Nephrus*, August, 1830, we were boarded by several canoes from the Great and Little Nicobars. These canoes had with them some sheets of copper, which appeared to be new and recently taken off a vessel's bottom. After many evasive answers, we at length ascertained that they got the copper from the inhabitants of Non Cowry, or Katchall. The notoriously bad character of the inhabitants of Non Cowry create strong suspicions that they had cut off another vessel. It is to be regretted that some of our Ships do not call in at Non Cowry harbour occasionally,—to look after these old offenders.

Yours, &c.

Jan. 3, 1831.

M. R. C.

Military.

General Order, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 23, 1833.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, having been pleased to approve of a Plan recommended by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the Establishment of a General Military Bank in Calcutta, for the purpose of furnishing the Officers of the Army with a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their Monthly Allowances; and to assist such Regimental Savings Banks, as have been established in Bengal; as well as to encourage the extension of similar Institutions throughout the several Regiments serving under this Presidency, by affording them a mode of easily investing their Funds with Security; the following Regulations are with the sanction of Government promulgated for general information, to have effect from the 1st of January 1834, from which date the BENGAL MILITARY BANK will be open to receive Deposits.

2. After the 1st of January next, all European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Staff, or Warrant Officers, of every description, attached to the Military branch of the Service, wishing to remit any part of their Pay and Allowances, shall be considered authorized to have any Sum of Sixta Rupees, not less than Ten, and without fractions, regularly deducted from their Monthly Allowances by Pay Masters, and remitted to the Military Bank in Calcutta, on making application to that effect by letter, or upon specifying in a note inserted on the back of their Pay Bills, the sum to be deducted, according to the following Form.

"Deduct from this Pay Bill and remit to the Military Bank as follows."

	Sicra Rupees:
"For Captain A. B. One Hundred Sicra Rupees,	100
"Lieutenant C. D. Thirty-six Sicra Rupees,	36
"Serjeant E. F. Twelve Sicra Rupees,	12
"Total Sicra Rupees	148

A. B. Captain.

Remittances on account of Staff Serjeants, will be made by Officers drawing their Pay.

3. On the receipt of the Pay Bills and Abstracts of their respective Divisions of Payment, Pay Masters will Monthly remit the aggregate sums thus deducted, to the Secretary of the Bank in Calcutta, by a Bill of Exchange on the Accountant General, drawn in favor of the Bengal Military Bank, transmitting at the same time a detailed statement agreeably to the annexed Form, exhibiting the amount remitted on account of each Individual.

"Memorandum of the Amount of Deductions from the Pay Abstracts of the Battalion—Regiment, for the month of ——— 1834, to be remitted to the Bengal Military Bank."

4. These deductions will be regularly noticed in the Pay Office Statements, furnished to each Troop, Company, and separate Establishments, which are directed to be henceforth regularly copied into all Pay Abstract Books of Corps, Companies, and Departments;—the copy being authenticated by the signature of the Officer disbursing the pay.—A voucher of all Bank remittances made through the Pay Master, will thus be preserved with Corps respectively. It is however to be understood, that the Bank will receive any Sums Individuals may prefer remitting or paying in direct.

Ranks and Names.	Companies.	Total of each.
		Rs. Rs. St. Rs.
Captain G. H.	1st Grenadier,	60
Captain E. F.	2d Grenadier,	100
Lieutenant P. R.	3d Grenadier,	36
Lieutenant J. R.	1st Bengal Cavalry,	22
Lieutenant L. M.	4th Bengal Cavalry,	30
Lieutenant N. O.	5th Bengal Cavalry,	10
Lieutenant and Adjutant S. T.	Adj't. Establishment,	40
Serjeant Major C. D.	Adj't. Establishment,	10
Lieutenant & Quarter Master T. U.	Qr. Mr.'s Establishment,	30
Assistant Surgeon P. Y.	Medical Establishment,	100
Total Sicra Rupees Four Hundred and Forty-eight		448
Sicra Rupees		

5. In European Regiments or Detached Portions of European Corps, and in all situations where dependent Savings Banks may be established, aggregate remittances will be made of any Cash, delivered direct on such account to Pay Masters, or of any Sums which Officers may intermediately authorize the Pay Master to deduct from their Abstracts on account

of such Banks, in like manner as in the case of Individuals, a separate account being opened by the General Bank with those Institutions; the interior details of which will be conducted, under the direction of the Officer Commanding, by a Committee or other Regimental Management, to whom their annual account with the General Bank in Calcutta will be rendered.

6. The accounts of the General Military Bank are to be closed on the 31st December of each year, that of each Individual or Regimental Bank, being transmitted to the party or parties concerned, as soon after as practicable, and the General Account of the Institution will annually be laid by the Directors before a Meeting of all Constituents at the Presidency, to be held in the Month of January; due notice thereof being previously given in the Government Gazette.

7. The Money received monthly in the Bank will, at the discretion of the Directors, be lent out to the best advantage, upon the pledge or deposit of Government Paper, Public Bank Shares, or other good securities, so as to realize the highest rate of Interest, consistent with perfect safety.

8. The direction of the affairs of the Bank will be entrusted to 12 Directors, 3 of whom will be appointed by Government, and the remaining 9 elected by the Constituents of the Bank, at the General Annual Meeting in January, in the manner hereafter prescribed, by the Rules of the Institution.

9. In order to afford every facility to the Directors in communicating with the Pay Department, and with the Commander in Chief, and to enable His Excellency and Government, at all times to ascertain, that the concerns of the Institution are conducted according to the Regulations, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following Officers to be Directors Ex-officio, viz. The Adjutant General of the Army; The Military Auditor General; The Accountant Military Department.

10. It is however to be clearly understood, that it is not the intention of Government, to interfere in the management, exercise any supervision of the Accounts, or to obtain any knowledge of the payments made by Depositors.

11. At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the following Officers and Gentlemen, who have accepted that Office, to be Directors, until the first Annual regular Election in January 1834, and they are authorized to choose a President from among their number, viz.

Colonel J. Nicols, C. B. Quarter Master General, His Majesty's Forces.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Paton, Quarter Master General of the Army.

Major L. Wiggins, Assistant Military Auditor General.

Major C. H. Campbell, Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Captain R. H. Sneyd, 1st Regiment of Cavalry.

Captain W. S. Beaton, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army;

John Palmer, Esq.

George Critchison, Esq.

James Young, Esq.

12. Government is likewise pleased to accept the gratuitous services of Mr. Ballard, of the firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co.; as Secretary to the Bank, and to appoint that House Treasurer to the Institution.

13. The following Rules for the internal government of the Bank, having been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, are published for the information of the Army.

Bengal Military Bank Regulations, for the Management of the Bank Office Business.

1. The Treasurers are to keep the Bank Accounts, in a distinct and separate set of Books, the whole of which are to be produced at the periodical Meetings of the Directors, or at any time if required, by a quorum of them.—Individuals being allowed at all times to inspect their own accounts, and the Secretary will submit for the approval of the Directors, the description of Books and number of Writers required, with their Salaries; which being authorized, is not to be altered without due sanction.

2. The Secretary will circulate to the Directors, on the 5th of every Month, an abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Month preceding, and suggest the best apparent method of investing the floating balance: He will at the same time circulate the joint Stock Accounts, which are to be kept in a separate Ledger, expressly appropriated thereto, that the Abstract Statement may be compared with it.

3. All Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, or other Papers and Documents, having reference to pecuniary transactions, and being Bank Stock or Securities, are to be made out in the names of the Directors: But mere receipts may be signed by the Secretary, for the Treasurers.

4. The Accounts of the Institution are to be made up to the 31st of December, annually, and the Accounts Current of Depositors forwarded with all possible expedition, after that date.

5. There shall be quarterly Meetings of the Directors, for the inspection of Accounts and such other business, as may be brought before them; special Meetings when required for any urgent business may be summoned by the President, or any three Directors.

6. The signatures of three Directors shall be considered adequate to sanction any measure, and to authenticate an account.

7. The Office of President to be annual; and three Directors to go out annually, by rotation: The President will be elected by the Directors themselves, but the three Seats in the Direction annually vacated, will be filled up by the votes of Depositors, in the manner prescribed in Rule 15.

For the Guidance of Depositors.

8. Remittances in Calcutta Sica Rupees, may be made to the Bank for Deposit, either through the Pay Masters, as authorized by Government, or through any other channel; but no Remittance will be received under Ten Calcutta Sica Rupees, or containing the fraction of a Rupee.

9. All sums received will be immediately carried to the Credit of the Depositor, and held so far at his disposal, as that Bills drawn not being in excess to the actual Credit balance of the Account, will be accepted at any time; but for the sake of preserving simplicity in the Accounts, and of allowing the aggregate Stock to be advantageously employed, such Bills will be payable only at two fixed periods, viz. 15th January and 15th July.—Officers who obtain leave in General Orders to go to Sea on Sick Certificate, will however be allowed to draw any part of their Deposits by bills, at ten days' sight.

10. It has been determined by the Directors, that the aggregate amount of Deposits, shall be employed as a joint Stock, to be vested in Government Securities, or otherwise, as fast as it accumulates in sufficient sums. The profit arising from this employment of the Capital of the Bank, after deducting the Office expenses, being divided among the share holders according to their respective proportions, and carried to the Credit of their Accounts.

11. The half-yearly Drafts of any share holder, being under Sica Rupees One Thousand (1,000) will, at the periodical payments, be discharged in Cash; but if their aggregate exceeds that amount, it will be optional with the Directors to make Cash payments, or to meet the demand by a portion of transferable Stock; and in all such cases, as well as in closing Accounts, where the Amount exceeds the above sum, they reserve to themselves the power of making that transfer, either at the rate at which the said Stock was purchased, or at the rate of the day, or at par, as may appear most equitable.

The Drafts of Individuals will be discounted by the Bank on its own account, whenever the amount of capital in hand admits of such accommodation.

12. The foregoing Rules regarding the periods and modes of payment of Demands on the Bank, are not to be considered applicable to such as are granted by one Depositor, in favour of another, or when the payment constitutes the opening of a new account; such transactions being mere transfers of account, will be negotiable, at any period.

13. An Account Current will be furnished to each Depositor annually, and be open at all times for his inspection; but no person will be admitted to see another's account, without written authority to that effect. All Deposits being regularly entered in the Pay Office statements, or acknowledged by the Secretary, every one will possess the means of always knowing the state of his own account. No letters which merely contain such enquiries, can therefore be attended to, but references on points requiring explanation, will be received and duly submitted to the Directors.

14. All Letters for the Bank are to be addressed to the Secretary in the prescribed form; and the Postage of all direct correspondence will be charged to the Individual.

15. It having been determined, that the Office of President shall be annual, and that three Directors, not being such Ex Officio, shall go out annually, the Directors to fill vacancies being chosen by the Depositors at large, a list of Gentlemen, willing to undertake the duty, will be published to the Army, 2 months before the Annual Meeting in January; after which the 3 new Directors will be chosen by a majority of votes; Depositors absent from the Presidency, voting either by letter to the Secretary, or by Proxy.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 31, 1820.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:—

19th Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. George Cassment to be Captain of a Company, from the 19th December 1820, vice Hales, deceased.

The undermentioned Unposted Ensigns of Infantry are promoted to the Rank of Lieutenant, to complete the Establishment; leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Henry Claxton Williams, George Maitland Jackson, and Joseph Graham.

In pursuance of instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, promulgated in General Orders of the 2nd ultimo, His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct, that Assistant Surgeon Ebenezer Jackson, take rank, in the Medical List, next after Assistant Surgeon William Dym, and that his Commission be antedated to the 16th October, 1818.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders the following Appointment made by the Governor General.

Assistant Surgeon B. M. M. Thomson to officiate as 1st Garrison, Assistant Surgeon, vice Jackson, appointed 2d Permanent Garrison Assistant Surgeon.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Major Elliot York of the Invalid Establishment, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on account of his private affairs, on one of the Ships of the present season.

Assistant Apothecary John William Tibbatts is transferred to the Stewards' branch of Subordinate Medical Officers, in the capacity of Assistant Steward, retaining in his Warrant the date of his original appointment, viz. the 27th July, 1818.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 23, 1820.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to assign Rank to the undermentioned Cornets, and Assistant Surgeons, from the dates expressed opposite to their names respectively.

Cavalry.—Cornets John Augustus Scott, 2d April, 1820; Joseph William Edwin Sisco, 2d ditto; George Connolly Ponsonby, 19th May, ditto; Edward Cook Archbold, 20th ditto; Pringle O'Hanlon, 24th ditto; Edward Macleod Blair, 24th ditto; John Loftus Tottenham, 25th June, ditto; and Edward Barnes Backhouse, 26th ditto.

Infantry.—Ensigns David Williams, 2d April 1820; Robert Birch, 2d ditto; Simon Fraser Hannab, 2d ditto; Frederick Brooke Cornfield, 2d ditto; Fryer Bowes Todd, 5th ditto; Francis Warwick, 7th ditto; John Francis Carguven, 7th ditto; John Gibbe, 12th ditto; William Jackson (2d) 15th ditto; William Huggan, 17th ditto; James Colley Tudor, 17th ditto; Joseph Hendy Smith, 17th ditto; Chas. Guthrie, 18th ditto; McDowell Hepper, 26th ditto; Richmond Houghton, 21st ditto; Curwen Gale, 22d ditto; William Foley, 1st May ditto; Charles Fowler, 1st ditto; Daniel Campbell, 19th ditto; George Hamilton Cox, 19th ditto; Thomas Smith, 20th ditto; George Augustus Chichester Stewart, 20th ditto; William Cosart Carleton, 24th ditto; George Nugent Leslie, 24th ditto; Patrick Crauford, 24th ditto; Thomas Lysaght, 2d ditto; Robert Chetwode, 2d ditto; Alexander McKean, 2d ditto; Robert Rush Murgrave, 5th ditto; Alfred Lewis, ditto; Richard Angelo, 5th ditto; John Morison McCree, 5th ditto; Robert Castle Jenkins, 5th ditto; Thomas John Freke Gousson, 8th ditto; and Thomas Henry Newhouse, 20th ditto.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeons Maxwell Nisbet, 12th April 1820; George Waddell, M. D. 15th ditto; Alexander Russell Jackson, M. D. 15th ditto; Charles Stewart, 20th ditto; Alexander Davidson, M. D. 20th ditto; Charles Murelock Macleod, 20th ditto; John Syme Toke, 5th May, ditto; Thomas Erskine Dempster, 10th ditto; William Hamilton, M. D. 6th June, ditto; and Richard Mowbray Martin Thomson, 8th ditto.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 27, 1820.

Lieutenant R. D. White of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to visit Fort St. George on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for Six Months from Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 23, 1820.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to comply with an application made by Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T., for leave to return to Europe; and accordingly, directs that the vacancy which will be occasioned on the Staff of the Indian Army by the Major General's departure, be considered to have effect from the date of the sailing of the Ship on which he may embark.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 30, 1820.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Lieutenant C. D. Aplin, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, from the Quarter Master General's Department, to be a Sub-assistant Commissary General, vice Hales, deceased.

Mr. John Syme Toke, having produced a counter-part document of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, is admitted to the service accordingly, date of arrival the 27th December 1820.

Captain W. F. Wilson of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry having furnished a Medical Certificate of his inability to perform the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Lieutenant C. F. Wild, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 30, 1830.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Captain J. Smith, from the 2d Class, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 2d Class vice Aplin, removed to the Commissariat Department.

Assistant F. C. Robb, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 2d Class, vice Smith, promoted in the 2d Class.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Milit. Dept.

Garrison Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor of Fort William, 2d January, 1831.

The Calcutta Gate Bridge having been reported finished, Carriages &c. will be permitted to pass out as usual from Saturday next, the 6th instant, from which date the former Orders will be in force respecting the Sorting of the Chattringhee Gate.

The Captain Commanding the Main Guard and the Officer Commanding the Reserve will issue the necessary Orders to the Sentries to the above effect.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor General,
C. T. HIGGINS, Offg. Town Majors

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, December 27, 1830.

Captain Buckley's appointment, in Detachment Orders of the 2d Regiment, of Lieutenant Hodges to act as Adjutant to the Wing of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry under his Command, during the separation from the Head Quarters of the Regiment, is confirmed.

The following Posting and removals of Officers to and from Troops and Companies, in the Regiment of Artillery, are directed to take place from the 1st Proximo:

First Lieutenant J. S. Hottel from the 1st to the 6th Company 2d Battalion.

First Lieutenant George Maclean is posted to the 1st Company 2d Battalion.

First Lieutenant Philip Jackson is posted to the 1st Company 2d Battalion.

First Lieutenant Henry Dillafosse from the 5th Troop, Horse Artillery, to the 6th Company 2d Battalion.

Second Lieutenant E. Wade from the 3d Company 2d Battalion to the 4th Company 2d Battalion.

Cornets Nash and Foster, at present attached to the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, are appointed to do duty with the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, and will join the Regiment on its arrival at Etawah.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

2d Battalion 4th Regiment.—Ensign Leeson, from 21st December, to 21st March 1831, in extension, to visit the Presidency preparatory to an application for leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on private affairs.

2d Battalion 30th Regiment.—Lieut. McKealy, from 28th December to 26th January 1831, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

1st Battalion 20th Regiment.—Lieutenant N. Jones, from 24th Oct. to 24th April 1831, Medical Certificate, to rejoin his Corps at Jaggernaut.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, December 28, 1830.

Detachment Orders by Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Maxwell, under date the 13th and 27th ultimo; appointing Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quarter Master Cabitt, Detachment Staff, to a Force formed for Field Service on these dates, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

1st Regiment Native Infantry.—Sergeant Ramsay from 18th December, to 13th March 1831, to remain at the Presidency on private affairs.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Barclay, from 1st January 1831, to 1st May, to remain at the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, December 29, 1830.

Captain E. Richards is removed to the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, and Captain Lockmore to the 1st Battalion of that Corps.

The Left Wing of the 2d Battalion 30th Native Infantry is, with the sanction of Government, ordered to be sent by water to Dacca as soon as Boats can be provided by the Commissariat for its conveyance, and the Wing of the 2d Battalion 11th, now at Dacca, is to be brought to Barrackpore on the return Boats.

Surgeon Jacob of the latter Corps will proceed with the Wing of the 2d Battalion 30th to Dacca and return to Barrackpore with the Wing of his own Corps, indenting for such extra tonnage as in the sickly state of the Division of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry may be required for the Hospital.

The General Officer Commanding the Presidency Division will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to give effect to the above arrangement.

Assistant Surgeon G. Macpherson, at present attached to the 2d Light Cavalry, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry at Meerut, and will proceed to join that Corps with all practicable expedition.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

2d Battalion 15th Regiment.—Captain E. Craig from 14th November to 24th May 1831, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

1st Battalion 9th Regiment.—Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quarter Master Johnston, from 1st January 1831 to 1st April, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

1st Battalion 18th Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon Hardman, from 8th December to 15th February 1831, in extension, on private affairs.

1st Battalion 27th Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon Halket, from 6th December to 6th June 1831, on Medical Certificate, with permission to visit the Presidency.

1st Battalion 17th Regiment.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Craft, from 15th October, to 15th February 1831, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; December 30, 1830.

Lieutenant J. Brown, of His Majesty's 37th Regiment, will act as Adjutant to that Corps during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Carrol, proceeding to Europe on Medical certificate, or until further orders.

The foregoing appointment to have effect from the 21st instant.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; December 25, 1830.

Major General Sir William Grant Kair, has permission to return to Europe on his private affairs.

The Major General will report his embarkation at the proper time to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, and his arrival in England to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, through the Adjutant General at the Horse Guards.

The Commander in Chief in India cannot allow Major General Sir William Grant Kair to depart, without testifying his high sense of that Officer's gallant and useful exertions in the different services on which he has lately been employed.

Lieutenant Chambers, 15th Dragoons, Aide-de-Camp, has leave to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; December 29, 1830.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, has been pleased to make the following appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

50th Foot.—Lieutenant C. S. Naylor, to be Adjutant, vice Cannon, who resigns the Adjutancy only, 1st October 1830.

Lieutenant Cannon, of His Majesty's 50th Regiment, is appointed as Aide de Camp to Major General Sewell.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; December 31, 1830.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

5th Foot.—Sergeant Major and Captain G. Benson, from half pay of the 24th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Edward W. Gray, who dies, changes, receiving the regulated difference, 26th December 1830.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

At Agra, on the 21st ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. Williams, Lieutenant J. T. Farrington, of the Regiment of Artillery, to Miss Jane MacLeod.

BIRTHS.

At Dum-Dum, on the 2d instant, the Lady of Major George Pollock, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

On the 4th instant, Mrs. John Martin, of a Son.

Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Captain J. Fleming, 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry, from Benares.—Lieutenant J. S. Kirby, Artillery Regiment, from Delhi.—Lieutenant Samuel Jackson, 6th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, from Fort St. George.—Lieutenant Thomson, Chumbarun Light Infantry, from Mullie.—Lieutenant R. D. White, 24 Battalion 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, from Btawah.—Lieutenant J. Ludlow, 2d Battalion 83 Native Infantry, from Benares.—Lieutenant A. White, 1st Battalion 30th Native Infantry, from Cottaek.—Ensign M. Richardson, 1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry, from Dinapore.—Ensign E. Squibb, 1st Battalion 29th Native Infantry, from Dinapore.

Departures.—Major General Ashe, to Europe, on the *Galathea*.—Lieutenant R. D. White, 24 Battalion 12th Native Infantry, to Madras.—Lieutenant G. H. Woodroffe, Artillery Regiment, to Europe, on the *Partridge*.—Lieutenant F. Crossley, European Regiment, to ditto, on ditto.—Lieutenant J. Moule, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, to ditto, on ditto.—Lieutenant J. H. Travis, 18th ditto, to ditto, on ditto.—Lieutenant D. Mason, 25th ditto, to ditto, on ditto.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of Jan. 1821.

	Vessels	Tons.
Honorable Company's Chartered Ships, for England,	8	4,215
Free Traders, for Great Britain, &c.	10	4,291
Country Ships, for Great Britain,	7	4,317
Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade,	45	15,365
Laid up for Sale or Freight,	12	5,403
American Vessels,	4	1,258
French Vessels,	4	2,296
Portuguese Vessels,	4	2,800
Arabian Vessels,	20	8,570
Total,	114	48,611

Free Traders in the River, on the 1st Jan. 1820,	9	4,514
Ditto ditto, on the 1st January 1821,	10	4,291

Increase Decrease
1 223

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	JANUARY.	SELL
6 2	Six per Cent. Loan Promissary Notes. Premium.	5 14

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 205 8 a 206 6 per 100
Dubloons,	20 0 a 20 4 each
Joes, or Pexas,	16 0 a 17 0 each
Dutch Ducats,	4 4 a 4 12 each
Louis D'ors,	8 4 a 8 8 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	191 4 a 191 8 per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6 a 3 7-6 each

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Grain, Rice, Patna, per maund	2 10 a 2 12	
Patna, 1st,	2 9 a 2 10	
Ditto, 2d,	2 3 a 2 4	
Moongry 1st,	1 14 a 1 15	
Indigo, Purple, (in bond),	170 0 a 175 0	
Purple and violet,	160 0 a 170 0	
Violet,	155 0 a 160 0	
Violet and copper,	145 0 a 150 0	
Copper, fine,	140 0 a 145 0	
Copper, lean,	110 0 a 120 0	

Cotton.—There appears to have been little enquiry after this during the week, and we have nothing new to state of it in this market. At Mirzapore the price has declined about 2 rupees per maund, and the importation continues to be considerable, being from the 19th to 26th ultimo, 5,504 bales, making the total importation of the new crop there to the latter date 35,307 bales. At Patlyghar (another principal market in the interior) the price remained steady, and the importation had fallen short—that to the 12th of December 1819, being 5,225 bales, whilst to the same period in 1820, it was only 3,500.

Indigo.—There is little in the market at present for disposal, and from the state of the demand, and the prices which have been given lately, we have been induced to make a considerable alteration in our quotations. The present state of the Exchange of England, combined with the circumstance of the present crop being likely to fall short of any since 1810; has made the price to be much run upon, as almost the only safe mode of remittance by produce; and as there is not much likelihood of Cotton, or any other principal article of exportation being so moderate, as to cause any alteration of consequence in the Exchange, prices are likely to continue high throughout the season. The importation of the present crop to the 27th ultimo, is Factory maunds 48,221—that of last year to the same period was 79,139.

Opium.—The first sale of the Honorable Company's Opium of 1819-20, consisting of 1,457 chests of Behar, and 365 of Benares, took place at the Exchange on the 30th ultimo, and went off with great spirit, and at higher prices, than at any sale for several years past. The Behar averaging sicca rupees 2,435 1 0, and the Benares 2,463 5 7—the highest and lowest prices of the former being 2,345 and 2,470, and the latter 2,435 and 2,485—making the total produce of the sale sicca rupees 44,40,540, exclusive of 300 chests reserved, as usual, for the French Government, which were sold at an advance of about 27 rupees per chest, on the average of the Company's sale. We believe, no business has yet been done in the new Opium, our quotations are therefore, in conformity with the average of the sale—some old has been sold since our last, Patna at 2,350, and Benares 2,305.

Piece Goods.—Continue in fair request, but we have no alterations to mention.

Saltpetre and Sugar.—Are also enquired after,—prices remain as before.

Freight to London.—The Tonnage required by the Company, for the conveyance of their Sugar and Saltpetre to England, caused a momentary stir and improvement in the rate of Freight, nothing however was given more £ 6 per ton, and from the little inducement there is for individuals to ship these, or almost any article of produce; such Ships as are still unprovided with cargo, would readily accept £ 5 or £ 5 10s., for either dead weight or light goods.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT.]	CALCUTTA.	[DRAW.]
*2 2 a 2 2 1/2	On London, 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 3 1/2	
	Bombay, 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees,	92
	Madras ditto, 96 a 97 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees, ..	
	*Nominal.	

Report Subsidary Force.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, Unconscious as I am to writing for the public eye, and deficient as I feel myself in the possession of that talent so essential to do justice to the subject I am about to write on; I take up my pen with some reluctance to perform a task, I had rather were undertaken by one more capable of accomplishing it; but the fear of my wishes not being realized by leaving it to more experienced persons, urges me to attempt what is justice, in honor, and in common feeling with my friends. A reviewer should not through mere apathy be left unperformed. As the hope, therefore, that you and your numerous readers will kindly make allowances for a novice at public writing, I shall undertake with little courage I can muster, to proceed to my task.

A Work, dedicated to the Most Noble the Governor General, by Lieutenant McNaghten, of the Bengal Army, was put into my hands a few days ago; and as I had the honor of belonging to the Nagpore Subsidary Force, I gladly collected permission to peruse it; my request being granted, I read it with avidity and unabating attention. The Work, I think, does credit to the abilities of that Officer, so far as to show the capacity of his talents; but it is to be lamented that in an undertaking so inviolable, by an Officer so young in the Army, and consequently in experience, that he should indulge in some speculations of ordinary duty and an epilogue, and while he passes by unnoticed several acts of most meritorious service and essential benefit to Government, there of lesser consequence and of no consequence at all, beyond the work of the common wheel, to which all had their share, should have found a place in his Work to the unjustifiable exclusion of more worthy matter. I allude to the repeated mention made of the great duties undertaken by his own Corps, the high encomiums bestowed on it by Lieutenant Colonel Adams, the Lieutenant Colonel's animated version on Major McPherson, for quitting the Cantonments of Hasingabad, the omission in the sequel of the Major's judicious and beneficial attack on the Fort of Sowga, the high consequences resulting therefrom, and the mention of Lieutenant Colonel Gahan, (since dead) in the action with the Ex-Peshwah.

For the sake of comparison, and to show how partially different services were viewed during the campaign of the Nagpore Subsidary Force, I shall, to the best of my abilities and recollection, give a short sketch of the several duties and particular services performed by Corps and individuals, and leave it to the Public to judge if what has been omitted in the Work ought not to have been noticed in the Appendix, or at the end of it. It is a matter of much surprise to me, that the Author, who apologizes in his Preface for certain omissions, should have neglected to notice in the Appendix, the Public Letters of approval and those Reports from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief to individuals, for services more worthy of note than very many mentioned in the Work. I should have satisfied with the Author's statement in the Preface, for the oversight, but when I came to the proper place, to find that no allusion was to be traced among the Public Dispatches to which and every document the Author acknowledges to have had free access. I confess, I thought partially had more to do with the non-mention of certain services than mere oversight; but should my surmise be unfounded, I beg the young Author's pardon for the injustice I do him; nor do I mean by any remarks or remarks to undervalue his Book in the public estimation; far from it, for in my humble opinion I think it a meritorious undertaking, and such as evinces a proof of perseverance and abilities which I hope sooner or later will be matured to an excellence equal to the best of our best characters on the list of the Bengal Army, I cannot however refrain from observing that I should have wished to have seen the abilities of the Author confined to a plain impartial recital of facts, and less bestowed on eulogium and private remarks of his own on the merits or demerits of individuals; for surely if a Narrative is offered to the Public, they are the best judges where to bestow praise, or condemn with censure. I am intimately acquainted with all and everything that transpired with the Nagpore Subsidary Force from its formation till the close of the late War; and there were few achievements which merited the strong terms of "brave and gallant," so frequently bestowed on an Officer's name; not but every individual to whom this compliment is paid, would, if occasion offered, merit the highest praise from his Superiors, but the compliment is lost when lavished as it is on Officers,

for leading up a party of Pindaries, who to call "Soldiers" would be libelling the profession. All facts must now be aware what they were; and if they are not, I can tell them that they were a murderous banditti, who in the month of their glory could have been prevented plundering a village by a dozen of old women capable of using fire arms. Judge, then, from the way in which they fled when charged by our Cavalry, I believe I may say with truth, not one amongst them even turned to show fight. Not one even, when the sword was raised to send them to eternity, had one the courage to make resistance; but like cowards, as they lived so they died. Major Dait and Lieutenant Ballen were the only officers who lost their lives by their hands; and of men there must be very few, for I heard of none.

Now with regard to the services of the Nagpore Subsidary Force, I shall commence by stating that the Madras Troops under Lieutenant Colonel Walker were relieved by ours in the commencement of February 1817. Colonel McMillan of the 1st of the 20th taking the duty of the Chants to the East, and Major McPherson with the 31st of the 10th to the west of the Nerbudda. The Head Quarters of the latter was established at Hindia, at which place, Shakti Dattah, with part of his Durrah from Ganjam, effected his escape, losing many of his men in crossing. The Major's arrangements, however, for the defence of the Chants, were so admirably disposed, that their escape in a body was impracticable, and the few individuals who were so fortunate as to elude the vigilance of his troops did not with the loss of their plunder, and had the Major not been obliged to fritter his battalion into very small detachments, scarcely a man could have crossed the Nerbudda at any of his fords, for patrols were going within the Chants every hour of the night for 80 odd miles, and the Chants were so closely watched that a surprise was impossible; added to which, the Major himself had the best information, and personally exerted himself in seeing that all under him did their utmost to prevent the escape of the Enemy they had to guard against. This fatiguing duty was taken by him and his Corps until the middle of April, when the 10th came to relieve them; the 2nd of the 10th then marched into Hasingabad, and the unremitting zeal of the Major, his officers, and men was passed unnoticed by a Division order; and perhaps in the mind of the public none was necessary. Agreed;—but two months afterwards, when the 10th, under Major Logan, marched into Hasingabad after undergoing the same fatiguing duty—but without once engaging the Enemy, an Order from the able pen of our Lieutenant Colonel was issued. (Vide Public Documents.) I was happy to see a compliment bestowed on a Corps I highly esteem; though I must say, I thought it inappropriate, while the services of a Veteran Corps had been passed unheeded. But what was the reason assigned. The 2nd of the 10th being the Lieutenant Colonel's own Battalion, praise might have been construed into partiality. The reason may be a good one; but such as it is I offer to the Public to show cause for the service of that Corps being held back from them.

Towards the close of 1817, the Colonel with most of the Hasingabad Troops, crossed the Nerbudda, and took an active part in aid to the extirpation of the Pindaries, for the particulars of which see Lieutenant McNaghten's Narrative, previous to which, all the heavy baggage, spare ammunition, &c. was lodged in the fort, for the protection of which, and the Cantonments, Major McPherson, with his Battalion, was left at Hasingabad, and Lieutenant Colonel Gahan, with the gallopers guns, half the 6th Regiment of Bengal Native Cavalry, and the 1st of the 23rd Regiment were at the requisition of the Resident at Nagpore, ordered to proceed to that capital, but we luckily, and to what cause I am not a sufficient politician to ascribe, the Colonel commanding, directed Lieutenant Colonel Gahan to halt at Solikarah, 11 miles on the Nagpore Road, until further orders. At this critical moment, the revolt at Nagpore was opening, and the actions of the 26th and 27th of November, were fought before the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Gahan, who reached that place just in time to prevent by his junction a second premeditated attack on our exhausted Troops by the Enemy at Senu Boldy. Nothing could exceed the ardour with which Lieutenant Colonel Gahan marched, when he heard of the treacherous attack on our troops, and certainly very great credit is due to the late Lieutenant Colonel for the performance of one of the largest and most harassing marches ever heard of; but, unhappily for the Government, unhappily for our poor fellows, who met their fate on those two memorable days, he was a day too late, and without knowing the cause, every one was in arms against him. A Court of Enquiry was established to ascertain the reason of the delay; and I wish, for the sake of Colonel Gahan's friends, he had demanded a Court Martial, the acquittal of which would have wiped away a stain,

which those who are ignorant of the instructions that Officer received, have, I fear, unhappily attached to his memory.

I should not be so elaborate on the merits or demerits of Lieutenant-Colonel Gahan, but as the Author of the Narrative has mentioned, his tardiness in the affair with the Ex-Peshwah. I think I can do no less, in justice to his memory; and for the satisfaction of his family and friends than to state such circumstances as I don't receive redound to his credit, to show that if that Officer, through want of judgment or through misapprehension of the orders conveyed to him on the morning we engaged the Army of the Ex-Peshwah, was wanting in the performance of his duty, he has something to put in the scale that will in some measure show he was not altogether wanting in zeal and bravery. Lieutenant Colonel Gahan, in the action of the 16th of December, 1817, with the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore's Troops, took as active a part as any person engaged. He led his Corps into action in gallant style, received the thanks of his Superiors, and his service was rewarded by his Sovereign with the honorable distinction of a C. B. Every impartial reader will, I am sure, agree with me, that the Author of the Narrative has fallen short of his duty in the omission of these facts, while he conceived the necessity of ascribing to him the cause of a victory not being more complete. If Colonel Gahan's conduct, which I do not mean to defend, was reprehensible in the affair with the Ex-Peshwah, it was only to be wondered at why it was not publicly arraigned at the time.

At the period the attack was made on the Troops at Nagpore, the whole country south of the Nerbudda was ripe for revolt, and Major McPherson, commanding at Hussingabad, daily, by hourly, continued to receive accounts of the most alarming nature from his Hirkarrabs and from Lieutenant Wardlaw of the 23rd Regiment, stationed at Sobangpore, distant east of Hussingabad 34 miles. At this moment, several dawks were overdue from Nagpore, which gave him reason to suppose all was not as it should be at that capital. At length one arrived, and no letter being in it to the address of any one at Hussingabad, it was determined by a Council of Officers to open a letter directed to one of the Madras Officers in General Malcolm's camp. This letter gave the particulars of the treacherous attack upon our troops at Seeta-Buldy, but made no mention of Colonel Gahan's arrival, and concluded by saying "If the Enemy renewed the fight they could have no hopes of holding out, as their ammunition was nearly expended and their supplies nearly exhausted." It was natural enough that Major McPherson and the Officers of his detachment should have apprehension for the safety of Colonel Gahan's Brigade, and to suppose that the success of the Enemy's arms would urge them to move on to the attack of our small detachments on the Nerbudda, under this idea, and having no Superior Authority to consult within the reach of several days' march, Major McPherson had a difficult task to perform; his orders were to defend the Cantonments of considerably more than a mile in extent, to do which, he had to divide his 7 companies (three being detached on Ghaut duties,) indeed, this was already done, the necessity of calling in the detached companies and Lieutenant Wardlaw's detachment was no longer dispensable, and they were accordingly directed to rejoin Hussingabad.

The Field-work, building for the defence of the Cantonment, was by no means tenable; the works being unfinished, and the well only half dug, the occupying of which, as directed by Lieutenant Colonel Adams, was therefore out of the question. On Lieutenant Wardlaw's arrival at Hussingabad, he informed Major McPherson that he was obliged to lay on his arms all night, on the march in, as his Hirkarrabs informed him that 10,000 men with 6 pieces of cannon were within a forced march of him, and this news was confirmed by the Major's guide. A division arrangement was now deemed necessary, and whether the force which contained all the public and private property of the Force was a primary or secondary consideration to an empty Cantonment, the most of which, both private and public, had not exceeded at the outside 15,000 rupees, I leave to the better judgment of my readers. At this period, several of the Officers of the detachment had apprehended numerous armed men pouring into the town in all directions; and a vakeel, with upwards of 300 armed men, had actually encamped in the centre of the town close under the walls of the fort, giving out that he was on his way to join General Malcolm, but the Major soon discovered he had come there with motives inimical to our government. This Officer, in his usual determined manner, gave the vakeel immediate orders to quit the place, and on some demer being made, two companies received instructions to see his orders carried into effect, and to enforce them in case of

further delay; but the feigned friend of the General saved them this trouble by quietly decamping.

That very evening the Major took up a position to the west of the fort with his troops, leaving the picquets standing for the protection of the Cantonments, making his position, the point of retreat in case of necessity. To the south-east angle of the fort he posted the two 18-pounders in battery, which commanded the principal avenues of the town, and all accessible passages to the front of it.

About the middle of January 1818, the Major was appointed by the Resident to act as a Commissioner for the settlement of the country, and directed to dispossess the Kiledar of Sanny of his fort, for which purpose the Major provided with the two 18-pounders and two sixes, accompanied by his own Corps, Lieutenant Wardlaw's detachment, and about 200 of Robert's Sanny, and on the 20th of that month, he arrived before the place and challenged the fort to surrender, when the Kiledar required two hours for deliberation, at the expiration of which a message was sent by the Kiledar, saying he would admit a European Officer and a company within the gates. Lieutenant Fell was accordingly sent down. In the interim a Council was held by the Garrison, and the result was a peremptory refusal to his admission; at about 2 P. M. Lieutenant Fell returned from his unsuccessful mission, and the Major moved round to the S. W. face, and boldly placed the 18's within 200 yards of the walls, and two 6-pounders to an angle within 230 yards, by way of a breast work, leaving embrasures to fire through, he piled grain, rice, and bags, and in this daring position he commenced making a breach under a fire from a 4-pounder and the matchlocks from the walls. The storming party, consisting of the two Grenadier companies under Captain Newton and Lieutenant M. Queen, he in the first place posted behind a village contiguous to and about 150 yards from the breach, with directions to storm as soon as a road was completed. The 6-pounders were employed in taking off the defences, while the 18's were breaching. The 2d round from the 6's dismounted the 4-pounder and knocked off the gunner's leg; and every shot afterwards did more or less mischief to the defences. The 18's kept up an incessant fire, doing execution, which reflects the highest credit on the professional abilities of Capt. Walcott, who in the space of two hours fired 191 rounds from them, every shot producing the desired effect, so that by evening a breach in the wall of 15 feet thick was nearly practicable, and one quarter of an hour's more battering would have enabled the storming party to have run up it. Night however set in, and the guns stopped playing, immediately after which, while favored by the darkness of the night, the garrison, consisting of 300 matchlock-men, went out with their property. Lieutenant McQueen and Ward, who were posted with a party of horse to the East of the Fort, pursued and cut up some of the enemy, but did not destroy them.

The following night about 11 o'clock, one of the Major's Hirkarrabs brought intelligence that the Kiledar and the whole of the garrison that escaped were then in a small Ghurry at Bain Suddab, 16 miles distant, in the division of the Nerbudda, which they purposed crossing the next morning at day break. Captain Newton of the 10th Regiment learning this, volunteered to beat up their quarters with 150 of Robert's Horse. The Major unhesitatingly availed himself of this Officer's offer, who without further delay set out, accompanied by Lieutenant McQueen of the 23d, who also volunteered on this service. Captain Newton, to expedite his march, mounted the guide on one of his own horses, and at 2 A. M. of, I believe, the 24th of January, 1818, he arrived within half a mile of the place, when he halted for the purpose of reconnoitring.

It was a fine moon-light morning, which greatly assisted Captain Newton in his arrangements. Four parties of 12 Searrows each, were told off and posted within 200 yards of the several faces of the village and ghurry, and the guide was sent into the town to bring information of the enemy's disposition. The man returned in a quarter of an hour, with intelligence that a picket of 12 men were posted within a thorn enclosure, out side of the west gate, and that all was quiet in the village and fort, the road leading to which was close under the walls of the latter and that our fire only would move abreast. Captain Newton placed the guide in front of him, and all moved off together, observing the strictest silence. When within 10 paces of the picket, our party was challenged by the enemy's sentry, and in an instant the picket was destroyed. The firing alarmed the garrison, who immediately manœuvred the walls, and opened a heavy fire from 300 matchlocks upon our party, who were close under the walls. Only two men of our party were wounded, and Captain Newton soon discovered that the loop holes were so constructed that all their shot must go over the heads of his people

if they kept close together, during which he detached Lieutenant McQueen, with 50 men, round to the opposite gate. By this time the Garrison conceived the party opposed to them was the advance of the Major's Force, and anticipating a second addition of the Sewmy affair, deserted the gully, and took to the plains where they fell in without picquets. A general fight now took place, 80 of the enemy were cut up, and the Chief and his family were made prisoners.

Bewry is a small though very strong gharry, and might laugh at any force without a battering train, such consequences indeed were attached to it, that the Kildar of Soolia Ghur, a Hill fort within hearing of our guns, made immediate overtures of capitulation to the Major. This fort the Major had orders to attack but its strength from nature is such that 100 men might bid defiance to the whole of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, or one of twice its means.

Thus did Major McPherson, by a prompt and decisive conduct, restore quiet in that quarter at a time when the whole country was in arms, and enabled the Russeldars and other people employed by him in his Civil capacity to perform the avocations of their several offices without interruption. The report of this service (which certainly must be considered equally worthy of mention with any performed by Colonel Adams's Force) was made known to His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, and I have been told that it was considered at Headquarters, in a light that reflected great credit on all who had the good fortune to share the honors. But if the praise of that High Authority was bestowed on the Major and his Officers, it is very certain they were not communicated to him through the Assistant Adjutant General of the Force; nor was any Division Order issued on the occasion, though about the same time a very flattering Division Order was issued, praising the conduct of Major Logan for maintaining his post at Bensch, a place that no Enemy ever approached, unless imagination can fancy a Detachment of Scindia's Army one. (Vide Appendix.)

The several Letters of Thanks to Captain Newton for his active services during the period he commanded in the Baltool Valley. I have not been able to find in Lieutenant McNaghten's Book though much is said of Captain Craikhaek's gallant affair with the Arabs, &c. Surely to Captain N. who detached that Officer upon his intelligence, and entirely on his own responsibility, great praise is due, though none is to be found. The Author has also omitted to furnish the Public with Letters of Thanks to the late Captain Kerr, of whose conduct he makes honorable mention.

I think I have now, Sir, touched on most of the points in which Lieutenant McNaghten's Narrative is defective; at least as I cannot charge my memory with any further matters of consequence. I shall therefore close the Letter by subscribing myself

Yours Much Poss.,
November 29, 1820.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Commercial.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

Note.—It being difficult to quote with preciseness the prices of the following articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the market.

Reference.—(P. C.) Price Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of freight and charges.—(A.) Advance on the same.—(D.) Discount.

Birmingham Hard-ware,	35 a 30 per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, fine,	20 a 25 per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, coarse,	7 a 10 per cent. A.
Flannels,	0 a 5 per cent. A.
Hats,	10 a 15 per cent. D.
China's good patterns,	0 a 15 per cent. A.
Cutlery,	0 a 20 per cent. D.
Northern-ware,	30 a 40 per cent. D.
Glass-ware,	30 a 35 per cent. D.
Window Glass,	25 a 30 per cent. D.
Hosiery,	0 a 10 per cent. A.
Machinery,	20 a 30 per cent. A.
Muslins, assorted,	10 a 15 per cent. A.
Oilman's Stores,	30 a 35 per cent. A.
Stationery,	10 a 15 per cent. D.

Claps on Military Law.

ESSAY II.—ON INCONSIDERATENESS IN THE INFLICTION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

A paragraph which I lately perused in an English Newspaper, has given rise to some reflections, which it may be useful to record, not because they would not naturally occur to any person whose attention might be directed to the subject, but because it generally happens that people too readily acquiesce in the expediency of what they have always been accustomed to see; and thus practices continue for years unquestioned, which the moment they are subjected to examination, are perceived to be contrary to humanity and policy; and persons unused to consider the force of habit and example, are astonished that they should so long have been insensible to the evil, which, when pointed out, is so obvious and undeniable.

The circumstance in which I have alluded to is the case of a Soldier, who when called out to act against the Rioters at Nottingham, was accused of not doing his duty, was brought to Trial and sentenced to receive several hundred lashes; but whose punishment, in consequence of his character and former good conduct, was remitted with the exception of 50 or 60 lashes. Surely if the Soldier's character was such as to entitle him to the consideration of his Officers, the act of mercy should have been complete; and the punishment entirely remitted, instead of the whole measure being defeated by the infliction of a few lashes, degrading the man by an ignominious exposure, lowering him in his own estimation, and disgracing him in the eyes of his comrades.

The pride of such a man ought not to be wantonly wounded, and disgrace ought not to be made the concomitant of mercy. Under such circumstances, if it is determined to pardon an individual, his character ought not unnecessarily to be lowered, or his feelings tortured by the partial infliction of a punishment, or by a protracted ceremony. The man ought not to be brought to the Triangle and stripped before his pardon is proclaimed; nor should he even be paraded before the Corps, and exposed to the public gaze, while his guilt is expatiated on. The pardon ought to extend to his mind as well as to his body; any observations called for by the occasion should be inserted in the Orderly Book; and the Soldier should be encouraged to free himself from the reproach, which is a moment of error and delusion he had brought on his character, by a future zealous obedience to his orders, and a marked devotedness to his duty. Then indeed would humanity and policy go hand in hand, the act would be one of real mercy, and while indulging the best feelings of the human mind, the Officer would have the pleasure of reflecting that a deserving Soldier had been saved from humiliation and disgrace.

I hope it will not be thought that from the moment a man embraces the Military profession, he becomes insensible to the common motives by which all other men are actuated; that a sense of pride, the desire of distinction, the love of fame, and the expectation of reward, lose all effect when applied to a Soldier; and that hardened and debased, influenced by no motive but the fear of bodily pain, he must be flogged into obedience and discipline.

That there are, in every Army, such characters, cannot be denied; and should they be found more numerous than could be wished, is there not too much reason to suppose that they are produced by the nature and severity of the punishment most frequently had recourse to, which destroys all pride and feeling, and while it mangles the body of the offender, hardens his heart, and debases his mind? But whoever has had an opportunity of seeing a well conducted Corps, will know that the punishment of flogging is never inflicted until every other measure has failed of success, and that the discipline of the Regiment is preserved by working on the hopes, the fears, the expectations, and the pride of the men; by teaching them to feel the value of character, by a temperate but steady and impartial exercise of authority; by a humane attention to their wants, and intelligent consideration of their interests, and a right integrity in every pecuniary transaction.

A further consideration of the question of punishment does not come within the scope of this Essay, which has merely in view to point out the inconsistency of inflicting an ignominious punishment on a man, whose acknowledged merit may render him deserving of pardon, for, as the shame of the punishment, is, to a man of the above description, the worst part of it, if any portion of it is inflicted, the intention of the pardon will be but imperfectly effected, as, while the Soldier is unusually proud of his consequence of his error, he is actually made to suffer in wounded pride and lessened character, the heaviest penalty of a

It should be always remembered that a Soldier who has lost all pride in good for little; many of their offences proceed from a misdirected pride, but in place of doing any thing to destroy that feeling, it should be preserved and employed to bring them back to a proper sense of duty. It should be rendered through the medium of shame, the operative cause of his amendment. An illustration of this remark, I shall quote the following passage from an entertaining Work. (Brooke's History of St. Helena)

"Frequent and severe floggings had been inflicted upon delinquents under former Governors. Mr. Brooke endeavored to produce an impression on the minds of Soldiers rather than on their bodies. For minor offences flogging was commuted for labor; but so perfectly degraded and lost to all sense of shame were many of them, that they actually preferred the stripes to which custom had familiarized them.

"Those were separated from their comrades, under the designation of the Miscreant's Men; the worst provisions were allotted to them, and the many deprivations and marks of odium that they incurred soon placed them in a contemptible and mortifying light in the eyes of their brother Soldiers. This circumstance produced greater effect than the lashes that had been formerly inflicted. Their earnest entreaty to be relieved from so irksome a situation, was, after much apparent difficulty, complied with; and from that period, there has never been occasion to renew the establishment of a Miscreant's Men."

Native News.

Governor General's Party.—Letters from Berhampore, dated the 2nd of January, mention, that the Governor General and his party, dropped down from thence on that morning, at sun-rise, on their return to Calcutta.

Batavia.—From the Batavian Papers, which reached us yesterday, we have only time to give a few heads of intelligence; but they contain several longer Articles, as Tours in the Mountains of Java, &c. which we hope to be able to publish soon. We may remark that these Dutch Gazettes are much improved in their manner of printing and arrangement, as well as in their contents. About three times the number of pages appear in each Gazette now, compared with its former limits, and Extracts from English Books occupy a large space. Among other articles, we observe some judicious Selections from Lord Byron's *Don Juan*, printed in English with Dutch comments—several pieces of Dutch Poetry on passages from *Ossian* and other works—Letters translated into Dutch from the *Calcutta Journal*, whose "Silly Contributors," as the *Hurkeru* calls those who choose our pages for their communications, rather than his own, hardly expected their "foolish productions," as he styles them in another place, to be returned back to us in a Dutch dress;—and many Original Papers, for the translations of which we hope to find room as soon as they can be prepared. The following are the brief notices of the principal articles in the Papers of their respective dates:—

Nov. 4, 1820.—By accounts from Banda, it is learnt, that the eruptions from the Volcano had abated considerably—but the smoke still continued to issue from it. This Paper contains also a Letter written by Giahong, King of Cochin-China, to Mr. Chaigman, granting him leave for three years to Europe, acknowledging his long and faithful services, and granting him several privileges.

Nov. 11, 1820.—The Netherlands Government have appointed a Committee of Gentlemen, to compose a Malay and Dutch Dictionary, and to superintend all other matters connected with the Native Language—to obviate the difficulties that have hitherto prevailed in bringing the desirable object into effect.

Nov. 18, 1820.—In this Paper is an account of the Ceremonies observed at the ascension of the new Soudahoonan to the throne of Souracra.

Nov. 25, 1820.—The death of the Emperor of China, is announced, and the Edict of his Succession is given. Also an account of the Funeral of the late Soudahoonan of Souracra.—From the *Portland Gazette* (United States) of the 5th June last, the Dutch Editor learns that the Dutch had met with opposition at Japan; that they had lost 500 men in a scuffle with the Natives, and that the Governor Minto had been beheaded; and he gives this as a specimen of the numerous mistakes committed by the American Editors.

Sporting Intelligence.

CALCUTTA JANUARY MEETING.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1821.

Sweepstakes of 100 Gold Mohurs each, for five years old and upwards—Five years old, sat this—Mr. Sat. 10 lbs. and aged Sat—March, &c. followed 3 lbs. R. C. (Four Subscribers.)

1. Mr. Trevel's ch. h. *Sylvestre*, 5 years (R. Shepherd.)
2. Mr. Morrison's b. s. *Send*, 5 years.
3. Mr. Walter's b. m. *Amabel*, 5 years.
4. Mr. Oakley's b. h. *Venture*, 5 years.

Time 3' 32"

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS—G. M.

1. Mr. Walter's gr. b. *Saracen*, 5 years (Wm. Gater.) 8 7
2. Mr. Buck's ch. c. f. by *Phoenix*, 5 years. 7 7

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS—R. C.

1. Mr. Black's ch. c. m. *Louise Lef*, (Jas. Fox.) 8 7
2. Mr. Walter's gr. A. b. *Fallstern*, a feather.

Time 3' 32"

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS—G. M.

1. Mr. Walter's ch. h. *Manila*, (Wm. Smith.) 8 7
2. Mr. Trevel's b. b. *Tablet*, 8 7

At a time like the present, it will no doubt be a source of great regret to the gentlemen of the Turf to hear that *Bobas*, one of the first rate Horses ever brought to this country, is about to quit Calcutta for the Nagpore Turf, having been purchased by an Officer in that service. This Horse, whose pedigree is well known, was bred by Charles Esler, Esq. of (admiral Hill's) Middlesboro, and was brought to India on the ship *Surry*, Captain Oldham, a short time ago.—*Genl. G.*

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th of November, by R. Jenkins, Esq. Resident at Nagpore, Captain R. B. Jenkins, 2d Battalion, 14th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, attached to the Service of His Highness the Nagpore Rajah, to Miss Riza Oid.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th instant, the Lady of Captain Edward Fitzgerald, of the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a still-born Son.

At Rumbur, on the 28th ultimo, the Lady of the late Captain Thomas Jasper Atkinson, of a Son.

DEATH.

At Dehlee, on the 9th ultimo, the infant Son of Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged ten months and a half.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 5	Providence	British	J. Adair	London	July 16
5	La Seine	French	J. Housart	B. de Grano	Aug. 19

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 4	Anne	British	R. Dickie	Bombay
4	Perseverance	British	J. H. Carter	Madras
4	Hero of Malown	British	J. Nefish	China
4	Gloucester	British	W. Rankin	Penang

Passengers for Honorable Company's Chartered ship *Providence*, Captain John Adair, from London the 16th of July, Dueses the 20th of July, and Cape of Good Hope the 20th of October.

From London.—Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, writer, Messrs. William Robe, Alexander J. Fraser, Hugh Troup, Colin Troup, Patk. Grant, G. L. Trafford, W. G. Cooper, and Edward Day, Cadets, Mr. Robert Molloy, and 40 Honorable Company's Recruits.

From the *Cape of Good Hope*.—Colonel White, Mr. Gumbert, Civil Service.

Communications Received.

The following Communications have been received, and will have an early place:—

Letter of An Artillery Officer, suggesting Plans for the Improvement of the Artillery.

Thermometrical and General Observations on the Climate of Jubbal-pore.

A Letter on Craniology and Etymology, signed P. D.

Letter of An Old Sub—requiring to be informed of the advantages likely to arise from the establishment of the Bengal Military Bank.

Letter of Miles Candidus, on the Half Batta to Regiments marching into Fort William.

An Extract in favor of the present Administration of England, by an Englishman.

Letter of A Poor Economist on the Newly-established Military Bank.

A Letter, without Signature, on the Military Widow's Fund, in reply to an Original Member.

Asiatic News.

Governor General's Party.—We have great pleasure in stating that the Most Noble the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, His Excellency Sir Henry Blackwood, and the whole of the party that accompanied the Governor General in his late Tour, landed yesterday morning at Barrackpore, to breakfast, in high health and spirits, and as much benefited as pleased by their excursion.

Supreme Court.—The First Session of Oyer and Terminer for the present year, opened yesterday, the learned Judges being all present, and taking their seats at about eleven o'clock. The attendance of the Court was extremely full, those summoned on the Grand Jury having been given to understand that the fine of 500 rupees for non-attendance would be rigidly levied. The Grand Jury on being chosen, elected Mr. Cruttenden as their Foreman, and received their Charge from the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, Judge; but we are unable to furnish a faithful Report of it.

Some preliminary business being gone through, the learned Advocate General rose to notice the Case of Criminal Information for Libel against the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, when no opposition being made on the part of the Defendant's Counsel, the Rule was made absolute. The learned Judge, Sir Francis Macnaghten, observed, that on the question of Jurisdiction, he had consulted the best authorities, and had formed his opinion; but he should prefer having the question now argued at length, when he would be prepared to give his opinion thereon. The Honorable the Chief Justice professed also to have examined the grounds of this question with great diligence, and both himself and Sir Anthony Butler still retained the opinions formerly professed, namely in favor of the Jurisdiction which had been questioned. The Advocate General observed, that as the Defendant's Counsel had been instructed to let the motion pass without opposition, it would be unnecessary to argue the point; and the Rule being made absolute, the Criminal Information was filed accordingly.

Late Earthquake.—The following has been transmitted to us by an esteemed and intelligent Correspondent, on whose accuracy we can rely. It is dated Noakhully, Balloob, January 1:—

"Last night we were visited by an Earthquake, which the Natives, and persons who have been resident in India for many years, declare to have been the most severe they ever experienced. The first shock was felt at about 26 minutes past nine P. M. and the violence of it might continue for the space of half a minute; after which there was a moderately quick undulating motion which lasted for about two minutes;—this was followed by a second shock, more violent and of longer duration than the first.—I think it might have continued three quarters of a minute, that was succeeded by an agitation of the earth, and the same undulating motion, which appeared to me to go off in four or five minutes, but all the other members of the family, and the servants, affirm that it was perceptible for a much longer time.

The violence of the Earthquake, that is from the commencement of the first shock until the conclusion of the second, occupied, I should suppose, a space of three minutes and a quarter, or three and a half. The shocks were preceded and accompanied by a noise resembling the roaring of winds mingled with the rattling of a heavily laden cart over the stones of a rough pavement: the motion was so violent that a person would have found it very difficult to walk whilst the shocks continued. For my own part, I felt as if constrained to stand still, as is sometimes experienced by persons when attempting to walk on a small boat or a waggon that is proceeding with much velocity. I can only liken it to the shaking of what they call a shell, or contract-house in London, when several heavy drays are passing rapidly near it, but this does not convey any adequate idea of the roughness of the motion. I should rather, if it were allowable, compare the feeling to that one would experience in a house placed upon wheels and drawn over a very rutty road; the undulation between the two violent shocks, and which continued for sometime after those had passed away, was like the motion which is perceptible to a landman upon his first going on board of a ship at single anchor in a very strong stream, and when there is what sailors call a ripple upon the water; it was tremulous, and at the same time rather slow than quick.

It appeared to me that the Earthquake took a direction nearly north and south, because the pictures hanging by a single ring to a wall with a western aspect, were not shaken against it, but swayed to and fro along the wall like the pendulum of a clock, swinging a full inch and a half from their perpendicular position. This motion of the pictures would also lead me to conjecture that the undulations were horizontal instead of vertical, although my own feelings induced me to suppose the contrary while they lasted.

Between the first and second shocks, the earth being still agitated, as I have observed, I went into the verandah to ascertain if there was any thing unusual in the look of the night; there was nothing, however, to excite observation, unless it were the particular clearness of the heavens and the extreme brilliancy of the stars; there was no appearance whatever of a burr (as it is called) surrounding these luminaries, and the only appearance of haze was low in the horizon, where a dense mist had settled, which looked darker, owing to its contrast with the unusual clearness of the sky; the thermometer was at 64.

It was remarkable that during the whole period of the vibration, the birds which were in cages flapped their wings violently, struck them against the wicker work, and appeared much agitated; those on the trees were likewise disturbed from their roosts and exhibited much alarm, chirping quickly, and flapping their wings with a rapid motion, as they do when endeavouring to retain their footing upon a waving branch or difficult resting place; this continued until the Earthquake had passed away."

Nellors.—Letters from this Station, mention that the Earthquake was felt there about half past 9, on the evening of Sunday, Dec. 31, 1820; there being two shocks, the first of which was a smart one, and the other lasting nearly a minute.

Madras, December 23, 1820.—In consequence, we understand, of the unfavourable state of the weather for the last two or three days, for communication with the Shipping in the Roads, the *Bulwer*, will not be ready to sail before Monday or Tuesday next.—The following additional Passengers proceed in her.

Captain and Mrs. Warburton, Mrs. Chatfield and Child and Lieutenant Fracklyn.

The high expectations which had been formed, were fully realized in the representation of the *Irishman in London* and the *Agreeable Surprise*, at the Pantheon on Monday last.—We have frequently, of late, had occasion to notice in terms of approbation, the successful exertions of this party to amuse and give satisfaction to the Society of Madras—in which they were equally fortunate on this as on former occasions.—Ridewood was peculiarly happy, in the parts which he undertook, in both the pieces—and deservedly merited the applause which he received. The persons who represented Cymon, Edward and Cobba, in the *Irishman in London*, and Sir P. and Felix, Captain Chicane, Mrs. Cheshire and Cowslip, in the *Agreeable Surprise*, supported their characters in a very becoming manner. During the interval between the Play and the Farce two Comic Songs were given, and with excellent effect.—We observe a gradual improvement in several of the performers which does them great credit, and entitles them to the encouragement which they have received.—In the management of the Society there was no delay, and

the Performance was over by 11 o'clock. Sir Thomas and Lady Munro and Sir Thomas Hislop, honoured the performance with their presence, and the Theatre was more fully attended than we recollect to have seen it, on any former occasion.—The following Address written for the occasion was spoken by Mr. Snell:—

Nursed by your favour, by your kindness led,
A novice band, once more these boards we tread;
Compassion calls, and we with joy obey,
To ease the grief, we cannot wipe away;
The Orphan Child, the sorrowing Widow too,
Now seek relief, from Pity, and from you;
Nor doubt to find each lovely Fair one, here,
Will lend her aid, to dry the Widow's tear.
Some few days back, the Wife was glad and blest,
And sought repose upon a Husband's breast,
Whilst by their side, their sleeping Infants lay,
Nor dreamt the Ills of the succeeding day;
That day which gave the Father to his grave,
A rock his pillow, and his bed the wave.
A social friend, by all he knew beloved,
Too short alas! upon this earth he moved—
In him united every virtue beamed,
He seemed a man, and was just what he seemed,
Void of deceit, he acted well his part,
Happy to share with all the world his heart,
Cheerful at home, and social when abroad,
His Offspring loved him, and his Wife adored;
Of him herself, of all to them most dear,
Dark is the prospect, desolate, and drear;
No more the Wife her Husband flies to meet,
None has she now, with smiles of joy to greet;
Her Children claim her, 'tis for them she lives,
And giving comfort, feels not what she gives,
'Tis they who claim her, and they call on you,
To Pity ever, as to Virtue true;
On you they call, in accents sad and wild,
To aid the Widow and the Orphan Child.

The Mount Company has lapidally come forward in the same charitable cause, and will perform at the Pantheon, on Wednesday the 3d of January, the Comedy of *The Hair at Law*, with the Musical Entertainment of *The Bee Hive*.

A Plain Man.

THE QUEEN AND THE INDIA GAZETTE.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, Though I scarcely hoped to move the "skimmed milk" of the *India Gazette* by my "Plain Question," yet I shall not despair of finding some sort of implied answer to it, (as for instance the answer hypothetical) in the course of his comments on the proceedings against the Queen; inasmuch as he is bound to state his objections to any mode of conducting or terminating those proceedings that shall not reconcile the honour of both parties with the punishment of one of them! Since, therefore, no possible issue of this quarrel can be satisfactory to the Editor of the *India Gazette*, we must patiently expect his weekly development of the principles on which he reconciles to his own understanding the infinite number of contradictions involved in the paragraph quoted in my last Letter.

His mode of treating the Queen's case reminds me of a speech of the *Mock Doctor*, on some disputed question in the Science of Medicine. "Some writers say Yes, and some say No; but, for my part," observes the transformed wood-cutter, "I say both Yes and No."

In the mean time his Theory of Earthquakes throws some light on his aptitude for peace-making between things seemingly irreconcilable in the physical world. He tells us that on Sunday night about 9 31 P. M. we had two shocks of an Earthquake which "followed each other," the second shock, it seems, turning its back on that which preceded it.

January 8, 1821.

A PLAIN MAN.

Official Report.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, DECEMBER 6, 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has had the gratification of receiving a report from Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope, to the address of the Adjutant General, of the first operations of the force under his command in the province of Okamandel, in the reduction of the fortress of Dwarka.

The Governor in Council has much satisfaction in noticing the judicious and prompt decision of the Lieutenant Colonel Commanding, and his considerate humanity in the hour of victory, as well as the skill, discipline, and gallantry, evinced by the Officers and Troops of every rank and description.

The severe wounds of the gallant Officers, the professional merits of two, of whom (Captain Boitieux, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant Marriott, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment and Aid-de-Camp to the Honorable the Governor) the Lieut. Colonel, on much acquaintance with them, so justly characterises, is a subject of concern to the Governor in Council, on this otherwise not dearly purchased success.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN, Chief Sec.

Bombay, Dec. 16, 1820.—The following copy of a report from Lieut. Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope, to the address of the Adjutant General of the army has been received by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, &c. &c. &c. Bombay.

SIR, For the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, it is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour to announce the fall of Dwarka.

On the 24th instant the troops disembarked at Kutch Gad.

Finding that Vervalla had been plundered and abandoned, that the peccable inhabitants had been carried off into the jungles; and fearing the same system might be adopted here, I immediately pushed forward a detachment consisting of 500 sepoys and the squadron of the 1st cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel Turner, as a check to such a measure.

On the 25th I followed with the remainder of the Force, with the intention of reducing the tower of Rupan Bunder which commands the entrance of the creek in my way, but which I found had been abandoned during the night.

On my arrival I was met by a Vakeel who professed great submission, but refused to comply with the only terms I conceived myself empowered to grant, that is, unconditional surrender as specified in the Proclamation issued in conformity to the instructions with which I had been honored, a copy of which I forwarded to Meer Manick as my ultimatum, granting him till twelve o'clock for consideration; when I received a message proposing that I should allow him to send his brother to Bato to consult with the Rajah, in concert with whom he had gone into rebellion, or to allow of his coming in person to treat with me under the guarantee of being allowed to return, should terms not be agreed on between us. A proposition of the same nature had been made in the morning, and I perceived that procrastination was the object. I therefore returned for answer, that I did not object to receiving him on the terms he proposed, and that his brother should be permitted to go to Bato if he wished it, but that I would not suspend operations one minute.

Deeming it a matter of some importance, on account of the effect it might have on the minds of the other Rebel Chieftains, who had taken up positions in the different jungles, as well as on that of the Rajah of Bato, that a protracted system of warfare should not be adopted; I caused the Field Artillery from the east side, and the Nautilus Cruiser under the command of Lieutenant Middleton on the west, to fire into the town, more under the hope of hastening Meer Manick's decision, than with the expectation of making any serious impression on the place, the walls of which are of stone masonry with numerous towers at the angles and projecting in the faces, and much too strong to be effected otherwise than by battering guns, of which I possessed but two, which were on board the boats, and in the landing of which there would have been some delay.

This object was partially gained, inasmuch as it brought out several persons successively, amongst whom was the Chief of Wazays and the head Brahmin of the Pagoda, and at last Moor Manick himself, who, however, would accede to nothing short of having a provision made for him, and being allowed to remain in Okamundol.

Having thus failed in the way of negotiation, I determined on endeavouring to cut off the retreat of the Garrison and to take the place by Escalade.

Having this in view, I strengthened and advanced the picquets which I had posted, and the morning gun served as the signal for the advance of three columns of attack, each consisting of 70 of the 65th and 150 Sepoys of the 21-34 and 1st 5th Regiments N. Infantry, and each party leaving 60 Sepoys in reserve.

The storming parties moved to the points of attack, observing the greatest order, silence and regularity, which was not in the least discomposed by the sharp fire from the walls and towers on their near approach, and during an interval of some minutes, owing to the height of the walls, while adjusting the ladders.

The ladders being raised, nothing could exceed the ardour of the Troops which soon cleared the ramparts, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the Arabs and Scindians, who after discharging their matchlocks fought sword in hand, but who being once dislodged were at length with the greatest impetuosity, driven along the ramparts through the Town into the Pagoda, in which and its enclosure I expected the main resistance, having even taken it into my calculation (from a personal knowledge of its means of defence) that I should be obliged to breach the wall ere it could be carried; but the gallantry of Lieutenant Faden of his Majesty's 65th Regiment, and Major Digby and Sannas, and the ardour of the Troops, surmounted this difficulty, by gaining the summit of a lofty house, through intricate passages leading to a Trap door, from whence a descent was made into the area of the Pagoda.

The Garrison now endeavoured to effect its retreat into the adjoining jungles to the southward and eastward of the Town, but were met by the different picquets I had posted, and hemmed in as they were, a dreadful scene of carnage ensued. A large body of them were first met by one of the two Troops of the 1st Native Cavalry under Captain Scillieux, by whom they were charged in a most brilliant manner, being near the shore of a back water, the bed of which is deep and muddy (and which passing under the south wall of the Town winds to the southward parallel to the sea beach) they retreated through it, and were followed by the Cavalry, but made a stand on the bank, where they were again attacked, and under great disadvantage, as it was with difficulty the horses could struggle thro' the mud; and it was here that the gallant Captain Scillieux received two wounds, one of which has deprived the service of the right hand of a brave and excellent officer.

From this position the enemy again threw themselves into the water, where it became deeper and widened into a sort of lake. Two large bodies of them got into clusters, and the rest of the expanse of water was studded with them, and they defended themselves for I should think an hour, between two bodies of Infantry which I before alluded to under Lieutenants Levery and Parry. At length, after great numbers had been killed, I ceased our parties to cease firing, and after long persuasion the few that remained of one party were induced to surrender. Endeavours were then made to save the others in the same way, but they continued to fire, and it was not until two six pounders had been brought against them with grape, that they could be induced to give in; almost every one of the few remaining were badly wounded, and the whole, after collecting all that could be found alive, amounted only to fifty or sixty; and have reason to feel confident that with the exception of those, and fifty which were found in the Pagoda, none of the Garrison escaped alive, out of 550 of which it is supposed to have consisted.

The women and children and peaceable inhabitants had some days before gone off into the Jungles, or into Kattywar, and the Brahmins had, with my knowledge and approbation, retired to the enclosure of a Pagoda outside the town, so that retribution has fallen alone on that class which never gave, and consequently never expected to receive quarter.

His Excellency will I am sure derive satisfaction from this report of the good conduct of the troops, all of whom admirably performed their duty, and owing to the peculiar character of the operations nearly the whole were engaged. It must however always happen that some are more brilliantly engaged than the rest, and on

this occasion His Majesty's 65th Regiment and the detachment of the 1st Cavalry were fortunate in the opportunity of displaying that high courage, tempered with coolness and discipline, which cannot be too much admired, and reflects the greatest credit on Major Digby and Captain Scillieux, commanding the detachment of these Regiments.

Nothing could however be better than the conduct of the 21st Battalion of the 34, and the 1st Battalion of the 5th Native Infantry, which although much divided showed that zeal and gallantry which my knowledge of their excellent discipline would have led me to expect.

The detachment of Artillery maintained, during the affair of yesterday, and in that of this day, during the short time they were engaged, that gallantry for which that Corps has so long been celebrated.

Nor could any thing be better than the conduct of Lieutenant Hart and the Pioneers, in carrying and adjusting the ladders under a galling fire.

To Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert of the 5th, and Turner of the 34 Bombay Regiments Native Infantry, and to Major Digby of his Majesty's 65th Regiment, for their coolness and gallantry in leading the storming parties, I am greatly indebted.

I also feel greatly indebted to Captain Scillieux who commanded the detachment of the 1st Cavalry;

To Captain Manson, who commanded the Artillery;

To Lieutenant Remon of the Engineers;

To Major Stannus my Assistant Adjutant General;

To Captain Wilson, my Assistant Quarter Master General;

To Lieutenant Wilkinson, my Assistant Commissary General, who acted as my personal staff, and to Lieutenant Marriott my personal Brigade Major, whose numerous wounds however put him *hors de combat* at the first moment of the assault, and now render him incapable of becoming the bearer of my dispatches; but whom I must earnestly beg to recommend to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, as an Officer of great merit, whose exceeding gallantry has on many occasions brought him to public notice.

I do myself the honor to forward a return of the killed and wounded, and also a Copy of my Order issued on the occasion.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully,
L. STANHOPE, Lieut. Colonel.

(Signed) L. STANHOPE, Lieut. Colonel.

Camp near Dwarka, 27th November, 1820.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) D. LEIGHTON, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Sporting Intelligence.

CALCUTTA JANUARY MEETING:

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1821.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS—T. M.

	st. lbs.
1. Mr. Walter's b. h. Caracarus,	8 3
2. Mr. Oakley's b. h. Sandal,	8 7
Time 4'	

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS—Twice Round.

1. Mr. Trevor's gr. h. Senator,	8 7
2. Mr. Walter's Amabel,	8 7

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS—R. C.

1. Mr. Trevor's b. h. Tablet,	8 7 1/2
2. Mr. Walter's gr. c. h. Saracen,	7 12
Aspirant Race, and won closely. Time 3' 33"	

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS—R. C.

1. Mr. Walter's ch. h. Monitor,	8 2
2. Mr. Trevor's ch. h. Pluto,	8 7
An Extraordinarily fine Race, and won by a Nose. Time 3' 23"	

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24 instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, John Green, Esq. to Miss Clarinda D'Grasse.

On the 24 instant, Mr. Charles Poole, to Miss Eliza Rondo.

At Masulipatam, on the 1st ultimo, Captain G. Jones, to Miss Mary Anne Tully.

On the 18th ultimo, at St. George's Church, Madras, by the Reverend M. Davis, Captain Archibald Erskine Parollo, of the 4th Light Cavalry, Commanding the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, to Miss Isabella Brodie, Daughter of the late J. Brodie, Esq. formerly of the Madras Civil Service, eldest Son of J. Brodie, Esq. of Brodie, North Britain.

At Atepio, on the 21st of November, in the Chapel of St. Anthony, Manuel Affonso D'Almeida, son of Mr. A. L. D'Almeida, to Miss Margaret G. Aracoe, eldest Daughter of Captain F. G. Aracoe of the Portuguese Marine.

At the Cape Town, on the 29th of September, by the Reverend M. Horcherds, Lieutenant Samuel Hemming, of the Honorable Company's Engineers, to Miss Agnes Baird, niece of Sir David Baird, late Governor of that Colony.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th instant, Mrs. George Rowland, of a Daughter.

On the 7th instant, Mrs. Vincent Antunes, of a Son and Heir.

At Bangalore, on the 6th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Fleming, of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, of a Son and Heir.

At Poona, on the 7th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Cross, 1st Battalion Royal Scots and Fort Adjutant of that Station, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 8th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Bond, Artillery, of a Son.

On the river near Cawnpore, on the 12th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Dove, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. Genevra Pius, of a Son.

At Vepery, on the 21st ultimo, Mrs. Charles Philip Gordon, of a Son and Heir.

On the 21st ultimo, the Lady of Major Fuller, 59th Regiment, of a Son.

At Masulipatam on the 9th of November, the Wife of Mr. Assistant Surveyor C. Hervey, of a Daughter.

At Nagpur, on the 28th of November, the Lady of Captain Isacke, Persian Interpreter, of a Daughter.

On the 31st of November, Mrs. C. H. Bean, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 4th instant, Mr. Antony DeSilva, aged 24 years.

At Madras, on the 10th ultimo, John Read Ainslie, Son of the Reverend R. Smyth, Chaplain of Arcot, aged 6 years and 6 months, beloved by all who knew him.

At Madras, on the 16th ultimo, Gordon Henry, the infant Son of C. H. Clay, Esq. aged 9 months.

On the 26th ultimo, Mr. Mariano Marcos, aged 36 years.

At Hyderabad, in November last, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Mason, of the 6th Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, sincerely and extensively regretted.

At the Cape Town, on the 23d of September, Adjutant Richard Packer, of His Majesty's 60th Regiment, aged 69 years.

Commercial Report.

Bombay Commercial News Dec. 15.—A sale of Government Bills on Bengal to the extent of 400,000 Rupees took place today, which were sold at from Rupees 107 7 s 107 12 per Sicca Rupees 100.—13,000 tons of Shipping have been tendered for the Expedition, at from Rupees 11 1/2 per ton per month to Rupees 14. Two-thirds of the average will be required.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 6	H. M. S. Eden	British	F. E. Lock	Trincomalee Dec. 16

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 5	Frouck	British	E. Rogers	Penang
5	Samdanny	British	G. C. Lindsay	Bombay
6	Sao Francisco Xavier	Portuguese	R. de Costa Martins	Lisbon
6	Penelope	French	D. H. de la Roche	Bordeaux
6	Skylark	British	J. Parry	Rangoon
7	Dolphin	British	G. East	Java
7	Bengal	American	J. Skinner	Philadelphia

MADRAS ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Dec. 16	Bombay Merchant	British	Rowe	Cochin Dec. 1

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Dec. 12	Saltimty	Arab	Abjee	Malabar Coast Nov. 25
13	Minerva	British	G. H. Trill	Penang Oct. 29
14	Ransordpur	Arab	Dawood	Bhowanagar Dec. 6

BOMBAY DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 14	Psycho	British	J. M. Guy	Persian Gulf

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY, AND SIMONS BAY.

September 30, ship Hyperion, R. W. Norfor, from the Downs 51st of June, bound to Bombay.

October 8, ship Blenden Ha II, A. Greig, from Bombay 12th of August for London.

October 14, ship John Palmer, G. Saunders, from Mauritius 21st of September.

October 25, ship Timandra, J. Price, from the Downs 19th of July for Calcutta.

Passengers.

Passengers per Honorable Company's Cruiser Prince of Wales from Muscat to Bombay.—Lieutenant Morley, Lieutenant Gidley.

Passengers per ship Reliance from Madras to Bombay.—Mrs. Baber and Child, Mrs. Stoker, Mr. Sukra, Captain Edgins, Lieutenant Malwarren, Lieutenant Lomeden, Lieutenant Elderton, Cornet Lushington.

Passengers per ship Asia, from Bombay for England.—Lieutenant Blake, 17th Regiment of Dragoons, Mrs. Blake and 2 Children, Captain Stone, Mrs. Stone, Miss Eliza Stone, and another Infant, Captain Dick, His Majesty's 56th Regiment, Captain Gassell, Honorable Company's Service, Lieutenant Penrose, Lieutenant Havalin, Doctor Lutz.

Nautical Notices.

From the London Commercial and Shipping List, of the 17th of July 1829.

Gravesend, July 16.—Arrived the Albion, Weller, from Calcutta.

Off Plymouth, July 15.—The Rochester, Sutton, from Calcutta.

Deal, July 16.—Sailed the Asia, Landsay, for Calcutta.

Gravesend, July 16.—Sailed the Timandra, Price, for Calcutta.

From the London Post-Office Packet List, of the 17th of July 1829.

To Bengal.—The Lotus, Dwyer, to sail about the 14th of July.
—Globe, Byth, to sail about the 17th of July.—Brampton, Moore, sailed from Deal, on the 11th of July.

To Ceylon and Bengal.—The Houghty, Lamb, sailed from Deal, on the 12th of July.

Artistic Notes.

Raj Mahal Hill.—Letters from this quarter, dated January 2, 1821, mention that Colonel Franklin has just returned from his journey through these hills, from Munbyree, where his party entered, round the south-east face to Raj Mahal, having during his progress made many valuable collections in minerals and other curiosities as well as productions, besides being much delighted with the scenery of this beautiful region, and the rustic manners of the Highlanders who inhabit it. They expected to reach Raj Mahal in about three days from the date of the Letters, and afterwards to return by Puntice, and Patterghatta, to inspect the Mithraic Caverns at that place, for such this venerable Antiquarian has pronounced them to be; and on his return to Hooglepore, Colonel Franklin would be furnished with an abundance of new materials for the prosecution of the studies in which he is still deeply engaged, regarding the early history of the Chinese and Hindoos, deducible from early records, from existing monuments, and from the most commonly received traditions in the districts where these facts principally flourish.

Grand Jury.—Although the Grand Jury were sworn in only on Monday, they went through all the Bills that were ready for their examination, and were on the next day discharged from further attendance, the period of actual service being shorter, we understand, than has ever before been known here. The Proceedings of the Court will be found in the next page.

Theatrical.—We are glad to see by the announcement in our Advertisement Sheet, that Shakespeare's *First Play of Henry the Fourth*, is after all to be got up; and we are satisfied that the delay will have made all parties better prepared for their respective duties, while the public expectation will be in no degree lessened, nor the House be likely to lose a single auditor thereby.

Bombay, December 30.—The arrival of the *Syren*, so late in the evening of our last publication prevented us from saying much of the subject of China, particularly as we had no letters ourselves. Since which however we have had access to various documents from China, which sufficiently convince us that we were rather premature in quoting 14 Taels, as the then market price, and that Q. in the last Courier, possessed a particle of that endowment of the mind called reflection, or that still more valuable one, foresight, he would have known, that it was only the lateness of the Ship's arrival that prevented us from giving a detailed account not only of the markets, but of all the Chinese news we could lay hands on.

The Good Success. In July last, on her passage from this Port to China, touched at Manila, but all intercourse had been forbidden, without undergoing a Quarantine.

The Cornwall. Captain Richardson, from Port Louis and Mascot came in early on Monday morning after a short run of only 6 days; the *James Watt* from the same place, also arrived in the evening. We have nothing of much moment from this quarter; the other two Transports, viz. the *Ann* and *Kennedy* were detained at Port Louis, for the purpose of moving the Garrison to the vicinity of the town of Kishna. A great wall of water was experienced at their former station; the Sound too is reported to be full of rocks, and rocky patches, so much that several of our Ships have grounded on them at different times. The Troops from Lascaris had returned; His Majesty's Brig the *Cerberus* had proceeded to Baskin. The Latitude and Longitude of the Flag Staff at Port Louis is as follows:—

Latitude, on the 1st of January 1821, 20° 42' N.
Longitude, 66° 03' E.

The Bills on the Supreme Government, as advertised in our last number, were disposed of at the average rate of 107-3-55 Bicon, per 100 Bombay Rupees.

We were informed that two Mahomedan Women have lately died in the vicinity of the Deodoe Bazar, under suspicion of having been poisoned.

We are assured that an excellent Harbour has been found on the coast of Arabia near Ras-el-had, and we await with some impatience the giving publicity to its survey.

The *Cornwallis*, Graham, from Manila, had arrived at Minora, and proceeded on her voyage to Baskin.

The following ships have been taken up as Transports to convey Troops to the Persian Gulf:—*Lady Barlow*, Sir S. Lushington (B. I.) *Syren*, Girdner, *Upton Castle*, Bombay Castle, *Darman*, *Misford*, *Carew*, *Francis Ward*, *Lophis*, *D. de* of *De* *ford*, and *England* (B. I.)

Massacre at Manila.

Massacre at Manila.—By the arrivals from the Eastward, which will be found noted in our Shipping List, Letters have reached here from Manila, dated the 25th of October, detailing the horrid transactions, of which that Island has lately been the scene. To some of these we have had access, and there is one among them which relates the occurrences in such feeling terms, and is so unexceptionable in authority, that we have selected some of the most striking portions of it for publication, under the hope that the extraordinary tenderness of the Spanish Authorities in this affair, coupled with the still uncontradicted fact of the massacre being confined to Foreign Settlers there, may be enquired into in such a manner as to ensure a speedy, if not a satisfactory, explanation. The portions of the Letter dated October 25, and from an English Merchant of great respectability, are as follows:—

"For the early part of the current month, this City and its neighbourhood was unfortunately visited by an Epidemical Distemper, which carried off great numbers of the Native population, without affecting the Spaniards or European-born subjects.

On the 7th and 8th, the complaint raging, with increased violence, and still confined to the Indian part of the community, a report went forth that the waters of the Lake in the interior of the Island, and Rivers in the immediate vicinity of this Capital had been poisoned by some French Gentlemen, Naturalists, lately arrived in this country, and, as I am informed, holding Commissions from the French Government for the purpose of collecting such materials and information as the Island could afford, and as might be useful to Natural History.

On the 9th, the idea of poison obtained general belief; and a little after mid-day, the houses of the French Gentlemen were attacked by an infuriated mob of savage Indians, for the purpose, they said, of avenging the loss of their deceased relatives and countrymen.

The success which attended their undisturbed and cruel operations against the primary or ostensible objects of their barbarous designs, encouraged by an infernal spirit of massacre and plunder, led them to the peaceable habitations of all Foreign Residents, without distinction of quality or nation; by sunset, it is with the deepest sentiments of horror and regret I relate, that six and twenty innocent and defenceless Strangers, in which are included Messrs. Schafflikey and Dantfort, Merchants, Captains, and Supercargoes of Ships, &c. quietly employed in the discharge of their different avocations, were brutally butchered in their dwellings, their mangled bodies dragged into the streets, on which were thrown from the windows every thing they could find of an inflammable nature, and burnt in horrible exultation, under the guns of the Fort, and within few hundred paces of three thousand men under arms!

On the 10th, the same unrestrained and ferocious barbarians commenced with impetuosity their work of death on the persons of the equally innocent and industrious Chinese, sixteen of whom they murdered, carrying off and destroying every thing within their reach, almost under the muskets of the magistrates of the Military, which, I am sorry to say, were drawn out apparently more with a view to witness, than check savagery, robbery, and destruction of property amounting to 300,000 dollars. A List is preparing to be sent by a future opportunity, including the names, appointments, and countries of the unfortunate Europeans, who, it pains me to say, fell victims without the loss of a single Indian, either in their own defence, or by that power in which they ought to have found protection!"

It appears that though two of the partners of Mr. Stevenson's house were murdered, no property or papers of that Casa were lost or destroyed; these, with all the Cash in their Treasury, having on the night of the 10th been brought to the house of the Auditor General in Manila, Mr. Stevenson himself had taken refuge in the Convent of St. Augustin, and all the other Foreigners who had escaped massacre, had been conveyed by the Government to the Citadel of Manila.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning, 8 30
Evening, 9 3
Moon, A, 8 Days.

Supreme Court.

In addition to our brief notice of the opening of the Session, on Monday, the following Report of the Charge of the Grand Jury, and the Address and Sentence on the Trial which took place for murder, is from the *Hurkaru*:

"The Hon'ble Sir Francis Macnaghten charged the Grand Jury—He observed that it did not appear to him, that the cases, in general, which would be brought to their notice, this session, required any remarks from him—If they should, during the investigation of any of them, feel themselves at a loss with regard to any points of law, the Court would, of course, on their representation, remove the difficulty—There was, however, one case to which he would more particularly advert. It was that of a soldier against whom a bill of indictment was found at the last session. He was brought to the bar and convicted of the murder of his wife. It had been alleged in the indictment that he was a British subject, and that he had committed the murder at Ghazepore in the province of Behar, but it having appeared in evidence that Ghazepore was not the province of Behar, but in that of Benares, the Court had thought it necessary, in a case involving the life of a man to grant a new trial—The case would therefore now be brought forward before them, and the learned Judge observed that, the last session, he had considered the case such as would have induced him to sanction the execution of the Prisoner, but that circumstances had occurred in extenuation and he should therefore be happy to give them all due weight consistent with the principles of Justice. They (the Grand Jury) would receive the indictment as if no other proceedings had been held in the case.

Sir Francis Macnaghten also adverted to another case, which he mentioned as one of those extraordinary circumstances which are found frequently to occur in this country, namely, where one person shoots another without any provocation and without any apparent cause. In this case the sufferer had been a girl under the protection of the person now charged with her murder, and from all the evidence which had been taken, there did not appear any motive whatever which could have led him to the commission of this act. He stated also that some other cases would be brought before the Grand Jury, amongst them some of perjury committed in the Supreme Court, and of a Conspiracy to charge a man with the crime of Arson, into the detail of which it was unnecessary to proceed, and he also remarked on the prevalence of Perjury, a crime which throws such obstacles in the way of the due administration of Justice and the laws, and he was sorry to say a crime of the heinousness of which there is so little chance of rendering the natives of this country sensible. His Lordship concluded by animadverting on the practice of the Grand Jurors at the three last sessions, of adjourning after they had found bills of indictment in one or two cases and brought to the notice of the present Grand Jury the inconveniences which attended that practice, by bringing the business of the Court to a stand, and unnecessarily detaining the Gentlemen of the Petty Jury.

THE KING v. POWELL.

The Indictment charged the Prisoner with the wilful murder of his wife Elizabeth Powell at Ghazepore in the Province of Benares; during the night of the 27th July last. To this charge the prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

(The evidence is reported at length, but containing nearly the same facts as had before appeared in the case, the additional ones being adverted to in the Speeches of the Judges, it is perhaps unnecessary to be repeated here.)

Sir Francis Macnaghten then addressed the Jury in nearly the following terms—

"Gentlemen of the Jury,

This case has come, very much to my satisfaction and I believe to that of the whole Court, before a Jury for a second trial, as since the prisoner was last tried, many circumstances have been mentioned to me which I consider much in his favor.—There is reason to believe that he was exasperated, by words between himself and his wife, to commit the rash act with which he now stands accused. I confess I am inclined to think, from the character I have heard given of the man, since he was last put on his trial, that of his being in his general demeanour a humane and a good man, from one of his companions who had been in the habits of intimacy with

him for upwards of fourteen years, never having known him to offer violence to any body—(and you may perhaps be inclined to infer)—that he could not without the greatest provocation, in a wilful, wicked and deliberate manner have taken away the life of a woman then living under his protection.—From what I have said you will observe that I should be happy if it were in my power to bring to your notice any circumstances, which might induce you to entertain the least doubt, with respect to the actual commission of the act by the prisoner, but the evidence is so clear that it is impossible to disbelieve that he did commit the offence, that it is to say that he did, in all the terms of the indictment, perpetrated the murder of his wife.—It is true that there is no Surgeon produced to prove that she actually died of the wound—A man who lived in the same Bungalow, however, came out on hearing the report of the musket, he saw the prisoner lowering it with his right hand, there was no one else in the room and the woman was lying bleeding in the channel of the Verandah.—It is in fact impossible to doubt, both from the state in which she was found and from her having died in half, some of the witnesses ever affirming that she did not survive a quarter of an hour, that she did die in consequence of a wound which she had received by the hands of this unhappy man. Whatever circumstances have appeared in extenuation of the prisoner's conduct, it will be the duty of the Court to give them due consideration—I am sure for my part that I should be most happy to suffer him to live in that state of penitence which, from what I have heard of his conduct since his confinement in Gaol, I am convinced he would, in case you should find him not guilty of the capital crime with which he is charged—I repeat that I should be happy, if I could, to notice any circumstance which might tend to throw the least shadow of doubt on his having committed the act—but, Gentlemen, I cannot—I can only tell you that we are disposed to give due consideration to the provocation which it is evident he had received from his wife and leave him to pass the remainder of his days in a state of penitence and contrition.—Now therefore, Gentlemen, there is nothing further for you to do than to return that verdict, which I am convinced, from the facts which have appeared in evidence, you will not fail to do."

The Jury retired, and shortly after returned and requested to be informed, whether the soldiers were in the habit of keeping their guns loaded.

The Chief Justice observed that there was no evidence as to this point; the Jury again retired and returned with a verdict of "Guilty" but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

On being interrogated in the usual manner what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, the prisoner urged nothing, and the Chief Justice proceeded to pass sentence, in the following impressive speech:—

"Prisoner at the Bar,

You have been convicted by a jury of your countrymen of the wilful murder of your wife, by shooting at her with a loaded musket; the fact of your having caused this unhappy woman's death is beyond doubt, and it is also clear that the act was not committed with in any of those legal bounds which the Law has so wisely adopted, in order to extenuate the dreadful crime of homicide. There is evidence of your having been previously in her company with two other persons and shortly after one of the witnesses heard the report of a musket, and hastening to the spot found you in the act of depositing the musket near the door and your wife lying outside, weltering in her blood. The fact therefore of your having killed her is beyond a doubt; there is no fact proved which could have warranted the jury in delivering any other verdict than they have done. This fearful offence, which you have committed, must ever hang with dreadful weight upon your own mind, but there are circumstances in your case which have induced the Court to extend their mercy towards you. It appeared on a former trial, more distinctly than it does on this, that this woman, your wife, was a woman of loose principles and had actually had criminal connection with other men previous to her marriage with you, that her conduct was such as to inflame the passion of your heart to the highest pitch, and it appears that it was her intention to do so. It would have been better for you both if you had maintained a proper control over your resentment, still one must feel in some degree for you, under the circumstances which raised that resentment. A witness on the former trial, acknowledged the criminal intercourse which he had had with your wife, before her marriage, and this woman in your presence, in the presence of her legal husband, herself confessing the act, threw her arms round the neck of this man in a manner calculated to excite your strongest resentment, and under those circumstances it appears you were wound up

so as to induce you to take her life; an act for which you have no warrant before God or man.—Her conduct was disgraceful to her self, it was disgraceful to you, yet that was an offence for which neither you nor any other person had a right to lay a finger on her.—But you, outstepping the bounds of the law and the commandment of your God, were wound up by your evil passions and resentment to commit this atrocious act. You have already undergone the painful situation of twice appearing before this Court to have your case decided on, in the face of your country and of your God—you have twice had the judgment of a jury passed against you and have been for a considerable time, for several months, I may say, even under the agonies of death, in consequence of an error in the mere form of the indictment which had been made out against you.—Under these circumstances we are disposed to save your life and to leave you to retirement and to that repentance which you have so well begun.—But you have offended against the laws of your native country, and that country you must never expect to revisit again; you will be removed *beyond the seas*, there to lead out the remainder of your life, and there it is hoped, that you will be able by your future good conduct to atone before God and man for this unhappy act.—It now only remains for me to pronounce the awful sentence of the Law upon you, which is that you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, here to be hanged by the neck till you be dead."

Half-Batta.

Dicere quæ puduit scribere jussit "Batta."—OVID.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I observe by your hint to Correspondents that some poor Soldier, has been urging you to give a place in your columns to the groans occasioned by Half Batta on a Regiment marching into Fort William from the Upper Provinces. I agree with the Complainant, in every item of his distress, but think that complaints are at all times odious, and though a King's Officer, I by no means am convinced that the Company's Officers have not a claim to every indulgence; but I will assert nevertheless, that the saving which Half Batta gives to the Honorable Company from one Regiment in Fort William is not perfectly consistent with that known liberality which has ever distinguished that powerful Body. It is very true that the distinguished Officer at the Head of the Government may be confidently applied to by the most humble Individual in his Army, but Soldiers are not fond of making themselves publicly known in such cases, and when a belief is universal that such circumstances have only to be clearly represented to be sure of a due consideration, it is, I must confess, to me, a great consolation to know, that whilst the Address be dutiful and proper, and the claim not likely to disturb the general interest of the Army or any part of this great Establishment, that the columns of the *Calcutta Journal* will never refuse it a prominent place.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your old Correspondent,
Fort William, Jan. 1, 1821. MILES CANDIDUS.

Line of Telegraphs.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Having seen your name in a List of Subscribers toward establishing a Line of Telegraphs from Calcutta down the Ganges to Kodergee, which Government has not only sanctioned but expresses its readiness to encourage, I beg to be informed by you, as a Subscriber, or any of your Correspondents, of what steps have been taken towards giving effect to this, and the cause of twelve months delay.

I have previously applied for the information now sought, even from Subscribers, but can elicit nothing satisfactory, therefore make this application under a firm belief that an answer to my questions will be acceptable to the Subscribers.

January 6, 1821.

H. D.

Note.—We are unable to answer this Query, but no doubt it will be satisfactorily replied to, by those informed on the subject.

Green Bag.

The following Hand-Bill, printed in large types, for circulation in London, has been enclosed in a Letter to a Gentleman in Calcutta; and handed over to us, as a specimen of the Papers issued on this occasion at home, and of the strong party spirit which must be raised among all classes of the nation on the Question of the Queen's Prosecution, from the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in whose hands her fate may be said to be placed, down to the lowest order of the people among whom such Papers as these are distributed. We have before remarked on one essential point of difference between the state of society here and at home, being that here there are no lower orders to be inflamed, by the utmost freedom of speech or publication, the reading community being formed of men of sufficient strength of mind and education to judge for themselves; and to them, therefore, as philosophers, such documents may be presented, as indications of the spirit of the times, and of the highly irritated state of public feeling at home, where invective, argument, and ridicule, are equally pressed into the service of a contest which few even at the distance can regard with indifference, though far removed from the most irritating influence of personal participation in the angry heats of controversy, with which it seems to have agitated every corner of the British Isles:—

Account of the most Wonderful and Laughable Trial and Execution of a Green Bag, near St. Steven's Bay, this Morning.

This morning was executed, pursuant to the sentence of thousands, a most universally execrated, infamous, foul and filthy Green Bag. The flags of the different vessels belonging to the Carolina Fleet, now lying in Steven's Bay, were hoisted, a royal salute was fired from each, and every demonstration of joy exhibited at the overthrow of the monster.

Shortly after the chiming bells from a neighbouring abbey had proclaimed the hour of matins, the preparations began for the execution, and the order of procession was as follows:—

Reputed thieves, two and two, dressed in black and yellow, bearing the disappointment flag. A company of lick-foots, lick-plates, pick-locks, and go-betweeners. Beef-eaters, toad-eaters, and hunt-the-cupboards. Then followed a posse of old bawds, crimps, pimps, panders, ganders, dowdies, howdies, raudies and dandies chaunting an appropriate stave. After these came two sneaking, creeping, side-mouth looking fellows, carrying the Green Bag, which sent forth a most horrid stench. Then followed the peace officers, Brown, Denmy, Wood, Burd, &c. each with a smart horsewhip in his hand, the sight of which terrified the procession so much, that they almost ran to the place of execution. The firing of cannons began, the bells struck up, dogs barked, donkeys brayed, the people shouted, and the hated Green Bag was—no more.

Cetnash, Printer, 2, Monmouth-court;

A New Argument.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Notwithstanding you have declared your intention of not admitting any more of my letters upon the subject of *Rice*, I am yet inclined to think you will not deny publication to this.

The chief argument against the admission of the pernicious consequences resulting from the employment of *Rice*, consists in the assertion that *Sepoys* have been affected, who lived upon *Ottu* and made no use of *Rice*. In the Extract from the Medical Board's Report, republished by you some time since from the *Government Gazette*, as a complete refutation of the *Oryssan* doctrine, occur these passages. The disease "has often raged extensively among *Sepoys* and other classes of Natives, who had not tasted *Rice* for months or perhaps years, before they were attacked." p. 98. "The depot books for the time give the following list of issues: 112 Wheat, *Ata*, &c. "The troops and followers of all classes, chiefly used *Ata*, which was the principal article of supply in the *Bahara*."

But your last Sunday's Number (and bye the bye if you often give us such Numbers as it, I will not object to the Journal) entirely destroys the inference drawn from those assertions. For in the admirable Paper on the Worship of *Satya Narayan*, extracted from the "FRIEND OF INDIA," *Atis* is stated to be "Flour made of Rice."

December 31, 1830.

A. TYLER.

Bengal Military Bank.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I have been anxiously expecting the publication of the Regulations of the long-talked of Military Bank, with a view to ascertain the advantages which it holds out, over the plan I have hitherto pursued, of employing a House of Agency in Calcutta, and with a very earnest desire to avail myself of those advantages:—for failing health, and slow promotion, have forced upon me the necessity of strict economy. The Regulations have at last made their appearance, but I confess that I am unable to discover in what particular, I am to be benefited by becoming a Constituent of the Treasurers to the Bengal Military Bank, and shall feel indebted to any Correspondent, who will point out to me the superior benefits to be derived from the plan.

The objects proposed are—facility of remitting, and accumulating monthly savings—and of investing them with security. With regard to the latter, I am fully satisfied with the security of my present Agents; and every man, I suppose, who employs Agents at all, satisfies himself completely on this point in the first instance: this therefore is no recommendation to me. As to facility of remittance, as far as my own experience goes, (and I have been at most of the stations under this Establishment) remittances are procured without any difficulty, and generally on more advantageous terms, than the established rate of exchange between Bengal and Sicca Rupees; and for myself, I can safely say, that so far from my Agents objecting to receive any remittance, however small; it was, in the early years of our correspondence, their constant advice to me, to remit regularly, however trifling the sum, with the view of establishing in myself habits of economy; behind this motive I used to think I could detect a latent wish for the diminution of my debt to them, but I have had reason to be grateful to them for the advice notwithstanding.

When satisfied on the above points, I would ask, in the event of my becoming a Constituent of the Treasurers of the Military Bank, whether they propose to receive and dispatch my Europe letters, to execute little Commissions for me in Calcutta, and to do the numberless little troublesome pieces of service which I receive from my present Agents, and which I must in that case forego; for I suppose that I must not vend all that yields profit to the Military Bank, and all that gives no hing but trouble to my present men of business; they are very good men, but I think they would object to this arrangement. Besides, Sir, having become, what my brother officers call a good manager, I have long been in the practice of getting all my supplies from Calcutta, and paying the bills for them as they fall due, to avoid the heavy charge of interest; but the terms of credit of Calcutta Shopkeepers, are from one to three months; how is this to be managed when the Military Bank will not pay my drafts except on two fixed periods in the year?

I find, that writing about myself and my own concerns, I have insensibly become rather diffuse, and perhaps not very clearly intelligible. I will, therefore, condense the object of this letter into one Query, which if any of your Correspondents will answer they will much oblige me.

Supposing the case of an Officer already a Constituent of any of the Houses of Agency in Calcutta, with whose terms and conduct towards him he is satisfied; what are the superior advantages to be derived by this Officer, in becoming a Constituent of the great Army Agency proposed to be established?

I am, Sir, &c.

AN OLD SUB.

Barrackport, }
January 5, 1831. }

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. C. Hard, of a Son.

On the 5th instant, Mrs. W. Warden, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Chauringhee, on the 8th inst. Mr. George, the infant son of Mr. A. Morande, aged 2 months and 21 days.

At Bombay, on the 17th ultimo, Lieutenant Frank Jones, of the 1st Battalion, 7th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry.

At Bombay, on the ultimo, Robert Whitcomb, Sub-Collector in the Persian Dept., aged 45 years.

At Bombay, on the 10th ultimo, Mr. Charles Atkins, Assistant in the Accountant General's Office, aged 49 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 9	Swallow	British	W. Suters	Batavia Nov. 15
9	Mangles	British	J. Corill	London
9	Hallow	British	J. Craigie	Port Jackson Sept. 15
10	Indiana	British	Pearl	Batavia Nov. 12

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 8	Samdany	British	Aubin-hooay	Malabar Coast
8	John Shore	British	H. B. Pridham	Madras
8	Fatta Moharruck	Arab	Saiguan	Muscat
8	Fathelbary	Arab	Abdullah	Muscat

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Dec. 16	Lady Berrington	British	G. C. P. Living	Caratchee Dec. 1
16	Cornwall	British	W. Richardson	Deristan Dec. 4
16	James Scott	British	R. Boon	Deristan Dec. 4

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 17	Castle Forbes	British	T. L. Reid	London
18	Caroline	Arab	Hadjee Sallam	Muscat

Passengers.

Passengers per ship *Indiana*, from Batavia the 12th of November, Malacca the 24th ditto, Penang the 10th of December, and Acheen 15th ditto.

From Penang.—John Macalister, Esq.; Lieutenant Carlow, European Regiment, Lieutenant Marshall, Lieutenant Wilson, and Mr. Gale, Cadet.

Passenger per ship *Lady Berrington*, from Caratchee to Bombay.—Colonel Hogg.

Passengers per ship *James Scott*, from Deristan to Bombay.—Captain Manwaring, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, Mrs. Manwaring.

Passengers per ship *Castle Forbes*, from Bombay for the Cape of Good Hope and London.—Lieutenant M. Wille, Mrs. Snodgrass and Child, Mrs. Reid and Miss Mary Reid, Master William and Charles Christie, Assistant Surgeon Rind, I. Hyde, Esq., Civil Service, Miss E. Ashburner, Mr. Cotgrave, Reverend R. Baynes, Mrs. Baynes and Child, Miss Bergson, Miss Wrangham and from Bencool Mr. and Mrs. Polley and family, Civil Service.

Nautical Notice.

By the *Swallow* we learn, that a Typhoon was experienced in the China Sea on the 29th of November, in which the *Castlereagh* lost her main mast and was in great danger of going down.

The *Aglicourt*, Captain Foreman, from hence bound up Malia, passed St. Helena, all well, on the 10th of September last.—Hark.

A few Passing Remarks.

UNWILLINGLY BUT NECESSARILY INTRUDED ON OUR READERS' NOTICE.

The systematic opposition that has been shown to the *Calcutta Journal*, from the period of its first commencement, has its origin in something more than mere objection to the principles it avows and espouses. Of the nine separate Newspapers published here little more than two years ago, five have been given up, and of the remaining four that are left in possession of the field, it is not much to be wondered at that three of them should eye with peculiar jealousy the success of the One that has so materially interfered with their circulation, and perhaps, too, their popularity.

It is well known, that the *India Gazette*, deservedly the most esteemed, because the most ably conducted Paper of this Presidency, although at the period of our commencement advocating strongly the principles of the Whigs, and lamenting or deprecating on all occasions, and in the most powerful and unequivocal terms, the conduct of the present Administration, shortly after cooled in its ardour, espoused the doctrines of Von Guizot against the Liberty of the Press, condemned the usual tenor of the *Examiner*, a paper from which it before quoted largely and, with approbation, and then pressed into the service against us every weapon that acrimonious argument, strong invective, and even parody and ridicule could furnish against its growing Rival. We have lived to see this Paper, however, return again to the calm and uncoloured course, from which it so imprudently, because ineffectually, deviated;—and the anger of the moment having passed away, we find it steering steadily in pretty nearly its original course, and maintaining, with perhaps a little more reserve than formerly, its first principles in opposition to the general character and conduct of the men now at the head of affairs in Britain, because it honestly believes such character and conduct but ill suited to advance the happiness and prosperity of the nation. Our warfare is therefore at an end, much to the satisfaction, we believe, of both parties, at least we can speak positively as to our own feelings, and it would be ungenerous to infer otherwise of the Paper in question.

The *Government Gazette* was both more hostile and more unbending in its course. Every one must recollect the temper in which its strictures on the *Calcutta Journal* were conducted; when neither feelings of delicacy towards the Illustrious Personages at the head of society, nor even a reverence for Sacred Writ, though both professed with great seeming sincerity, could prevent the appearance of Parodies on a Tribute to the exalted virtues of the one, and a Travestie of one of the most mysterious portions of the other; for where the great object was to bring into disrepute either the writings or the principles of its Rival, all barriers, sacred or profane, were broken through, and even the ordinary courtesies of written or verbal contention entirely trampled under foot. This Paper, however, like the former, having discovered how unavailing were all its efforts to effect the great object of its wishes, grew tired of the task, and under the pretence of a slight contempt for writings which could do no harm, and therefore were not worthy notice (which it was wonderful it did not earlier discover), abandoned the thorny field of controversy, and has long since, as far as its Conductor is concerned, observed an apparent truce, if not a permanent cessation of hostilities.

Of the *Hurkaru*, still less need be said. The cause of its peculiar and uncouth enmity to us, cannot be from its entertaining opposite principles,—for we have never yet been able to discover, in the whole tenor of its writings, that it advocates any; it keeps so cautiously aloof from all participations in the great questions both of European and Asiatic policy, that the doctrines of the *Courier* or the *Morning Chronicle*,—the *Times* or *Bell's Messenger*, are equally acceptable; and beyond mere narrative, the only principles it appears ever to promulgate, are those of bitter and undisguised hostility to whatever may appear in the columns of what it now denominates the "INFAMOUS JOURNAL." Whether it will ever have the good sense of its Contemporaries to abandon a course so hopeless and so unprofitable, we cannot venture even to conjecture;—we think it highly probable that this is a pitch of discretion to which it will never attain;—but this much we may venture to say, that as we know the secret source and main spring of all its rancour, is no other than that of our continuing to maintain unmoved the ground from which it has so long and so unavailingly endeavoured to dislodge us, so we are prepared to see it rather increase than diminish, as long as we both occupy the same field.

We have to desire to prolong such an unprofitable, and to many (but to none more than ourselves) so disagreeable a warfare. In this spirit, therefore, we have for months past acted, and shall, we trust, always continue to act on the defensive only. We have no objection to this or any other Paper following the course it may most approve, as the support of the Public will no doubt be extended or withdrawn in proportion to its merits or defects, and in this tribunal of rewards and punishments we may all perhaps be safely left;—but there are points from which we shall not shrink, and which it would be, according to our notions, a base desertion of duty to withdraw;—we mean those in which such pains are taken by our adversaries to impeach the accuracy or the grounds of information communicated in our pages.—It is a duty we owe to others rather than ourselves, to defend this when attacked; and as we have long since confined ourselves to this, and abstained from noticing more vague and declamatory abuse, from whatever quarter it may come, we shall continue to exercise our best discretion in never stepping beyond this line without what may appear to us the most imperative necessity.

We have said thus much on the character of the several Papers of the Presidency, to guide our readers in their estimate of what they may expect occasionally to see or hear of in two of them at least, as directed against ourselves; and as we know that a very large class of our Subscribers are satisfied with the perusal of our pages only, except when accident throws the other Papers in their way, we shall for their sakes extract all the good we find in each and all of them, so as to leave no room to regret the absence of the portions left unnoticed.

In the *Government Gazette* of yesterday, is a Letter without signature, in which the writer accuses us of a wilful suppression of some observations that fell from Sir FRANCIS MACHAGHTEN on the Bench, then the Case of the Criminal Information for Libel was brought before the Court. Had the writer of this Letter exercised common candour, it must have appeared to him that we did not profess to give an account of all that was said or done on that occasion, but merely to report the fate of the Libel Case, as far as the proceedings of that day were concerned, for the satisfaction of us may safely say thousands who looked with an anxiety, that we are proud to know was so general, to the issue of the motion made. If the writer had been in Court himself, he might have perceived that from the crowded state of it all around the bench and jury box, the hum of attendants without, and the busy presentation of papers and conversation going on among the barristers and attorneys within, it was extremely difficult to catch what fell from the Judges at all, unless seated near them, which did not happen to be our case; and that for this reason we were unable to report the Charge to the Grand Jury, which was given before this Case came on, but of which we did not hear the half distinctly; though, when it was reported from some better source in the *Hurkaru*, we gladly repeated it in our Paper of the following day. Even the Reporter of the *Hurkaru*, however, who must have had great advantages of hearing and memory, or have been furnished from others with the Speeches and Trial that occurred in Court on that day, thought fit to copy our own Report of the Libel Case, which, short as it was, contained all that we heard connectedly and distinctly, and all that we thought material to the subject. This writer in the *Government Gazette* is so evidently interested in the Question of the Press, and of our alleged abuse of it in particular, that he must no doubt have read our first Report of the Proceedings in this Case, in the Journal of November 20. and if his memory had been equal to his zeal, he might have remembered the paragraph which closed it, which is so applicable to the present Report, and will show so satisfactorily how and why certain observations that may have fallen from the Bench might have escaped us, that we transcribe it here. "Although we were present in the Court, during the time this motion was before it, yet not being able to preserve perfect accuracy in Proceedings of this nature by short hand notes, we think it necessary to state, that the foregoing does not contain the half of what was actually said on the occasion, though we believe there is nothing contained in it that did not actually transpire. We have given the most faithful outline of the Case that our memory could retain, and we are at least satisfied that we have not intentionally kept back any thing material to the question, nor added an expression that we do not believe to have occurred."

The whole portion stated by the Writer in the *Government Gazette* to be suppressed, is this:—"He (Sir FRANCIS MACHAGHTEN) added, that he hoped it would not be supposed he disapproved of prosecutions which were likely to prevent such publications as he had seen in the Newspapers for some time past; he declared that in his judgement such publications ought not to be tolerated; and

that although he doubted as to this particular mode of proceeding, he thought some proceeding absolutely necessary; for, as he had occasion to express himself the day before, it was his opinion that such publications ought to be prevented by some means or by any means. We have no reason at all to doubt the accuracy of this Report, or to suppose that it does not contain the sentiments of the learned Judge to whom they are attributed. We candidly confess, however, that we did not hear the half of this in Court, probably from the causes above stated, and we should think also that the Reporter of the *Harbharu* could not have heard the whole either, or he certainly would have alluded to it at least. We did indeed hear a disapprobation of the publications in Newspapers generally, but it was in broken parts, and we reported all that we could distinctly gather in a connected form from the Bench, and reported faithfully all that was material to the issue of the Case, so that we conceive it disingenuous, to say the least, in this writer, to attribute to us the wilful suppression, from base and unworthy motives, of what it was impossible, without our confession, to know whether we heard at all, however indistinctly. If one were to argue the improbability of such a motive from his utter uselessness, it would be difficult to believe that we could be guided by it.—No man—and we say it without fear of contradiction,—entertains a higher opinion than we do of the character of the learned Judge to whom these sentiments are attributed, whether in his public or private capacity; and his rank, his years, his education—his profession—all contribute to give great weight to his judgment;—but it is still—and we say it with all possible deference and respect—the opinion of an individual. If the learned Judge has pronounced to the world from the Bench his opinion that “such publications” as have of late appeared in the Newspapers here “ought to be prevented by some means, or by any means,” the venerable Nobleman at the Head of the Government has told us as publicly, by his professions and his practice, that he thinks differently, and that no means should be used either to prevent even such publications as these; or to punish the authors or publishers of them when they appear, but such as the law fully warrants and allows. Here then authorities are at variance, as far as opinion is concerned; and of the integrity and sincerity of both, no man living can doubt, any more than he could question for a moment that both have their minds deeply engaged in their high and important duties, and that in the exercise of their respective functions, the welfare and happiness of that portion of mankind over whom the influence of their opinion and conduct extends, is the object dearest of all others to their hearts. Will they then deny to others this same exercise of opinion, except when it coincides exactly with their own? or will they not rather, in firm dependence on the integrity of the Law, and of its ample sufficiency to punish all who invade its sanctity, rely on its omnipotence whenever they may call its awful powers to their aid, and temper it with Mercy, as its terrors need to be in many cases, and as they have been under the mild and paternal sway of a Ruler to whom that attribute is far more dear than Power.

We have not time, amid the multiplicity of subjects and materials that necessarily pass through our hands, to devote as much attention as we could wish to the remainder of the Letter in the *Government Gazette*. Our chief object in noticing it at all, indeed, was to rebut the charges particularly aimed against ourselves; but there is much in it that would afford a field for the exercise of many of our Correspondents' pens, and we may easily imagine that it will not pass unnoticed. Of course, as long as temperate and gentlemanly language is used—and we should admit no other into our columns—the writer of the Letter in question would not wish to stop the tongues or pens of others, who should undertake to combat his doctrines. This would be an ungenerous supposition. The Letter appears to us throughout to be founded on assumptions which require proof, so that the inferences are of no value whatever except to those who admit the premises from which they are drawn. We confess we are not of that number, and we believe that there are many who think with us. To all such, therefore, the Letter is entirely without force. We will give an instance:—Immediately after attributing base motives to the Reporter of the *Calcutta Journal*, which it was impossible the writer could know, he enters on a general discussion of the Question of Liberty, in order to ascertain whether or no we ought to enjoy it among us here, to the full extent that our countrymen do at home; and his first assumption from which he goes on to draw his inferences, is this, “I am well aware that those who talk most about Liberty are the most intolerant with respect to others. But I well understand them. They believe Liberty to be a good thing, and they wish therefore to keep it all to themselves.” Now it unluckily happens that these assumptions are gratuitous, and that the facts they take for granted require proof.

The writer may think he is “well aware,” and believe that he “well understands” what Liberty is, but unfortunately he has given his own definition of it, instead of ours. He may indeed think it so good a thing as to wish to keep it all to himself, but we do not, and as the chief objection to our labours is, that we talk more about Liberty than our neighbours, because we feel more interest in its fate, we challenge them all to show that therefore we are most intolerant towards others. We have constantly advocated the right of every man, of every sect, class, age, or country, to give his opinions to the world, subject only to the laws of the country he inhabits, which are in all cases more than sufficient to punish him with loss of esteem if they are pernicious,—with loss of fortune if they are illegal—and with loss of life if they are seditious or treasonable,—and it is on this ground alone, that we ask for the same exercise of this right, that the law and the common consent of mankind grant to others. Those who talk most about Liberty, are therefore not the most intolerant with respect to others; and the abuse, the slander, and even the often repeated libels that have been passed on our motives, habits, and private character, from nearly every press in India, have never once been attempted to be suppressed by us, or any means used to oppose them but the fair and open one of public combat, and an appeal to public opinion. We do believe Liberty to be a good thing; and therefore we wish to see it enjoyed by the whole human race. The rapid spread of civilization affords indeed the cheering prospect that this will one day be the case; but when the writer of the letter says that the “the advocates of Liberty believe it to be so good a thing that they wish to keep it all to themselves,” he says what a very little reflection would have taught him was unwarrantable, for men who wish to keep good things to themselves are generally sung and silent in their enjoyment of them; while the glorious efforts made to give Liberty to the victims of the Slave Trade,—the martyrs that fell in the cause of Liberty in Continental Europe,—the struggles made by England herself against the Despotism of Buonaparte,—the vigorous resistance of Old Spain to her invaders, and of New Spain to her Oppressors,—and even at this moment in England the laudable exertions of the advocates of Liberty in the cause of the Catholics, the Dissenters, and the Jews,—all prove that reason, reflection, and reference to past or passing events tend to show that those who talk most about Liberty are not most intolerant to others, and that they do not wish to keep it all to themselves. Yet this is a specimen of the intolerant style and gratuitous assumptions of the Letter in the *Government Gazette*; but the inferences it attempts to draw in favor of curtailing our Liberty here is founded on so sandy a basis, that this being undermined, the whole must fall deservedly into ruin and neglect.

We have left ourselves space to say but a few words to the Writer who signs himself AN ENGLISHMAN in the *Harbharu*. He begins by saying that “the *Calcutta Journal* is completely filled with the wild ravings of that tried and unshaken Deist, Mr. Examiner Hunt, and of his friend and partner Mr. Hazlitt”—and adds that as many people think that whatever is published by the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal* must be correct, especially those that cannot have recourse to other publications, it is very desirable that the *Harbharu* should publish antidotes to those rhodomontades.

To this ENGLISHMAN, we have only to say, that his assertion is just as gratuitous as those we have been examining; and that his recommendation is not much better. The Journal is not completely filled with the wild ravings of any man, or even any party, unless the Debates of the British Parliament, which occupy nearly half—the local News, Correspondence, and Government Orders of India, which fill a fourth,—and the various political and commercial news which fill up nearly the other quarter, be so considered. He does not know perhaps that the *Examiner* is a Weekly Paper, and that it cannot afford us even a page more than one day in seven;—but as he is himself an advocate for hearing both sides of the question, and likes to see the base and antidotes together, we wonder much at his intolerance in complaining of Mr. Examiner Hunt being heard as well as other men; perhaps, however, he is one of those described in the *Government Gazette*, who think Liberty a good thing but like to keep it all to themselves. We are not of his class, however, and to prove it, we will give the portion of his Letter which he has handed to the *Harbharu* as the sort of antidote he would recommend to be published, to put down Mr. Hunt, Mr. Hazlitt, and the Journalist together—for he insists that they are all identified. If they are not completely annihilated by such a powerful opponent, we know not what can move them;—but let the reader judge for himself—for this is our intolerant mode of acting towards

men of all parties. The ENGLISHMAN'S climax of convincing eloquence is as follows:—

"The rage of moral iniquity and atheistic defiance bursts in volumed darkness from the tower system, and hovers in gathered malignity round its base. The seeds to whom the largest destroying power over human virtue and happiness has been committed, have started into being under the very feet of society, and risen on dusky wing to the zenith of vulgar and noxious fame. The multitude has eyed with joy their ascent and watched the kindred malignity of their own native demons with a constancy and interest which the destroyer of a nobler origin would have excited in vain."

The recommendation, which follows this specimen of a proper ANTIDOTE to *rhodomontade* is quite as intelligible. It says, in effect as follows:—"There is a large class of readers, who either cannot or will not read any other Paper than the *Calcutta Journal*, because they consider every thing published in it as correct; Now as these, from never seeing any other Paper than the *Journal*, are particularly liable to be led astray, I recommend you, for the sake of counteracting the poison, to publish from time to time antidotes in the *Hurkara*, which (never mind whether they see it or not) will no doubt produce the desired effect."

The Editor of the *Hurkara*, however, is neither horse down by the burst of eloquence we have quoted, nor convinced by the astonishing powers of reasoning we have adduced; for he says candidly that he does not agree with his Correspondent as to the doctrines alluded to being pernicious, nor does he consider it at all necessary to seek out for antidotes to them. We hear the reader impatiently asking "Why?"—Let him listen then, and be convinced.

"Although many in this quarter (says the *Hurkara*) may be too indolent to reason much or to sift thoroughly the political writings that they read, the public mind must be considered as too judicious to be poisoned by any such doctrines; for it must be apparent that their promulgators, among whom our Correspondent ranks the Journalist and others, are only FURIOUS RADICALS, because they conceive it most to their interest to be so, and that they would cheerfully become the very tools of corruption and despotism which they pretend more respectable men to be, if THEY WERE BOUGHT AT WHAT THEY FANCY THEIR PROPER PRICE."

This is a perfectly new discovery, and to the honor of having made it, we may safely leave the disappointed Author, in whose heart and mind alone such a feeling or such a thought could have had birth.

These sentences were scarcely dry from our pen, when the *Madras Courier* of the 27th of December reached us. Our readers are well aware of the cause also of the *Madras* hostility to us being pretty nearly the same as that here, namely, that we were considered Intruders and Interlopers on their monopoly of public favor. The *Courier* is however of all the other Papers in India, the one that has drawn most largely from our pages without acknowledgement (and in this very Number of the 27th of December, more than the half of its whole contents are taken from the *Calcutta Journal*, as any one may verify by comparing it with our own Paper, about the date of St. Andrew's Meeting here—December 4); because it is the leading Whig Paper at *Madras*, and professes to advocate the cause of Liberty and Liberality as well as ourselves. How far its practice keeps pace with the profession of the latter virtue, the following Notice, extracted from the Paper of the 27th, will show:—

"The creature of the *Journal* is at his dirty work again, but it really is sickening to be continually pointing out his absurdities, particularly in a quarter where the circulation of his Paper is confined to some three or four subscribers who can be little interested in the personal disputations of this arrogant Editor. Besides, the poor man seems to be at present solely pressed by Criminal Informations, the complaints of angry Correspondents, and the almost daily expositions of a powerful rival Editor within the immediate precincts of his own Office, and we at a distance therefore are content for mercy's sake to take no further notice of another angry attack upon us in a recent ebullition of the unfortunate Journalist."

With the extreme sensibility of this elegant writer we have of course nothing to do, though we regret that he should be made so ill or so angry by any thing we have said. The some three or four Subscribers of whom he speaks, under the *Madras* Presidency, happen to be more than Fifty—the Criminal Informations (some three or four too perhaps he thinks) are reduced to one—the complaints of angry Correspondents he must have dreamt of,—and the daily expositions of a Rival Editor, within the very precincts of

the Office, however powerful they may appear at *Madras*, are like his own coarse invectives perfectly powerless here;—so that the "Unfortunate Journalist"—which is the new epithet applied, is quite as happy as they suppose him otherwise; and trusts long to enjoy the substance of content and ease, while they are vainly pursuing their shadow.

Military Bank.

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

SIR,

Yesterday evening I was in company with some friends when the newly-established Military Bank became the subject of conversation. After we had discussed its advantages for some time, I was so much struck with the different bearings in which every one's individual situation and objects made him view it, that I began to pay attention to their talk: for I confess, Sir, that (having no money yet to put in) it had not occurred to me at first that I was at all interested in the plan.

Colonel STANDARD had been remarking how many instances he had seen in his time of men, who had, for want of forethought, involved themselves in difficulties when they were Subalterns, for some silly piece of show, or from mere idle extravagance without enjoyment, and had afterwards been unable all their lives to make up their loss-way. He related how many of his companions, when they had divided as prize money at Bidjighur, enough to have accumulated in a few years into a little independence, squandered it or gambled it away in a few months. "Yes, yes, Colonel," said a young Ensign who perceived that some of these hints had been meant for him, "there was some sense in saving in those days, when we had double salt Batta, and now and then the Bidjighur prize money or a Rohilla donation; but now, why if I can have a fowl and a glass of Madeira out of my pay it is as much as I am able." "Even now, my dear FRANK," said the Colonel, "it is sometimes possible for an Ensign to save money. Do not you live within your pay?" "Yes, Sir," replied the youth, "I have done so since you put me in a proper way, nine months ago, but I could not save five rupees a month." "Pardon me, FRANK," answered the Colonel, "you might at least save the expense of this new hooqua which I see within this week you have set up. I have not smoked since I returned from England in 1813, and to you it can scarcely have become a strong habit in four days. When I was not much older than you are now, I remember Colonel JOHN MURRAY telling, and proving by figures to a thoughtless young fellow, that the expense of his hooqua, if he would lay it down and lay by the money regularly every month until he was entitled to his pension, would be enough to secure him along with it, a genteel and independent income for the rest of his life. I think I have his calculation somewhere, and I will send it to you if I can find it."

This appeared to set the Ensign's thinking; he blushed and remained silent for some time, and I have not seen the handsome hooqua bottom since.

The conversation now reverted to the Bank. "I see one arrangement in it that will exactly suit me," said Major P. "I mean to take my furlough next year, and I shall put all that I save after the 3rd of April into this Concern, to accumulate for my passage. I see we can draw it out on the 15th of January, which is just before I shall want it." "And you, my good friend," said the Colonel, turning to Captain H. "you were saying to me lately that you should send your little girl home with me. Now is your time to begin raising on her account. You know I shall go in two years, let me see you lay by 50 rupees a month until Feb. 1823."

For my part, I am not entitled to my furlough and I have no little boys or girls to provide for—but this talk about passages made me think of an unlucky pain in my side which the Surgeon shakes his head at—and tells me if it gets no better this year I must go to the Cape. This is a sufficient motive for my looking about me, and I mean to begin saving this very month until I have laid by my passage money.

In the hope that this conversation, if it were printed, might have the effect of setting other young men a thinking besides Frank and myself, I have sent it to you for publication, and remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

January 2, 1823.]

A POOR ECONOMIST.

Adultery in a Queen.

ADULTERY IN A QUEEN NOT HIGH TREASON.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

An opinion has grown up among Lawyers, and is now universally held, that if the criminal acts imputed to the Queen, had been committed in England, she would have been guilty of High Treason. Whether that opinion is just or erroneous, well founded or wholly unfounded, your readers will determine after reading the following Extract from *Eden's Principles of Penal Law*:

Jan. 9, 1821.

A. B.

§ 2. The second species of treason in this statute is, "when a man doth violate the King's consort, or his eldest daughter unmarried; or the wife of his eldest son and heir." Violation (1) here implies a carnal knowledge by whatever means obtained, and is made a treasonable act for very solid, satisfactory, and evident reasons. There are certainly inaccuracies (2) in the wording of the clause; but perhaps they are immaterial. The wife of the second son is not within the statute, though her issue is inheritable in preference to the eldest daughter; neither doth it seem treason to violate the eldest daughter, that hath been married, such violation not being within the letter of the statute, though within the reason. The common law extended the same sanction to all the daughters.

In the construction of the last-mentioned clause, it hath been the unanimous inference of all the writers on the English law, (3) that "if both the parties be consenting, they are equally guilty of treason;" consequently, that a Queen consort committing adultery committeth treason; and the cases of Queen Anne Boleyn, and of Catherine Howard, are referred to, as the grounds of this opinion.

I submit with great diffidence, that a different conclusion ought to have resulted from each of those cases. Anne Boleyn's judges would very cheerfully have given the appellation of burglary, piracy, or horse-stealing, to the crime of which she was accused; but, in fact, she was executed under the strained construction of an inadvertent expression (4). She was proved to have said to her servants, "that the King never had her heart," which was charged to be slanderous to the issue begotten between the King and her. She was convicted therefore on a statute made two years before, declaring it treason to throw slander on the King, Queen, or their issue. "So that, with Bishop Burnet, the law that was made for her, and the issue of her marriage, was now made use of to destroy her." (5) An act of parliament was soon afterwards made to declare her mar-

riage to have been lawful, "by that his Highness had chosen to wife the virtuous and excellent Lady Jane; who, for her convenient years, excellent beauty, and personage of sense and blood, would be apt, God willing, to conceive issue by his Highness." As to Catherine Howard, she was beheaded under an express statute of attainder, (6) upon petition of both houses of parliament to the king, "that he would not vex himself, but give his royal assent to what they should do." Her grand-mother the Duchess of Norfolk, with twelve persons more, was at the same time attainted of misprison for, having concealed her vicious life, which they were supposed to have known previous to her marriage. The same act, required (7) all, who hereafter should know, or vehemently presume, any condition of lightness of body in her which should be Queen, to disclose it to the King, or Council; at the same time "prohibiting every one to blow it abroad, or whisper it to others."

The ingenuity of this parliament went further; for they not only made it treason in the Queen to have committed an act of incestuousness, prior to the marriage, without previously revealing it; but they extended the same guilt to all counselors of that incestuousness; and also (8) made it treason in the Queen to make advances of gallantry after marriage, by writing, words, tokens, or otherwise, though not followed by any effect.

It is somewhere well observed in regard to Henry the Eighth, that he never spared man to his wrath, nor woman to his lust. To the impulse of such motives we must attribute, that endless variety of sanguinary laws which were framed during his reign; in opposition to all the influences of natural affection, the ties of confidence, and the sentiments of shame and decency.

The passive pliability of parliaments in that age was wonderful. Henry was hardly cold in his grave, when the Protector, Somerset, in order to engage the short-lived approbation of the people, obtained the repealing stat. 1 Ed. VI. c. 12, which recites in the preamble, "that it had been necessary in the time of the late King to make many laws, which might appear to men of exterior reason, and to many of his Majesty's subjects, very strait, severe, extreme, and terrible; though they had not been without great consideration, and policy, moved and established. But, as to temper, or winter, one course and garment is convenient, in calmer warm weather a more liberal ease, or lighter garment, so &c."

In like manner the 1. Mary, c. 1, recites, "that many laws had been made, by which even learned and expert people, minding honesty, are oftentimes trapped and snared;" therefore &c.

Thus all these forced, and strange effects of Henry's invention were abrogated by the first acts of his children; and the doctrine of treasons was once more reduced to the standard of the 25 Edw. III.

(6) Stat. 33 H. VIII. c. 21. Herbert, p. 531.

(7) But not under the pains of high treason, as misconceived by Mr. Home, vol. iii. p. 245; or under any other penalty: the clause was merely a permissive protection to the informer, against the words of the statute; under which Anne Boleyn had suffered.

(8) All these provisions are in the same statute; the enactors cannot be presumed to have retained any remains of shame; yet it is observable, that it was not entered on the roll.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Lieut. Col. M. White, Surg. of the Mysore Princes, from the Cape of Good Hope.—Captain R. Liddle, European Regiment, from Europe.—Lieut. H. P. Hughes, Artillery Regiment, from Mhow.—Ensign James White, 1st Battalion, 19th Regiment, from Benares.—Mr. George Leigh Trafford, Cadet of Cavalry, from England.—Mr. Edward Fitzgerald Day, Army, Cadet, from ditto.—Mr. William George Cooper, Infantry, ditto, from ditto.—Mr. Alexander John Fraser, ditto, from ditto.—Mr. Hugh Troup, ditto, from ditto.—Mr. Patrick Grant, ditto, from ditto.—Mr. William Green Jas. Robt, ditto, from ditto.—Mr. Colin Troupe, ditto, from ditto.

Departures.—Colonel J. Price, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to Sultanpore Oude.—Major J. A. Biege, Horse Artillery, to Hissingabad.—Captain E. Craig, 1st Battalion, 19th Regiment, to ditto.—Captain R. Liddle, European Regiment, to Ghazipur.—Lieutenant Sir R. Colquhoun, Barronet Kanamoo Provincial Battalion, to Hawal Bagh.—Lieutenant N. Campbell, 1st Battalion, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to England on the Calcutta.—Lieutenant Edward Roskedge, Fencible Establishment, to England on the Phoenix.

(1) This offence committed by a tenant with the wife of his lord, was in the feudal law subjected to a forfeiture. "*Si vasallus fecerit feloniam dominum forte cauebiturando.*" Ford. b. li. c. 39. Brit. l. i. c. 22.

(2) Hale's Hist. P. C. i. 129.

(3) Coke, Inst. iii. §. Hale's Hist. P. C. i. 124. Commentaries, B. iv. 81.

This idea, which certainly is not warranted by the words "if a man doth violate, &c." seems to have arisen from the manuscript report of Judge Spelman "of matters relative to the trial of Anne Boleyn," which, I believe, is now lost. Sir E. Coke professedly founds his opinion thereon; and Bishop Burnet, who wrote his account from Spelman, observes, that "there would have been no need of stretching the other statute, if they could have proved the violating the Queen; for then the known statute 25 Ed. III. would have been sufficient."

(4) 25 H. VIII. c. 22, §. 8. Bishop Burnet, vol. i. p. 202. And Home's Hist. vol. iii. p. 207. Stow 557. Hall 227.

(5) "In her, with Lord Herbert, were eminent the most attractive perfections. Beauty indeed is not always the best keeper of itself; yet she was thought both moderate in her desires, and of discretion enough, to make her capable of being trusted with her own perfections. I do reject all those therefore that would speak against her honour, in those times they staid in France; but I shal as little excuse her in this particular of her affairs in this time; it is enough that the law hath condemned her. No cause hereat is related yet, unless that at a tournament she let fall a handkerchief, whereunto some one, supposed to be her favourite, wond his face, and that this was perceived by the King. But suspicion in great minds is like a tempest, which, though it scaves air low and shallow waters, when it meets with a sea, both sexes it, and makes it toss all that come thereon. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a consulatory letter to the King, wrote as much in her behalf as he durst. The King solemnly and intended marriage three days after her death, not thinking it fit to mourn long for one the law had declared criminal." Hist. of Hen. VIII. p. 209, and 440.

Government Order.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 1, 1831.

The Governor General in Council having received the melancholy intelligence of the Demise on the 29th ultimo, of Her Highness the Widda Begum, Grand Mother of His Highness the Nabob of Bengal, His Lordship in Council directs that minute Guns to the number of six, four, corresponding with the years of the deceased, be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William, as a mark of respect for the Memory of Her late Highness.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

GEO. SWINTON, Actg. Sec. to the Govt.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 30, 1830.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Captain J. Smith, from the 3rd Class, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 2nd Class, vice Aspin, removed to the Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant P. C. Robb, 2nd Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 3rd Class, vice Smith, promoted in the 2nd Class.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 9, 1831.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

1st Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Thomas Frederick Hutchinson, to be Captain of a Company, from the 30th of December, 1830, vice Wilson, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The undermentioned proposed Ensigns of Infantry, are promoted to the Rank of Lieutenant, to complete the Establishment, leaving the dates of their Commissions to be adjusted hereafter:

Thomas Sewell and George Heming.

The undermentioned Officers, having respectively furnished the prescribed Certificates, from the Medical and Pay Departments, are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of their health: Major D. McPherson, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry; and Captain Thomas Young, of the 27th ditto.

The permission granted by the Government of Bombay, to Assistant Surgeon J. P. Bird of this Establishment, to proceed thence to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health, is confirmed by His Lordship in Council.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Young, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head Quarters, Calcutta, January 6, 1831.

To obviate doubts which have arisen regarding the relative rank and situation of Officers doing duty with a Regiment, to which they are not permanently posted, it is notified for general information, that they are to be considered as the Juniors of their rank in that Regiment, whatever their Army Rank may be, but they are, in their Regimental places, eligible to hold the temporary charge of a Troop or Company in the same manner as if they belonged to the Corps they are attached to, and (if young officers) under the rules prescribed in General Orders of the 26th of March, 1819.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel Lamley, under date the 12th ultimo, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

European Invalids.—Colonel Sedell, from 19th January, to 16th April, on Medical Certificate, to visit Gornagapora.

Artillery.—1st Lieutenant Ration, from 15th December 1830, to 1st February, to remain at Allahabad on Medical Certificate.

Ordnance Department.—Conductor Ovinger, from 19th December 1830, to 16th Jan., Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

Garrison Staff.—Lieutenant Colonel Lamley, Commandant of Assoygarh, from 1st January to 1st July, Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

Pioneer Corps.—Lieutenant Pringle, from 25th December 1830, to 15th February, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

1st Battalion 6th Regiment.—Lieutenant Soady, from 21st December 1830, to 1st March, Medical Certificate, to remain at the Presidency.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, January 2, 1831.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore on Friday the 1st day of December 1830, Jarnar Tewary, 5th Battalion Company of Captain Ovinger's Infantry Levy, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge, viz.

"For mutinous conduct, on the Evening of the 15th November 1830, while detached on Command with the Collector of Bandikhand, in having assaulted and wounded with a Sword Nohur Sing, Havildar of the same Company and Corps."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence for the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he is guilty of the offence to him charged, which being in breach of the Articles of War, they do sentence him, the said Jarnar Tewary, to be shot to death."

Approved: But the capital punishment is, at the recommendation of the Court, and from particulars in the Evidence, commuted into two years labor on the Roads.

(Signed) **HASTINGS,**

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army

Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 3, 1831.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

Artillery.—1st Lieutenant Price, from 26th December 1830, to 26th March, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

1st Battalion 23d Regiment.—Ensign Boyd, from 10th December 1830, to 15th March, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 4, 1831.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 4th Sept, last, to Lieutenant Dwyer, 2d Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is cancelled, and that Officer is permitted to be absent from his Corps for three months from the 25th ultimo.

Lieutenant Ludlow, of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry having passed the preliminary examination prescribed by the 3d Article of the Regulations of Government under date the 7th February 1831, is allowed 12 Months leave of absence from his Corps from this date, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the College at Calcutta.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

Staff.—Lieutenant Hoggan, Offg. Sub Assistant Comy. Genl. from 15th January, to 15th May, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment.—Lieutenant G. Vanzetti, from 1st January to 31st May, to rejoin his Corps.

Rungpore Local Battalion.—Lieutenant Pigot, from 15th January, to 15th April, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 23d Regiment.—Captain Menwall, from 1st February to 1st March, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Artillery.—2d Lieutenant C. Grant, from 1st January, to 1st March, ditto ditto.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, 5th January, 1831.

Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant E. Veli, is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant J. A. Schach from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to equalize the Battalions of those Regiments in the Subaltern Rank.

With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, Lieutenant Weston, Adjutant and Quarter Master of European Invalids at Chunar, and Sub Director of Telegraphs, is permitted to accompany Major J. L. Stuart, in charge of the Telegraph Department, on his tour of examination of the projected direct line of Telegraph Posts, and is accordingly to be returned, absent on duty.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, 5th January, 1831.

At an European General Court Martial, of which Major G. Sergeant, 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, was President, re-assembled at 5th on Monday the 27th day of November 1830, Gunner Lowe, of the 2d Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge viz.

11th, at sun rise, at 8 a. m. 84, at noon 85. Wind not so hot as to make a tally at noon indispensable; tally makes only the difference of 2 degrees; prevailing winds, west.

April 21st to 22nd, the weather was very uniform as to heat, at sun rise average 80, and after ten o'clock with a tally for the remainder of the day, 80; prevailing winds, south and south west.

April 23rd to 24th, at sun rise 82, at 10 a. m. 83, at 3 p. m. 84; prevailing winds, west.

Light clouds on the 19th and 20th, with calm, the hot winds hitherto have been trifling and never blow before 10 o'clock in the forenoon; the mornings and evenings are cool and refreshing, and the night air is light and occasionally colder than the season of the year, so much so that a slight covering is agreeable.

April 25th to 26th, little or no variation since the 18th of the month, 21 and 22, at sun rise 82, at noon 85, on the 24th, at sun rise, at 3 p. m. 89; prevailing winds, south, south west, and west.

Little or no change, until the 30th, when it became cloudy, and in the night a sprinkling of rain, nights pleasant, at 3 o'clock in the morning cold, so much so that I frequently draw beside a sheet, light quilt over me.

1st and 2nd of May, calm, thickened, and rain was expected, it continued so until the 4th, when the clouds vanished, but the rain fell, at sun rise 80, at noon 85, at 3 p. m. 86; prevailing winds, south.

May 3rd and 4th, a clear bright sun, at sun rise 85, at noon 86, at 3 p. m. 88; prevailing winds, south west and west.

5th and 6th, a strong east wind, extremely heated, more so than I ever felt from the sea, on the 10th it was cloudy, and the wind set so hot as on the 9th; from sunset of the 10th it blew the whole night quite a fresh gale of wind, at sun rise 82, at 3 p. m. 86.

May 10, at 3 p. m. 86.

11th and 12th of May, in the morning a strong south-east wind, at 8 a. m. 85, cloudy, wind milder, blowing from south east to south and south west, at sun rise 82, at noon 85, at 3 p. m. 86; prevailing winds, south east, south and south west.

During the night of the 12th a few drops of rain.

May 13, a cloudy morning, a sprinkling of rain, at 6 a. m.; at 9 of the morning 85, thick clouds, at 11 a. m. 84, wind east, at 3 p. m. in the open air 85, at 3 a. m. a heavy shower of rain in the open air, 78, in the house stationary 75; prevailing winds, east and south east.

At 6 p. m. hard rain, threatening a heavy fall, a strong east wind with rain the forepart of the night.

May 14, Monday morning, wind north, sun broke through the clouds, at 10 a. m. wind west, at sun rise 78, no hot wind, air cool and pleasant, at 3 a. m. 80, at 1 p. m. 84, at 3 p. m. 87; prevailing winds, north and north west.

May 15, average as on the 14th.

May 16, at sun rise 80, at 10 a. m. 84, at noon 86, at 3 p. m. cloudy, from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. a heavy rain, 74; prevailing winds, south and south west.

May 17 and 18, at sun rise 78, at 3 p. m. 80, at noon 85, at 3 p. m. 88. At sun set on the 18th, a little rain fell.

May 19, at sun rise, during the night, a heavy dew fell, 80, at 8 a. m. 84, at noon 86, at 3 p. m. 90; prevailing winds, west.

May 20, variable winds in the morning, light clouds, wind at noon south west, at sun rise 80, at 10 a. m. 85, at 3 p. m. 90; prevailing winds, south west.

May 21, winds varying round the compass in the morning, at 8 o'clock a fresh breeze from south west, 80, at intervals hot currents of air, rain a few miles distant, heavy clouds at 3 p. m. 80; no rain, slight cooling, refreshing breeze, prevailing winds, south west.

May 22, a fresh west breeze, no variation by Thermometer, 23rd and 24th, at sun rise 80, at 10 a. m. 85, at noon 85; prevailing winds, west.

A fresh east air generally blows about 9 p. m. when a sensible alteration is felt, and renders the nights and mornings cool and refreshing, blowing from the south.

May 25, a fresh breeze from the north west and north, at 11 o'clock the wind blew fresh, when the Thermometer fell 80 to 85, blowing sometimes a strong breeze, followed by a calm, at 8 a. m. 85, at 11 a. m. 83, noon 84, at 3 p. m. 86; prevailing winds, north and north west.

From 25th to 30th, average at sun rise 80, winds variable, for the most part west, at sun rise 80, at 10 a. m. 84, at noon 85, at 3 p. m. 88.

May 31, wind east, with heat increasing rain, and cloudy at noon, wind west, at sun rise 82, at noon 85; prevailing winds, east.

At 3 p. m. a very heavy fall of rain for an hour and half, and high wind blowing with great force from opposite points of the compass, at the same time attended with loud peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning in the open air, at 5 p. m. 75.

From 1st to 3d of June, sun rise 80, noon 85, on the 3d of June, 3 p. m. 80; prevailing winds, west.

4th June, a great heat in the air, but damp to the feeling, cloudy, in dashing rain, at 3 p. m. 80; prevailing winds, east and west at noon; grain has fallen two acres in the tapers.

Until 10 at night, there is scarcely any variation from the heat of the day, in doors with lattice, at 8 a. m. 85; prevailing winds, east.

5th June, at noon, without a tally in doors, at 3 p. m. 84, put up a tally, and the Thermometer fell to 80; prevailing winds, south east;—bazy in the afternoon, after sunset a calm, and very sultry.

6th, a fresh regular west wind set in, which blew constant to the 12th, at sun rise, average 81, noon 86, at 3 p. m. 90; prevailing winds, west.

13th, sultry, with great heat, at 3 p. m. 91 and light clouds rising on the horizon, prevailing wind, south west.

14th, as yesterday at 3 p. m. a strong breeze from the east, with a sprinkling of rain, 84; prevailing winds, east.

15th, wind west, at 6 a. m. 85, yet the air was not hot, a cloudy sky, indicating rain, noon 80; prevailing winds, west.

16th, gloomy, thick clouds at 3 p. m. a heavy shower of rain, sun the 16, noon 78, at 3 p. m. 84; prevailing winds, south west.

17th, cloudy, noon 85.

18th and 19th, light clouds on the 18th, a little rain, sun rise 80, mornings cool and pleasant, noon 84, at 3 p. m. 85; prevailing winds, west.

20th, light clouds with sun shies, Thermometer 84, light showers in the night, noon 84; prevailing winds, south west.

21st, 22d, and 23d, no rain but very cloudy, and no variation in the Thermometer.

24th, rained lightly at 4 p. m. broke up at 6 began to rain at 8 p. m. very hard and continued the greater part of the night, at sun rise 80, at noon 84, at 3 p. m. 86; prevailing winds, west.

25th and 26th, Thermometer 84 at 1 p. m. showers by night, days cloudy, sun rise 78, noon 82, at 3 p. m. 84; prevailing winds, south and south west.

27th, a misty rain the whole day, rained hard, at 5 p. m. and continued during the night, slept under a sheet and a light cotton quilt, at 3 p. m. 84.

28th, a dark misty morning with a few drops of rain, threatening a heavy fall, commencing at 10 a. m. sun rise 78, at 3 a. m. 80, noon 84; prevailing winds, south and south west.

29th and 30th, a steady west wind, cloudy, but very little rain, at sun rise, Thermometer 78, at 3 a. m. 81, noon 85, at 3 p. m. 86.

I have sent you here, Sir, a statement kept by myself, so that I can vouch for its correctness; and I think it will answer every purpose of making known the climate of this part of India, which yields to no part of our possessions for pleasant, fine air, and salubrity: from about ten o'clock of the night, a little breeze generally begins to blow from the south or south west, and make the nights during the hot season very pleasant, and even cold; by three o'clock of the morning, a light quilt besides a sheet was always near by me, when the people of Calcutta were panting for a fresh breeze in their attic stories, rolling about in their spacious beds to the sound of the monotonous hum of the muskete, we only wait as arm of the Ganges to bring to some of the good things of the metropolis to complete our desires. Your obedient servant,

Jubbulpore, Dec 30, 1850.

AN OBSERVER OF NATURE.

Pindarry Campaigns.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

We have just had a hasty glance of the Extracts given in your Journal, under the signature of CARNATICUS; and taken from the Work entitled "A Summary of the Mahratta and Pindarry Campaigns during 1817-1818 and 1819."

It must be apparent to every one who was present with it, that the Author has served with the late Dehkan Army;—and it will, we think, be equally so, that in his Summary he neither evinces the sound Military judgement of a MARSHALL, nor the learning of a CLERK; though nominally, we believe, possessing pretensions to both these distinguished appellations.

Aggravated and discriminating Publics will be cautious in affording to belief to the numerous aspersions cast upon our Indian Army, by one, whose disappointed ambition, paucity of judgement, and limited Military experience, render him incapable of passing a sound or unbiased judgement. We appeal to all Anglo-Indian Military Writers, from Orme to Wilks and Finlayson, for a general refutation of these aspersions. That there are imperfections, and many defects in our Native Military Establishments in India, we will not deny; but where are Institutions perfect?

The Author's experience in Military matters, as already stated, we believe to be very limited; having been for the first time, employed during the late Mahratta War, and belonging to a different branch of the Service he has never been seen in the ranks of our Native Soldiers. An absence, perhaps, from the Continent of India, of six out of twelve years residence in Asia, would scarcely ripen our Author's Military judgement, even while in the enjoyment of a peaceable and lucrative situation in the Eastern Archipelago!—If we are rightly informed, the Author at one time laboured under that disease to Regimental duty, which he has so justly and severely censured in his Summary.

Disappointed probably, in his views of being employed on the Staff of the late Army of the Dehkan; he has commenced Author in a spirit of bitterness, by reviling the character of his Comrades in Arms, by traducing our Military Establishments, and by setting himself up as our great Indian Radical Reformer.

Camp at Agra.

We are, Sir, Yours, &c.

December 20, 1850.

X-Y-Z.

Postscript.

After our Paper had gone to Press, we received our London Papers, the Times and Morning Chronicle, such to the 31st of July inclusive. The House of Commons had adjourned on Tuesday the 1st of July, until Monday the 24th. The House of Lords continued its regular sittings. The business of Parliament presents apparently nothing of great novelty, being mostly second and third readings of Bills already in progress. The news of the Revolution in Naples on the 6th of July had reached home; and among other paragraphs which caught our eye in a hasty glance, we observed that a respectable family at Milan, of whom the Queen hired a house for six weeks, have volunteered to go to England to speak in Her Majesty's behalf;—the lady of this family is 70 years of age. We shall examine the Papers carefully, and give the best abstract we can form of their contents to-morrow; when we shall have it in our power also to present our readers with an Extract of a Letter received in Calcutta, from a Gentleman connected with the Public Service, who lately called at Manila—which came to us too late to admit of its being printed in our Paper of to-day.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

On the 9th instant, the Infant Son of Mr. Gunter, aged 7 weeks. At Coles, on the 3d instant, Maharaja Dhee Raja Pertab Chund Bahadur, only son of Maharaja Taka Ghora, Rajah of Burdwan, in the prime of life and while every reasonable hope was entertained of his perfect recovery by the Surgeon of the station, had he remained at his residence. He was dragged to the abominable Gunga, and fell a sacrifice to the ignorance and superstition of the people, hoping thereby to have his sins washed away at his last moments, as the Skandji and Bhavishjee shasters have declared, that by dying there a person will obtain absorption in Bramhi, without regard to good works, and equally with a worm or grasshopper, dying there, obtain bliss in Bramhi.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date Names of Vessels Flags Commanders From Whence Left
Jan. 11 Lotus British J. R. Barton London July 20

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date Names of Vessels Flags Commanders Destination
Jan. 9 Lady Carrington British T. E. Ward London

Passengers per ship Lotus, from London to Calcutta.—Mr. A. Wilson, and Mr. Richard Somerville, Cadet.

Nautical Notice.

We are happy to state that accounts have been received by His Majesty's ship Eden, which remove the apprehensions entertained respecting the safety of the ship Flora, Captain Gillet, lately blown out of Madras Roads, during the very severe weather experienced on the Coast. The Flora, it appears, entered the Harbour of Trincomalee a few days before the Eden left it, having escaped with the loss of one of her masts, and having her cargo damaged.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY { JANUARY, Six per Cent. Loan Promissory Notes. } SELL
Premium. } 8.0

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

Grain, Rice, Patna,	per hundred	2 10	2 12
Patchery, 1st,		2 3	2 10
Blue,		2 3	2 4
Moongy, 1st,		1 14	1 15
Indigo, Purple, (in bond),		120	0 175
Purple and violet,		100	0 170
Violet,		100	0 160
Violet and copper,		100	0 150
Copper, fine,		110	0 130
Copper, less,		110	0 130

Cotton.—There has been rather an extraordinary demand for Cotton during the week for country consumption, and sales have been effected to the extent of about 2000 bales.—20 rupees have been paid for good Cutchoula, and for some particularly clean 20 12 has been obtained, in half-screwed bales. The importation into Mitterapore, since our last, is 6,202 bales, making the total, to the 24 instant 41,622 bales, equal to what it was up to the 7th of March, last year; that of the previous crop, to the 24 of January 1820, was only 6,044 bales. The price at Mitterapore has advanced about 1 rupee, and the demand for country consumption has been such, that very little remained in that market; part also had been shipped to Moorshedabad, where the price appears to be stationary. According to the rates paid at the former market, Rawda Cotton could scarcely be landed in Calcutta, under 26 rupees per maund. The export to Great Britain in 1819, was 23,472 bales, that of 1820 is 6,765 bales.

Indigo.—Continues to meet with ready sales, and our quotations are fully maintained; the importation of the present crop, to the 24 instant, is factory maunds 50,000, that of last year to the same period, was 62,000.

Opium.—Nothing, we believe, has yet been done in new Opium; some old Benares has been sold since our last, at 2200.

Piece Goods.—These continue in fair request by the Americans and Portuguese—prices remain as before.

Saltpetre and Sugar.—The demand for these has rather fallen off, but there is no alteration in prices.

Freight to London.—This may be stated at 2 5 per Ton.

Exports from Calcutta, from the 1st to the 31st of December 1820.

Cotton, to London,	boxes of 500 lbs	1,000
Sugar, to London,	barrels	4,467
Liverpool,		8,313
Saltpetre, to London,		12,330
Liverpool,		6,244
Rice, to London,	bags	1,013
Liverpool,		409
Dry Ginger, to London,	barrels	1,300
Piece Goods, to London,	pieces	2,404
Silk, to London,	barrels	61
Indigo, to London,	factory maunds	10,736

Importation of Bullion, from the 1st to the 31st of Dec. 1820, with the previous Imports of the year.

	SILVER	GOLD	TOTAL
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
From 1st to 31st of December,	1,436,530	102,568	1,539,098
Previously this year,	20,425,218	5,442,717	25,867,935
Total,	21,861,748	5,545,285	27,407,033

The Exchange is taken at the Custom House rate, viz. 10 Rupees to the £ Sterling, and 2½ Rupees per Spanish Dollar.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on private Bills,	4 per cent.
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange,	5 per cent.
Discount on Government Salary Bills,	5 per cent.
Interest on Loans or Deposits,	5 per cent.

Nautic News.

Trinidad.—Letters from this quarter, by His Majesty's Ship *Helen*, Captain Lock, dated December 14, 1820, state that the climate there was at that period cool and agreeable; that the soil, the Society of the place was very gay; and that arrangements were already made for having Games there, as soon as the rains subsided, which was quite a novelty in so complete a desert as this station.

Bengal.—Letters from the Camp at this station, dated January 1, 1821, state that Colonel Comyn's Detachment is at present in the Bedo Rajah's country, proceeding to relieve the Troops in Orissa. Lieutenant Uquhart is in command of the left wing of the 21st Battalion of the 27th Native Infantry, whose Head Quarters will be at Cuttack. The Detachment had suffered considerably from sickness, and Tygers were very numerous in that quarter, but happily few lives had been lost.

Madras.—Our Letters from this quarter travel to us so slowly, that the last we have received, (which reached us yesterday) communicates to us as News, the Governor General having passed Berhampore; the Plashties Party having been in Calcutta nearly a week. The following paragraphs however may still be deemed intelligence:

"On the 31st of December, at about 20 minutes after 9, in two short shocks of an Earthquake were felt at this Station; the vibration of the doors and windows was like that of their being violently agitated by a person wishing to open them;—the shocks followed rapidly, and must have been nearly a minute in duration; they appeared to come from the southward and Eastward.

On the 7th of January 1821, His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, under the command of Colonel Edwards, arrived at Berhampore and took possession of the Barracks there; His Majesty's 50th Regiment encamping near Maidapore, where they still remain, but are expected to march to-morrow morning.

Bombay Appointments.—The following Appointments have been made for the year 1821:—

William Milburn, Esq. to be Mayor of Bombay.—John Adelpope Esq. to be Sheriff of Bombay.

Madras, December 25.—The ships daily expected from Bengal have not yet come in, but it is more than probable that some of them will make their appearance before the end of the week—a letter from Captain Hornblow mentions that the H. C. Ship *Meira* would clear the Pilot during the last spring, so that she cannot be many hours call from our Port.

We are requested to state that this Ship, the "*Hope*," was positively to leave Calcutta on the 23d instant, she may therefore be expected in the Madras Roads between the 29th and 31st of this month. The "*Hope*" touches homeward-bound at Cuddalore to receive on board Mrs. M. D. Cockburn and family; and at Negapatam for Mrs. Cotton and family. The almost untravelling quick passage of the "*Hope*" outward bound (96 days only) induces us to believe that this fine Ship will reach England in all April, or the first week in May.

The other numerous homeward-bound Vessels which are to touch here, may be looked for early next month.

Owing to the stormy state of the weather during a great part of the last week, the *Bulwer* could not proceed to sea at the time appointed, but she is expected to be dispatched immediately for England.

His Majesty's Ship *Minden*, in company with H. M. Ship *Serapis*, was spoken with on the 27th August by the *Adrian* near the Equator in Lat. 0° 41 S. Long 21° 27 W. eight days from St. Helena.

The Anniversary of the glorious battle of Mahidpore was celebrated on Thursday last at the *Amur Bag*, by a most splendid Military Dinner, which was given to the heroes of that memorable day by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Palambang.—By the Indians, we learn that the Dutch have entirely altered their plans, with regard to the Palambang, conceiving that the defenses raised and manned by the Malays are such as no power that they could bring against them would be able to overcome. They have accordingly abandoned entirely the idea of employing a strong land force to subdue the country, and have adopted measures from which they anticipate complete success. These consist in the most strict blockade of the coast that can be effected, so as to prevent the introduction of any supplies whatever from seaward to the relief of their enemies, and as the greater portion of the

subsistence of the Palambang has been obtained from other quarters through their rivers, it is expected that the greater part of the population will be literally starved to death, as the Dutch have completed their blockade of the Coast and cut off the means of access by any of the rivers. In addition to this calamity, which is stated to hang over the poor Malays at Palambang, we are informed that they are at present thinned by thousands, in consequence of the desperate ravages of the Chobras in their country.—*Clark.*

Massacre at Manila.

The following is the Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman attached to the Public Service, who had recently occasion to touch at Manila, adverted to in our Paper of yesterday, and whose authority for the facts therein stated may be relied on. We make no comments on its contents; but four readers will now see whether it was our "malicious propensities" alone which fabricated the "commonly received opinion," as to this affair; or whether even those in official communication with the Manila Government, and therefore best qualified to form correct opinions thereon, were not as subject to the suspicions entertained, as those in the "grand workshop of folly and falsehood," where alone they were boldly stated by the Editor of the *Herald* to have originated.

"The Manila Massacre will doubtless create with you a lively feeling of indignation. I found myself on my arrival here not very enviably situated. The only English Merchant from whom I could hope to obtain any correct information, I had to search for in a Convent, where he took refuge on the 9th of October, and where he still sought protection;—his mind dwelling with horror upon the past, and terrified with apprehension for the future, he could scarce give me any distinct account of the present existing state of affairs. I immediately offered to take him, as well as any other British subjects, with their property, on board; but this he declined, as his circumstances and the responsibility incurred by his connection with Merchants in India demanded his presence there, and a more tranquil state of society should enable him to collect his scattered debts. This consequently must be a very indefinite period; for in what manner the affair will finally terminate is highly problematical. Many respectable persons there regard it as a prelude to a St. Domingo scene, as the disposition of the Military is very dubious, being all Natives of Lucena, with a very small proportion of European Officers; and whatever the Governor may make of the faith he has in their loyalty, yet his imbecile manner of acting is ascribed to a great measure to his distrust in their attachment to the present Government.

Thinking myself authorized, in a national point of view, to gain from the Government as strong and satisfactory an assurance as possible, that the Constituted Authorities had not in any way promoted or connived at these atrocities, AN UNIVERSAL SUSPICION OF WHICH SEEMED TO PREVAIL, AND APPEARANCES TO WARRANT TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT, I solicited and had an interview with the Governor, who, expatiating in the most doleful and lamentable style of expression on the events that had occurred, could not be confined to any definite or specific point, SO THAT OUR CONFERENCE TERMINATED UNSATISFACTORILY, and led to my addressing a Letter to him, dictated under the influence of feelings of the most irritating and destructive nature—urging to hear of the anarchy and indifference with which the Executive Power beheld the slaughter of our unoffending countrymen, and distressing to learn the history of those who had narrowly and indeed miraculously escaped assassination, but suffered in their persons and property. My Letter, however, produced an explanation as LITTLE SATISFACTORY AS MY INTERVIEW!

A Commander of a Bengal Ship, named *Balston*, who was in company with Messrs. Nicholls and Wilson, when they were attacked, was saved by the humanity of a *Parsee* Merchant, who, at the imminent risk of his own life, afforded him protection in his house. The cargo of his Ship, to the value of 300,000 dollars, he had disposed of to a party of six Chinese, a few days before the Massacre; three of whom were murdered, and his cargo insecure. Quance remained on board, all commercial transactions having ceased.

Should an insurrection of a general nature take place, the Shipping in the Bay and Harbour would become objects of an immediate attack, for it appears they exhibited every disposition on the late occasion to take possession of them, and as they are well provided with Bait, this would be no very difficult matter."

Postscript.

After our Paper had gone to Press, we received our London Papers, the Times and Morning Chronicle, each to the 21st of July inclusive. The House of Commons had adjourned on Tuesday the 1st of July, until Monday the 24th. The House of Lords continued its regular sittings. The business of Parliament presents apparently nothing of great novelty, being mostly second and third readings of Bills already in progress. The news of the Revolution in Naples on the 6th of July had reached home; and, among other paragraphs which caught our eye in a hasty glance, we observed that a respectable family at Milan, of whom the Queen hired a house for six weeks, have volunteered to go to England to speak in Her Majesty's behalf;—the lady of this family is 70 years of age. We shall examine the Papers carefully, and give the best abstract we can form of their contents to-morrow; when we shall have it in our power also to present our readers with an Extract of a Letter received in Calcutta, from a Gentleman connected with the Public Service, who lately called at Manila—which came to us too late to admit of its being printed in our Paper of to-day.

Domestic Occurrences.

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On the 9th instant, the Infant Son of Mr. Gunter, aged 7 weeks. At Calcutta, on the 3d instant, Maharaja Dhoo Raja Pertab Chund Bahadoor, only son of Maharaja Take Churn, Rajah of Burdwan, in the prime of life and while every reasonable hope was entertained of his perfect recovery by the Surgeon of the station, had he remained at his residence. He was dragged to the abominable Gunga, and fell a sacrifice to the ignorance and superstition of the people, hoping thereby to have his sins washed away at his last moments, as the Skoodi and Bhuvishgee shastars have declared, that by dying there a person will obtain absorption in Bramhi, without regard to good works, and equally with a worm or grasshopper, dying there, obtain bliss in Bramhi.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 11	Lotus	British	J. R. Davison	London	July 20

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 9	Lady Carrington	British	T. E. Ward	London

Passengers per ship Lotus, from London to Calcutta.—Mr. A. Wilson, and Mr. Richard Somerville, Cadet.

Baptical Notice.

We are happy to state that accounts have been received by His Majesty's ship Eden, which remove the apprehensions entertained respecting the safety of the ship Flora, Captain Gillet, lately blown out of Madras Roads, during the very severe weather experienced on the Coast. The Flora, it appears, entered the Harbour of Trincomalee a few days before the Eden left it, having escaped with the loss of one of her masts, and having her cargo damaged.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

JANUARY.		Premium.	
BUY	Six per Cent. Loan Promissory Notes.	SELL	5 0

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

Grain, Rice, Pates,	per maund	Rs.	P.	As.
Patchery, 1st		2	10	2
Dium,		2	3	2
Moongy, 1st		1	14	1
Indigo, Purple, (in bond)		170	0	175
Purple and violet,		160	0	170
Violet,		165	0	180
Violet and copper,		145	0	160
Copper, fine,		140	0	145
Copper, lean,		110	0	130

Cotton.—There has been rather an active demand for Cotton during the week for country consumption, and sales have been effected to the extent of about 2000 bales—20 rupees has been paid for good Catchonia, and for some particularly clean 20 12 has been obtained, in half-acreced bales. The importation into Mizapore, since our last, is 6,263 bales, making the total to the 2d instant 41,629 bales, equal to what it was up to the 7th of March, last year; that of the previous crop, to the 2d of January 1820, was only 6,041 bales. The price at Mizapore has advanced about 1 rupee, and the demand for country consumption had been such, that very little remained in that market; part also had been passed on to Moorshedabad, where the price appears to be stationary. According to the rates paid at the former market, Banda Cotton could scarcely be landed in Calcutta, under 24 rupees per maund. The export to Great Britain in 1819, was 23,472 bales, that of 1820 is 6,786 bales.

Indigo.—Continues to meet with ready sales, and our quotations are fully maintained; the importation of the present crop, to the 2d instant, is factory maunds 50,998, that of last year to the same period, was 82,660.

Opium.—Nothing, we believe, has yet been done, in new Opium; some old Beasra has been sold since our last, at 2,200.

Piece Goods.—These continue in fair request by the Americans and Portuguese—prices remain as before.

Saltpetre and Sugar.—The demand for these has rather fallen off, but there is no alteration in prices.

Freight to London.—This may be stated at £ 5 per Ton.

Exports from Calcutta, from the 1st to the 31st of December 1820.

	Exports of 300 lbs	1,000
Cotton, to London,	4,467
Sugar, to London,	8,513
Liverpool,	12,326
Saltpetre, to London,	6,244
Liverpool,	1,013
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Liverpool,	1,300
Dry Ginger, to London,	9,404
Piece Goods, to London,	61
Silk, to London,	10,738
Indigo, to London,	

Importation of Bullion, from the 1st to the 31st of Dec. 1820, with the previous Imports of the year.

	SILVER	GOLD	TOTAL
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
From 1st to 31st of December,	1,436,500	102,868	1,539,368
Previously this year, ..	20,425,218	6,442,717	26,867,935
Total, ..	21,861,718	6,545,585	28,407,303

The Exchange is taken at the Custom House rate, viz. 10 Rupees to the £ Sterling, and 2½ Rupees per Spanish Dollar.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on private Bills, ..	4 per cent.
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange, ..	3 per cent.
Discount on Government Salary Bills, ..	3 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit, ..	3 per cent.

Nautic News.

Trincomalee.—Letters from this quarter, by His Majesty's Ship *Eden*, Captain Lock, dated December 14, 1820, state that the climate there was at that period cool and agreeable; that the soil, the Society of the place was very gay; and that arrangements were already made for having Races there, as soon as the rains subsided, which was quite a novelty in so comparatively an obscure station.

Bamgarh.—Letters from the Camp at this station, dated January 1, 1821, state that Colonel Colwyn's Detachment is at present in the Bede Rajah's country, proceeding to relieve the Troops in Orissa.—Lieutenant Uqbah is in command of the left wing of the 24 Battalion of the 27th Native Infantry, whose Head Quarters will be at Cuttack. The Detachment had suffered considerably from sickness, and Tygers were very numerous in that quarter, but happily few lives had been lost.

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Palambang.—By the *Indiana*, we learn that the Dutch have entirely altered their plans, with regard to the Palambang, confederating that the defences raised and manned by the Malays are such as no power that they could bring against them would be able to overcome. They have accordingly abandoned entirely the idea of employing a strong land force to subdue the country, and have adopted measures from which they anticipate complete success. These consist in the most strict blockade of the coast that can be effected, to prevent the introduction of any supplies whatever from seaward to the relief of their enemies, and as the greater portion of the

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The following is the Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman attached to the Public Service, who had recently occasion to touch at Manila, adverted to in our Paper of yesterday, and whose authority for the facts thereon stated may be relied on. We make no comments on its contents; but four readers will now see whether it was our "malignant propensities" alone which fabricated the "commonly received opinion," as to this affair; or whether even those in official communication with the Manila Government, and therefore best qualified to form correct opinions thereon, were not as subject to the suspicions entertained, as those in the "grand workshop of folly and falsehood," where alone they were boldly stated by the Editor of the *Harbinger* to have originated.

"The Manila Massacre will doubtless create with you a lively feeling of indignation. I found myself on my arrival here not very enviously situated. The only English Merchant from whom I could hope to obtain any correct information, I had to search for in a Convent, where he took refuge on the 9th of October, and where he still sought protection;—his mind dwelling with horror upon the past, and terrified with apprehension for the future, he could scarce give me any distinct account of the present existing state of affairs. I immediately offered to take him, as well as any other British subjects, with their property, on board; but this he declined, as his circumstances and the responsibility incurred by his connection with Merchants in India demanded his presence there, until a more tranquil state of society should enable him to collect his scattered debts. This consequently must be a very indefinite period; for in what manner the affair will finally terminate is highly problematical. Many respectable persons there regard it as a prelude to a St. Domingo Scene, as the disposition of the Military is very dubious, being all Natives of Luconia, with a very small proportion of European Officers; and whatever the Governor may make of the faith he has in their loyalty, yet his imbecile manner of acting is ascribed in a great measure to his distrust in their attachment to the present Government.

Thinking myself authorized, in a national point of view, to gain from the Government as strong and satisfactory an assurance as possible, that the Constituted Authorities had not in any way promoted or connived at these atrocities, AN UNIVERSAL SUSPICION OF WHICH SEEMED TO PREVAIL, AND APPEARANCES TO WARRANT TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT, I solicited and had an interview with the Governor, who, expatiating in the most doleful and lamentable style of expression on the events that had occurred, could not be confined to any definite or specific point, so THAT OUR CONFERENCE TERMINATED UNSATISFACTORILY, and led to my addressing a Letter to him, dictated under the influence of feelings of the most irritating and DISTRUSTFUL nature—irritating to hear of the apathy and indifference with which the Executive Power beheld the slaughter of our upstanding countrymen, and distressing to learn the history of those who had narrowly and indeed miraculously escaped assassination, but suffered in their persons and property. My Letter, however, produced an explanation as LITTLE SATISFACTORY AS MY INTERVIEW!

A Commander of a Bengal Ship, named *Baldston*, who was in company with Messrs. Nicholls and Wilson, when they were attacked, was saved by the humanity of a Parsee Merchant, who, at the imminent risk of his own life, afforded him protection in his house. The cargo of his Ship, to the value of 300,000 dollars, he had disposed of to a party of six Chinese, a few days before the Massacre; three of whom were murdered, and his cargo in consequence remained on hand, all commercial transactions having ceased.

Should an insurrection of a general nature take place, the Shipping in the Bay and Harbour would become objects of an immediate attack, for it appears they exhibited every disposition on the late occasion to take possession of them, and as they are well provided with Boats, this would be no very difficult matter."

Letter of the Governor of Manila.

It appears that a few days after these dreadful enormities had occurred, the Governor of Manila, with a view to allay as much as possible the apprehensions of the remaining Foreigners who had escaped the murderous vengeance of the population there, addressed to them an Official Letter in Spanish, of which the following is a faithful Translation, the attested Spanish Copy having been handed to us by a Gentleman who vouches for its authenticity, bearing the name of the Governor as given below:—We confess we see in it the same unsatisfactory and vague evasion of the great question of the true origin of this unfortunate affair, as the Letter before given from the Gentleman attached to the Public Service complains of, full as it is of professions of sorrow and regret. Time will determine whether the want of energetic and decisive measures on the part of the Manila Government at the commencement of the Massacre had its origin in fear or in any less pardonable cause. We perform only our duty in giving to the Public all we can learn of the transaction on both sides;—and their judgement will be formed accordingly. The Governor's Letter is as follows:

To the Captains and Supercargoes residing at the Fort Santiago.

SIR, Whatever news you may have received, directly or indirectly, respecting an increase of fermentation among the Indians, it is not to be credited. Public tranquillity, though scandalously interrupted on the 9th and 10th, has been restored, and you may reside in any house in this city, as it will not be advisable for you to expose yourselves out of it, although troops continue quartered for the purpose of punishing any one that shall endeavour to disturb again the public peace. Two gun-boats are stationed in Carracas to protect the foreign vessels, and to fire at any person who shall attempt to injure them; as well as to give them every assistance of which they may stand in need. With respect to the prosecution, imprisonment, and exemplary punishment of the criminals, we are taking the most active measures; and in this respect the national honour tarnished by the late horrible deeds of the Indians, shall be fully vindicated. It is beyond my power to express my feelings on this unhappy occasion; and I beg only to assure you that Government will endeavour to remedy the past evils as far as may be practicable: that in future you will experience from the Government every facility for carrying on your commerce, and that every protection shall be extended to your persons and property. I should have regretted extremely that you had quitted this country, leaving your property abandoned, and suffering considerable losses, which it is my wish to avoid by all the means in my power. I therefore request you will take your lodgings in any quarter of this city, deal with your agents, and with their aid, as well as by any other means that you may think necessary, proceed to the collection of your cargoes and documents, and every thing belonging to you, substituting Spaniards or Foreigners in the place of the unhappy victims that fell in the unfortunate catastrophe of the 9th, and having transacted your business at leisure, you may take your departure as if nothing unfortunate had occurred.

Trusting in the loyalty and honour of this Government, your fears may be dispelled, in the firm conviction that the interest I take in your welfare is very great.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MARIANO FERNANDEZ
DE FOLGUERAS.
Governor of Manila.

Manila, Oct. 13, 1820.

Affair of the Arabs.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR, Rumour, with her thousand tongues, has been busy in the absence of Official details, from the Gulf, and in justice to the fallen, who have died the death of the gallant brave, as well as to soothe the agitated feelings of their friends, I transmit you an account obtained from some of the survivors, and which I have reason to believe may be relied on.

I have the honor to be,

A FRIEND.

Our Troops in section on the march, met the Enemy with their swords drawn; Lieut. Lawrie, commanding the Light Company, seeing the Arabs coming down to the attack, ordered his men to

fire, which they did; somebody however said the Arabs were coming to treat only, and the bugle was sounded to cease firing; the Enemy took advantage of this, rushed upon them ere a line was formed, and cut them up on all sides. Lieut. Lawrie seeing that his men would all be cut up, got off his Horse (a very fine one of the Tassam's) and called to them "I will be cut up with you my children," he cut down four of them and then was shot and cut to pieces; Lieut. Price fought in the same way, but refused to quit; saying he would not survive the affair. Lieut. Short was overpowered by numbers, and speared from behind his back. Lieut. Otter, of the Artillery, was cut up defending his guns. Dr. Whigham, in the act of bringing ammunition, the other two Officers, Lieut. Perring and Walsh, shared the same fate at the head of their men.

Present Administration.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

As your Paper is continually filled with abuse of the Present Administration, I hope you will have no objection to publish the accompanying in their favor.

"In general, therefore, we think that besides the superior intelligence which the Ministers derive from the more privilege of office, they must be entitled on other grounds to more respectful attention than their adversaries upon so various a subject. (1)*

But Ministers, we are told, have a deep interest in spreading senseless alarm; since, being engaged in a systematic scheme for the establishment of despotism, they are led to court every opportunity of breaking down the free spirit of the people, by traducing it as the source of eternal disorders, and the motive to increased coercion. But, upon what occasion, we would ask, has this foul conspiracy against freedom been developed? In what portion of the history of the existing Government do we find the traces of that longing after arbitrary power, which the leaders of Opposition are so much in the habit of gratuitously imputing to it, and which has been echoed by their partisans in such a tumult of vulgar vituperation that the very mention of the charge has become utterly nauseous? (2)

The introduction of despotism into England by the more corrupt agency and depraved ambition of an Administration! the realizing of this catastrophe as the result of a deliberate system invented and executed by a handful of individuals in the midst of a dissenting, an intelligent, and a high spirited population! Nothing could equal the extravagance of such a scheme; the visionary projectors of all the Utopias that have ever been imagined to soothe the restlessness of fancy, and embody the volatile matter of speculation, were mere drivellers in romance compared with the authors of such a project as this—What! in this enlightened age and country, in the present maturity of national intellect, when, if we deprecate the prodigies of genius which signalized its courage, we still boast that sobriety of understanding which belongs to the present and what is more that general diffusion of practical knowledge which is the firmest bulwark against oppression;—in this country, where the sharpest collisions of opinion, the most strenuous exertions for right have long settled the boundaries of power, and made genuine freedom the native element as it were of the better and stronger portion of the people;—in such a country, where the flame of liberty has so long burned temperately and steadily, where so many eyes are fixed upon its minutest oscillations, and so many hands are ready to replenish its wasted resources;—in such a country, to think of destroying the Constitution by continuance, and establishing Tyranny by system, is a project we should think above the claiming of mere mortal guilt, unless reinforced by insanity! (3)

And what is the reason supposed to be chosen by the sagacity of Ministers for this intrepid undertaking? Why it is when a liberal movement, emulous of the blessings and the glory of this devoted Constitution, pervades the whole civilized world, and when the first forward step made by Despotism in this Island would be encountered by the indignant frown of Christendom. (4)

We cannot really in these circumstances share the alarms of the pretended Guardians of the Constitution; and if we have any fears for its integrity it is not because we imagine for a moment that Ministers have a systematic purpose of violating it, but because we are afraid that the insurrectionary spirit which now pre-

* The Notes may be read connectedly after the whole Letter, instead of after each separate paragraph. Ed.

will may, unless speedily extirpated, FORCE THEM upon measures which calamity alone could embolden them to contemplate, and to which we have no doubt they would be driven with unfeigned reluctance." (5)

It is not from their malignant sobriety, but from the guilty delirium of Radical Reform, that we dread the necessity of measures which, without forwarding Government in its imaginary career of despotism, may still leave on odious blot on the page of our national history. There is no appearance, at present, that the Constitution is about to be undermined by a chimerical conspiracy of power; but there is danger that it may become IMPERATIVE on the Legislature to take some of its most valued privileges as a partial and temporary sacrifice on the altar of public safety." (6)

Should you publish this, I shall address you again with some more extracts. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

The following were originally written, as Notes on the numbered paragraphs of the Letter, but having extended to greater length than we had anticipated when we began them, they are placed in continuation here, though the number of the paragraphs may still remain to show the particular portions of the Letter to which they more expressly refer:—

(1) We think it more than questionable that the mere privilege of office can give those who hold it intelligence, if by that term is meant to be implied, capacity of understanding and fitness for government. If it means a mere knowledge of what is transacting in the secret departments of office, as hidden from the rest of the world, then the Clerks of the Treasury have often more intelligence than the First Lord, and those of the Custom House and Excise Departments, far earlier and better informed than the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But this is surely not the "superior intelligence" meant, and yet we know of no other that "mere privilege of office can confer." What the "other grounds" are, which "entitle them to more respectful attention than their Adversaries," requires explanation; for the mere mention of their existence will not carry conviction with it.

(2) Without going into a history of the present Administration, which would furnish a thousand answers to those bold and thoughtless queries, we will simply enumerate the forcing the Bourbon on the French against the sense of the whole nation, and the stipulations of the Holy Alliance, in which they entered, abroad; the opposing every motion for enquiry into the Manchester Massacre, and the Reform in Parliament at home; and above all things, by the enactment of the "Six Hidesous Bills" which closed the last Session of Parliament and which form a blot on our constitutional history, that it will require ages to wipe away; while the augmentation of the Army in the 6th year of a professed peace, the renewal of the Alien Bill, which one of the most eloquent and upright members of the British Parliament declared he would call "tyrannical and execrable" as long as the liberty of speech was left to him, are measures that equally show their "longing after that arbitrary power," of which the Writer of the Letter asks where we can find any traces?

(3) Amidst this world of wordy declamation, all that we can understand is the surprise of the Writer that it should be supposed possible for despotism to be even sought to be introduced into England by what he calls "a handful of individuals, in the midst of a dissenting, an intelligent, and a high-spirited population." He seems entirely to have forgotten that this "handful of individuals," have by the "mere privilege of office" the complete control of more than half the Senate, of all the place-holders throughout the kingdom, of the whole Navy and Army of the country, of the great body of Government Contractors in every city and seaport throughout the kingdom—of the loan makers and money-lenders every where—of the borough-holders over all the country, of the infinite ramifications of revenue collectors in every shape, and by all these combined, of the means of raising any sum that may be needed for any purpose however base, even to the amount of £50,000 a year to be given to a wretched Queen as the price of perpetual infamy, and this too, from the pockets of an oppressed, an insulted, and a suffering people. The power of this mere "handful of individuals" therefore is not to be measured by their numbers, and it is not quite so visionary as this Writer may suppose to conceive them capable of the capacity or the will to favor despotism. But what have numbers to do with such a case? Is he so ignorant as not to know that the very name of Despotism originates in the

centering of all power in the hands of one individual alone? According to his notions, if it were extravagant to suppose it possible that the Ministry of England could be ambitious of despotic rule, because they were a mere handful of individuals, how much more extravagant to suppose it capable of being brought about by one only, and yet the greatest despotisms of the earth have been so brought about and maintained.

Again of what avail is it, that these Ministers are placed amidst a dissenting, an intelligent, and a high-spirited population, when they and their minions can make laws at will, for the destroying all the influence of those qualities? Does one among this population dissent from their measures, and tell them honestly and plainly, that they can maintain them only by force? he is immured within the walls of Newgate without even a hearing, as was the case with the dissenting Mr. Hounhouse. Does one among this intelligent population devote a whole life, a splendid fortune, brilliant talents, unimpeachable integrity, and an unsullied reputation, descended from a long line of ancestors, to the service of his country, equally unmoved by the smiles of his Sovereign, the allurement of place and power, the denunciations of the learned, and the scoffs and derision of the ignorant,—does such a man, when he sees peaceable and offending citizens meeting for a legal and constitutional purpose, trampled on and sabred, and even innocent and helpless women and children, borne down by the hoofs of an infuriated cavalry, addressable countrymen in the fearless language of a patriot, and exercising his intelligence, tell them that the deed was unlawful, and show them from the page of history that it demands and must obtain redress?—he is denounced by the official organ of these Ministers as a Libeller of the Government; he is brought up to Trial as an Offender against the Law, and while the wounds of those whose cause he advocates are yet bleeding freely, he is condemned to suffer fine and imprisonment, for repeating in other but equally impressive words a sentence which on even a less worthy occasion, so far as the liberties of England were concerned, obtained, and justly obtained too, the admiration of the world. "England expects every man to do his duty."—And yet what more is implied in the libellous but not less truly English sentiment of Sir FRANCIS BURGESS? "Whether the penalty of our meeting will be Death by military execution, I know not; but this I know, that a man can die but once, and never better than in vindicating the laws and liberties of his country."

This "handful of individuals," then, as the Ministry are called, have little to dread from "a dissenting, an intelligent, and a high-spirited population"—and when their dissent is punished by imprisonment; their intelligence, if made use of too boldly a second time, by exile for life;—and their high-spiritedness, if directed in a way that we honor our ancestors for having done, by an expiation of their deeds on the scaffold:

(4) No doubt—of Prussia!—Greece!—Spain!—Austria! Italy!—and other free and happy States, where Despotism has ever been so hateful, that the very thought of its dwelling so near them as even in England, would destroy their peace for ever!—Oh I free and glorious Christendom! how envious thy unsullied happiness! how awful thy "indignant frown!"

(5) Sad and melancholy alternative!—What!—"the dissenting—the intelligent—the high-spirited population"—which but a few lines above were stated so to surround the Ministry as to render it impossible that they, "a mere handful of individuals" could even think for a moment of any thing bordering on despotism—can these be so insurrectionary as to force their Rulers upon "measures which calamity alone could embolden them to contemplate!"—Alas I alas I—that such pure and upright men should be "driven" to this with "unfeigned reluctance!"—But it is only necessary to read again the 4th paragraph of the Letter on which we are commenting, to find that this is impossible, and that the idea of the present Ministers being the authors of any thing that is despotic is too extravagant to be entertained by the most visionary dupe of credulity that ever disgraced "this enlightened age," or formed an exception to the "present maturity of national intellect."

(6) We know not the date of this Extract, nor from what particular Work it is taken; but we should suppose it to be from some recent publication, as it is evidently since the "guilty delirium of Radical Reform" has prevailed. And yet the Writer who sends it to us must have made it since a still more guilty delirium prompted and carried through the Six Hidesous Bills of the last Session of Parliament, of which he could not be ignorant, and which have indeed left "an odious blot on the page of our national history"—that neither the prayers of my Lord Almoner, the sophistry of Mr. Canning, nor all the virtues and talents of the Cabinet combined, will, we fear, ever be able to wipe away.

We have so often before expressed our opinion on the measures of the present Administration of England, that had we not been drawn again in to the field we might have suffered the past to remain untouched on, and not confined ourselves to observations on passing events. But when the gauntlet is thrown down to us, and we are thus publicly challenged to the combat, we are neither ashamed nor afraid to take it up. For the satisfaction, therefore, of our Correspondent, and of others who may think with him, we have given insertion to the above Communication; but as such vague declamations neither prove any thing, nor admit of refutation, we cannot positively promise a place to future more "Extracts" from the same portfolio. If this be a blast from the trumpet of Blackwood's *Warder*, we are ready to exclaim, *Jauntis!* We envy not the taste and judgment of those whose *Warder* can follow the impulses sought to be conveyed by such a performer. Whenever Ministers shall attempt "with unfeigned reluctance," to perpetrate any of "those measures" which calamity alone could embolden them to contemplate—"whenever they shall meditate to fix "an odious blot on the page of our national history;" whenever they shall think it "imperative" on them, whether as a "committee of public safety," or as priests officiating at the altar of public safety," to sacrifice "some of the most valued privileges" assured to the subject by the constitution;—then will the utmost energies of the *Warder* and his merry men be required and be unavailing. Then will the madness of such *soi-disant* ENGLISHMEN as our Correspondent (if he really goes all lengths with the *Warder*) be easily defeated by the thousands of true ENGLISHMEN whom "we trust we have within the realm."

Bengal Military Bank.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The proposed MILITARY BANK, the Regulations of which are at last published, has engaged my attention as well as that of your Correspondent, AN OLD SUB, and I beg leave to communicate to him, through your Paper, such information as the result of my enquiries enables me to give on the subject of his questions.

In the first place, to his condensed Query "what superior advantage an Officer, who is already a constituent of any House of Agency in Calcutta with whose terms and conduct towards him he is satisfied, is to derive from remitting his money to the Military Bank," I answer *none*, excepting this, that his money will always be invested within the month after it is received, in Government Securities, Bank Shares, and the like (by the Regulations), and thus it may be thought more secure than in a Private House of Agency. I am in the same situation as the OLD SUB. I am perfectly satisfied with the security of my present Agents, and would readily trust them with ten times as much as I ever had in their hands; but men at Saugur and Nascerabad have not the same means of obtaining this moral conviction of security that we have on the spot, and they forebore an establishment as the Military Bank will be of great use as a Deposit for men's savings until they have opportunities of making inquiry, and satisfying themselves what Agents they will employ. Your Correspondent uses an inaccurate term when he speaks of becoming a *Constituent* of the TREASURERS of the Bengal Military Bank. The respectable House who have undertaken this gratuitous duty only receive the money as it arrives until it can be invested. It is obvious, from the Regulations on this point, that even (to suppose a case) if the House who are Treasurers to the Bank were to become embarrassed, no individual could lose more than his last month's remittance, which might be still uninvested; if his little property were remitted direct to a House of Agency, he might lose the whole by their affairs going wrong. The Bank is therefore preferable to any particular House by so much as any individual may consider the security of Government better than any which the former can give. For the Regulations which have been published being acted upon, individuals have the security of the characters of those composing the Direction, some of whom are at the head of the principal Houses of Business in Calcutta—besides the Official Directors, who are put in by Government for this express purpose.

I have never indeed heard any complaint of Agents objecting to receive small sums; nor have I ever heard them complain of being troubled with many small remittances. A man admits that he can remit the 20 Rupees he has left out of his pay to his

Agents, and that his debt of 500 Rupees would then be only 400;—but he is ashamed to remit so small a sum; he must write a letter also with it, and if he writes to his *faithful friend* he must answer their last favour, which he would rather not enter upon at present; then there is the postage upon a letter and on the receipt, and the goodness upon 20 Rupees; he is easily convinced by these cumulative reasons, that it will be better to keep it until he can make up 100 Rupees. So he puts off his remittance—and commonly spends the money before the next pay day comes. By the plan which Government have now been pleased to sanction, if he can once send up his remittance he writes to his Paymaster to deduct and remit 100 Rupees a month, the thing will be done for him; he will never miss the money from his not coming into his hands; and in six months he will have 120 Rupees, which he may draw for in favour of his Agents if he pleases, and write to them about "the remaining 300" with conscious feelings of satisfaction and assured independence. In this respect the plan will operate like the earthen vessel which is given to boys to assist them in saving. There is a narrow slit which admits the half penny of the young Economist, but after it has once been committed to that bank there is no regress, and the copper coins are accumulated as if the boy becomes, by this economical aid to his good resolutions, the happy possessor of a splendid shilling.

The OLD SUB is mistaken about the constant facility of remittance from the out posts. I have been at Stations where, besides the Battalion, there was a Regiment of Cavalry and two Brigades of Artillery, and where only one Sheriff pretended to give goodness on Calcutta. As one that gave to an Officer was *tested*, nobody troubled him for a second. There are indeed some Stations (Matra and Paltanah for example), where goodness or bills may be had at 2 per cent. the whole year round, and during the cotton season much cheaper. It must be observed, however, that this facility is local, and that the bills are at 51 days date after the money is paid for them. The OLD SUB is too good a manager not to perceive the material difference that this makes in the annual rate. It will, however, certainly be more advantageous at some stations (for a part of the year at least) to remit money by bills than through the Paymaster, and this had not escaped the Committee who were appointed to draw up the detailed plan of the Military Bank. For I am well informed that they applied to Government for the indulgence of Officers being allowed to remit their savings from the Western Provinces on the same terms as they are permitted to subscribe to a loan, by paying in Lucknow or Furruckhabad Rupees as Calcutta Sicas. In this application, however, they unhappily did not succeed.

With respect to the mode of an Officer's paying for his supplies, those who are good managers get them up periodically; and if ordered in the beginning of the rains, the Officer may draw upon the Bank (by the Rules) payable the 15th of July. If he should even order them in August (to put an extreme case) he could pay for them after the usual period of 3 months (in October) by an accepted bill payable in 3 months more; those who have been much up the country, know that such terms of payment will not be looked upon as much inferior to ready money. The Calcutta Shopkeepers would be well pleased if their customers were always to settle with them on these conditions.

Another thing must be remembered, that the Depositors are not "the Constituents of the Treasurers to the Bank," but they are, as it were, a Joint Stock Company who are hereafter to elect their own Directors, when the machine has once been set a going by those who have had the kindness to undertake it in the first place. The Rules also contain a provision for an annual Meeting of all the Constituents at the Presidency being held in January, and I would advise the OLD SUB to qualify, and to attend at this Meeting, when he may satisfy himself how the business is managed. He may then, or before, through the means of any individual Director he is acquainted with, suggest any improvements which he thinks might be made in the plan. The names of these Gentlemen are a pledge for such remarks meeting with all due attention; and we may trust from experience that Government will readily approve of any arrangement that would more effectually promote the liberal and considerate views which obviously induced them to patronize the Institution.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Circular Road, January 11, 1821. A CAPTAIN.

Printed at the Union Press, in Geratin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Rich Poems.

Saltry Hours, containing Metrical Sketches of India, and other Poems. By George Anderson Veitch, of the Bengal Military Service, and Author of "Songs of The Exile."

As a bird that wandereth from her nest, so is a man that wandereth from his place.—Solomon.

Ye who the parting-scene have ceas'd to mourn,
Ere your lov'd Boy has reach'd the exile-shore,
Pleas'd with the prospect of his glad return,
When circling years revolve, with wealth in store,
Attend:—that Son shall lift your latch no more:
Or late restor'd perhaps to give you pain;
For all that gave a parent joy before,
Is left behind on India's baleful plain:—
Ah me! with native worth, dear bought is foreign gain.
But come, and ere with rising wrath you blame
As evil prophetaess, the harmless muse,
Be her compassion to the land of flame,
Where now a vot'ry and her favor votes:—
And, while the theme his humble lay pursues,
Some youth may pause ere hither he doth come;
Perchance the tale may damp his golden views;
Haply some sire may keep his son at home,
Nor hear him curse the day when he to Ind did roam.
Come then, and 'neath the shelter of my rhyme,
Unscath'd, behold the Tropics' direful blaze;
Come view the mis'ries of the exile-clime,
But only know them in the poet's lays.
O how shall I attempt the song to raise,
Here listless stretch'd on Languor's bed of sloth,
Far from the Critic's frown or Flatterer's praise;
And now I wren indiff'rent to them both,
How may I hope to sing, who, now to read am loath!
Oft have the Lyre and Harp been wak'd to tell
Of tender partings, and of sad adieus;
Ev'n he, who never felt his bosom swell
With rhyme before, has then invok'd the Muse:—
But we have got to paint no six months' cruise,
No transient farewell to our native plain,
Ah! these were blissful pangs I would not lose,
But our sad tale is India's far domain,
Where a long exile chills ev'n Memory's pleasing pain.
Then let us swiftly sweep through Biscay's bay,
Where aye the rising squall the course assails;
Next spread each canvas to the blue-skied day,
And fly before the Tropics' balmy gales;
Nor when the favouring breeze regretted fails,
The Muse shall linger on the molten tide;
Nor off the Cape, where wildest winter ralls,
Shall she descend the Mountain-wave to ride,
Nor stoop her weary wing till India is descried.
But now the vessel feels the shoreward tides
(No longer fill'd,) the drooping sails depend;
Slow and majestic to the land she glides,
O nobly does her Voyage at an end.
Gay are the looks which all delighted band
Towards the verdant shores with wild-woods crown'd,
Less and less wide the Ganges' banks extend,
To those so long on Seas withouten bound,
The scenes on either side seem all enchanted ground!
But Ah! 'tis only sweet on deck to stand,
And this inviting Landscape to survey.
In vain the eager youth would seek the strand,
And through green-woods once more delighted stray:—

In those gay bow'rs the Tiger lurks for prey,
And Serpents hide beneath the scented bloom;
O'er head the Sun darts his arresting ray,
Death in a thousand shapes prepares his doom,
And nature only smiles to lure him to the tomb.

Yet Oh! what breast's so dead as not to glow,
When after five long months of sea and sky,
The bright green bank and river-kissing bough,
The Vessel seems to brush in gliding by?
Meanwhile the stranger sends his eager eye
Along the sweep of every opening fen,
In hopes the Lord of India's wilds to spy;
But now another scene withdraws his ken,
The Jungles all are past, and lo! the haunts of Men.

The broad leaf'd Plantain's quiv'ring shade beneath.
The Hindoo cottage half discover'd peeps,
O'er whose low thatch, in far extending wreath,
The thirst-assuaging plant luxuriant creeps,
In deepest silence all the Landscape sleeps,
Waveless the tow'ring palm and tepid stream;
Mysterious stillness Tropic noon-day keeps,
Till oft the pensive wanderer would deem
The scene a shadow all, and all his life a dream.

But see the masts of Britain's Navy rear
Their gallant poles high o'er the palmy groves;
The kindling sight recalls a land more dear,
A proud memorial of the land he loves;
And lozes the more, the more remote he roves:
Meanwhile the groups of crowded vessels through,
Slow to her Anch'rage the Asia moves,—
The stranger gazing on each neighb'ring crew,
Sees all their native bloom chang'd for a sorrow hue.

The Exile steps into the light Canoe,
And bids to Ships and Seas a long farewell;
Meanwhile his savage-looking naked crew,
Stretch to their oars and raise the river yell;—
Until a wand'ring breeze their sail did swell,
Then pleas'd, their paddles rude aside they lay;
And soon that City proud where Britons dwell
Bursts on the-view amidst the blaze of day.
Sad to the eye it seem'd, though splendid in array.

And now he paces quick the burning streets,
In tenfold flame, from the reflected ray—
And still as yet no Englishman he meets,
Save Tavern-corporant, watching for his prey,
Who kindly offer'd to point out the way
Where ev'ry thing was "reasonable and good;"
And oft that wondrous bird his steps did stay,
Where perch'd on pediment in Statue-mood,
Meat emblem of the land, the Crane of India stood.†

Calcutta's grandeur in the Exile's eyes,
No envious wish, or admiration wrought;
Poor seem'd all luxury fancy could devise
To gild the horror of this land remote—
But how his breast exulted at the thought,
(Now more endear'd by seeing India's shore)
He'd emile the master of a rural cot,
Without a parting sigh he sail'd once more
On Ganges' beathen stream, to join his distant corps.

* This refers to the scenery on the eastern bank, a little below Diamond Harbour. The entrance of the River about Dager is dismal enough.

† It is impossible for any one who has not had the happiness to see our "Aiglon" to form any idea of its beauty, or the rural associations connected with the sight of it.

The muddy Ganges roll'd through banks of sand, 14
O'er which, three months he trac'd his weary way,
Might well have tir'd, but that his spirits bland,
Despis'd the reign of India's dreary day.
Unmark'd; unheeded, still it roll'd way;
His mind was ever in his native land,
And little reck'd he for the Tropic's ray,
Far other scenes his fancy could command,
As jocund o'er his Lyre he ever threw his hand.

Far to the north his wand'ring steps did rest, 15
And five unvar'd years had stole along,
Still native ardour glow'd within his breast,
Nor ceas'd the Muse to fan the love of song:
But when he saw in the surrounding throng,
The dire effects of Languor's deadly sway,
Of "Hope deferr'd," he felt the presage strong,
Then pin'd his soul with *Maladie du pays*,
And first at Sorrow's shrine he woke the pensive lay.

O the sad sameness of an Indian day! 16
The dull cantonment, and the cheerless hall,
Where murmurs aye the Hoo-hah's tuneless lay,
And lurking Lizards steal along the wall.
Abroad—'tis death and desolation all;
Within—a doubtful twilight sad and drear;
And, save the Lounger with a forenoon-call,
No object ever comes the place to cheer:
So pass'd the Exile's days, unchang'd from year to year.

Half dress'd, with feet high mounted on the board, 17
In apathy profound the Wight is seen,
Marking the motion of the Punkah's cord,
And sending out a long-drawn whiff between.
Chang'd that unanimated form I ween,
Since youthful feelings and delight beat high,
Roving elate his native mountain-scene:
Gay as the fresh'ning breeze that whist'ld by,
Health glowing in his cheek, joy sparking in his eye.

In milder climes at the approach of morn, 18
All nature joys to hail the rising day:
But Phœbus here appears, and all forlorn,
The Landscape wears the aspect of dismay—
Man, Bird, and Beast, to cover steal away:
Nor is he welcom'd by one matin strain,
For here he triumphs with a Tyrant's sway:
And while his Car rolls o'er his scorch'd domain,
A sullen silence all.—Wood, River, Field maintain.

But ere he looks with dreaded Orb abroad, 19
And pours o'er Ind his desolating rays,
O'er the same sandy, undelighting road,
On cant'ring hack the peevish wretch essays,
To escape the bile that on his Liver preys:
Cursing the task, he gains the wanted tree—
Then turning round, he joylessly surveys
The groupe of Bung'lows, where the long day, he
Though reit of homefelt joys, yet doom'd to home must be.

His Indian home no pleasing thought excites, 20
Urg'd thither not by Love's all gentle fires;—
The jaded rider from his steed alights;
Here sooner than the horse the horseman tires.
Unto his den the lonely Wight retires,
A deep heav'd sigh declares his wretched doom;
No social voice his morning-weal enquires,
No homefelt salutation breaks the gloom,
That morning, noon, and eve, pervades his dusky room:
If there's a time when Exile's griefs and woes
Seem half divested of reality,

'Tis when the shades of eve o'er India close,
And Night comes on with blue refreshing sky—

Then all that meets the heav'n-directed eye,
Was erst familiar with our early gaze;
The same yon silver moon glides sweet on high,
The same yon planets in their orbits blaze,
As first when Science taught their names in youthful days.

Yes, we have hours which Scotia cannot vie, 22
(Hours lost by Anglo-Indians o'er their wine)
For ev'ning here unfolds a purer sky,
And all her stars in brighter glory shine.
O may the sweets of such an hour be mine!
Beneath the vistas of Taj-mohul* laid,
For surely such a lov'ly scene as thine,
For such an hour as this alone was made:
Well might the poet deem it fairly-land display'd.

High o'er the Mango's dark green shade below, 23
The pure white dome peers up the dark blue sky,
Chaste to the view as Cynthia's modest glow
And as her crescent graceful to the eye.
In deepest silence India's world doth lie—
Save when at times the Jumna's eddies play,
Grateful by fits the night breeze wanders by
On balmy wing, and wafting on its way
The Garden's breathing sweets, lost in the blaze of day.

O lov'ly dome! that ere the noon tide rays 24
On thee should flame, fram'd for this sweeter hour,
Thy fairy structure midst the Solar blaze,
Smiles still, but lost is all its witching power
Which charms when view'd through Luna's mystic shower.
A pensive beauty rests o'er each arcade;
But no funeral gloom is seen to low'r.
O honors meet to lov'ly woman paid:
And ah, meet shrines I ween, where lov'liness is laid!

Is it a dream? Is this the blazing clime 25
O'er which the car of wrath so late was driv'n?
And do we taste within so short a time,
A day of horror, and an eve of Heav'n!
Sad are thy days O Ind! but such an Ev'n
Poetic worship well deserving claims.
What raptur'd visions to the soul are giv'n
Forgetful of to-morrow wrapp'd in flames,
Which ever turns to shame the ev'ning's daring themes.

But ere the morn, O what delicious dreams, 26
With tenfold misery must bid it glow;
For soon my native mountains, glens, and streams,
And each lov'd one, my gladden'd soul shall know;
And lost the mem'ry of the Exile's woe:—
For ne'er has slumber set my spirit free
Since first from home I hapless rovd, than lo,
At once transported over land and sea,
O my lov'd Caledon, I've ever been with Thee!

Far, far from home, and friendship's social smiles, 27
And that best passion that the bosom warms;
So far, that Fancy from the thought recoils,
And even Hope confesses her alarms:
How sweet to sink into soft slumber's arms,
And give the soul its wonted course to sweep:
In foreign climes home-dreams have double charms:
O blest, O kind delusion, pleasing sleep!
With thee I smile again, and only wake to weep.

Say, since the Exile reach'd this baleful strand, 28
What did his fellow travellers await?
Those, whose cold bosoms in their native land
But seldom rose about the frigid state,

* The often celebrated Mausoleum, or the Womb of the Empress
Sach Jehan, at Agra.

Were reconcil'd to what they call'd *their fate*;
 Nor did their native land a sigh ere claim
 Content with India and their Indian mate,
 They ne'er aspir'd to any higher aim
 Then to eat, drink, and smoke, and woo their sable flame.
 But those, within whose bosoms brightly glow'd 29
 The thirst of wisdom, or of glory's fire,
 On whom boon Nature largely had bestow'd,
 The wish that doth to Fame's steep fane aspire,
 With rage perceiv'd their energy expire,
 And long they strove to think their loss untrue,
 Rous'd all their powers to fight the demon dire
 Hight apathy—but ah, how very few
 Escap'd but half-subdu'd—and one became *Hindoo*!
 A few I saw within that land of fire. 30
 Whose native ardour long it could not tame,
 For e'er and anon they grasp'd the lyre,
 And call'd for aid upon the Muse's name,—
 Nor call'd in vain: fill'd with the sacred flame,
 Ind with her dull champagnes was seen no more
 Within their ken romantic Albin came,
 Her mountains rise, her headlong torrents roar,
 And ocean heaves his waves loud on her cavern'd shore.
 Scarce could the scene itself more joy afford, 31
 For Fancy gave what'er they lov'd the best.
 She bade the season with their minds accord
 And as they wish'd—She still the landscape dress'd:
 If fond regret their sorrowing souls distress'd,
 Leafless the groves, the Autumn breezes sigh'd;
 Or were their souls with Hope's bright promise blest,
 The vision smil'd in Summer's glorious pride.
 And Joy diffus'd its charms o'er all the prospect wide
 O blest Enthusiasts! but in vain the boast, 32
 Time, ling'ring time shall quench Poetic fire;
 Nor leave the memory of the blessing lost,
 Save in the Reed untun'd, and broken Lyre;
 No longer Albin shall thy song inspire,
 Loath e'en in prose to curse the Exile-clime—
 With nothing left to mourn, or to desire,
 Save when like me you take your Harp again.
 To pour your own dirge-wail in languor's drowsy strain.
 But thou lov'd Minstrel* of my native land. 33
 Sound is thy sleep on Jewa's blazing shore;
 First of the Sons of song who grac'd our stand.
 And shall we hear thy thrilling Lyre no more!—
 'Tis said in ancient times, that still before
 Its Master's death his Harp untouch'd would swell,
 But ne'er aerial lyre in days of yore,
 Did breathe so sweet, so sad a passing knell.
 As that in anguish pour'd from thy prophetic shell,†
 Still, still it vibrates on my ravish'd ear, 34
 With kindred anguish still it wrings my heart;
 Sometimes demanding Pity's gentle tear,
 And now a wayward joy the sounds impart:
 For such, O minstrelsy, thy glorious art.
 To soar exulting 'midst the deepest woe,
 And oft when bleeding from Affliction's dart,
 With brighter flames the Minstrel's breast will glow,
 While in immortal strains he bids his sorrow flow.
 'Tis now the blazing noon-day—look around— 35
 Is that a scene a poet to inspire?
 The death-like silence would but mock the sound
 Of notes, though rising from a Muse of fire;
 Then rest in silence too my humble lyre;
 When all Parnassus' sons would only fail;
 Gazing appall'd upon the prospect dire,

And calm unbroke save in the piercing wail,
 Where high on languid wing the hovering Falcons sail.
 Yet when the show'ry season bathes the clime, 36
 And dewy Nature lifts the dusky veil,
 In northern skies supreme of the sublime,
 The monarch mountains of the world we hail;
 Now for the eagle's wing of swiftest sail,
 Wild Caledonia is again in view!
 O for the mountain breeze, the cooling dale!
 Such scenes beheld sad Hindoostan from you,
 Seem like Elysium fields to hopeless Stygian crew:
 Nature at length as of existence tir'd, 37
 Wakes from her slumber on the campaign drear,
 And as sublime as ere by bard admir'd,
 Comes thrond upon Tornado's dark career;
 See Midnight in the west her banners rear,
 The blood-red Sun looks troubled from the skies,
 The distant Thunder strikes the list'ning ear,
 Joy fires again the once Enthusiast's eyes,
 As o'er Heaven's wide expanse Chaotic grandeurs rise.
 Still onward rolls the volum'd shroud of night, 38
 More awful in the blazing face of day;
 Far in its yawning bosoms dim twilight,
 Ten thousand vast terrific eddies play:
 Such has my fancy pictur'd in dismay,
 The hour that brings the world's concluding doom:
 Instant annihilation marks its way,
 This moment smiles in light yon marble tomb—
 And this, 'tis wrapp'd from view in Nigha's devouring gloom.
 Yet one glance more, ere yet the tempest close, 39
 And from the Earth obscures the light of Heav'n;
 Here all is peace and light, while yonder boughs
 Are by the rage of wildest whirlwinds riv'n;
 High over head the baffled birds are driv'n,
 In vain essaying for the upper skies;
 Away, while yet to fly the light is giv'n—
 Now on his prey th' infuriate Spirit flies,
 Hark, how the groaning earth to Heav'n's wild rage replies.
 Genius of Scotia! ne'er was mountain son, 40
 To thee in filial bands more fondly bound,—
 O now forgive th' Apostate, who, undone,
 Can hear thy name, nor brighten at the sound!
 And ye within whose bosoms yet is found
 The sacred longing for your native shore,
 O linger not within this wizard ground:
 Away, or else with me too late deplora,
 Your smiles, Hope, Love, and Fanny, lost for evermore.
 'Tis not that habits and the clime combin'd, 41
 Conspire the death of mental energy,—
 'Tis that the best affections of the mind
 Are here no longer summon'd into play;
 What marvel then they fall into decay?
 Nature's arrested in her fair career:
 They, who with Philanthropic eye, survey
 The ills of life, might pause a moment here.—
 Think what some might have been,—nor grudge a passing tear.
 Say, did your Maker ere intend to suit 42
 Your Northern bloom with burning Hindoostan?
 No;—then expect to reap the bitter fruit.
 If thus presuming you reverse His plan:
 Go;—bid adieu to all that's dear to man,
 (To those at least, who seek pure pleasure here.)
 All that can cheer or dignify Life's span.

* This was written before the Nepal war; since that the Author has
 winds and delighted in that very interesting country.

† The appearance of the storm here attempted to be described, can
 only be understood by those who have witnessed it.

* Dr. Lyden.

† See the most beautiful Ode to an Indian gold coin.

Augment our joy, or wipe away the tear,
Make life a blessing now, and lead to happier sphere.

And Oh, the absence of that gentlest star,
Sun of our souls—where'er our footsteps stray :—
In home or banishment—in peace or war ;
Dull is all joy without thy guiding ray,
And 'neath thy light, all sorrow flies away :
But to the Exile long thy beam had set,
His bosom thrill'd no longer to thy sway,
And who, unscathed of mortals ever yet
The worship of thy shrine, pure Love did ere forget?

When man descends into the vale of years,
And with his frame, his faculties decay,
Dame Nature's kind intention wise appears,
And warn'd, we bend submissive to her sway :
But 'midst the blaze of Life's meridian day,
To feel the mind which more than all we prize,
Untimely fall dire Langour's helpless prey,
Leaving the carnal half 'neath Indian skies,
With scarce the feeling left, the carcase to despise,

But lo, Imperial Delhi's mighty scene,
"In regal splendor wan," the eye surveys :—
Red Phœbus rising in his ruthless sheen,
On Mosque, Minar, and Palace, pour his rays ;
The tottering monuments of other days,
When Timur's Throne in dazzling splendor stood :—
Its Sun more dreadful than the Tropic-blaze :
A Sun that rose in blood, its course pursued,
Deep stain'd with kindred slain, then sank with blood imbued.

Or if some milder planets rarely shone,
To shame the annals of their fell compeers,
Whose breasts forbade them to secure their throne,
By brothers murder'd, short were their careers,—
Undone by Virtue—scarce I trace their biers
'Midst mausoleum domes that tow'r august,
Yet oh, how nobler are the pilgrim's tears,
Shed gen'rous Dara o'er thy unmark'd dust,*
Than all the flattery blas'd on monumental bust.

And thou sweet Princess,† pride of India's plains,
With throbbing heart I bend me at thy shrine,
'Twas thine to share an aged father's chains,
And bid his Agra dungeon brightly shine,
With rays of filial piety divine :—
Whilst here prince Aurungzebe, his ruthless son,
(The bloodiest monster of a bloody line)
In guilty splendor fill'd the Indian throne,
Won by a Brother's blood, and Sire's imprison'd groan.

What are they now? Yon palace walls contain
The poor remains of that despotic race,
Whose nod gave sway to that immense domain,
Which Ocean, Indus, and Nepal embrace ;
Now all inglorious pass their sultry days,
No longer arming for the chase or fight,
Sports unlike those which now Gaul's Tyrant‡ plays,
Call forth their aim,—to fly the paper kite.
Or guide high over head, the dove's obedient flight.§

* A tomb of clay, in one of the vaults of Humayun's superb mausoleum, was pointed out to me as the grave of this Prince : too good for the age in which he lived.

† Jahansara.

‡ Written during Buonaparte's successes.

§ When a British Officer condole with the late King of Delhi on the loss of his eyes, he replied: "A and I cannot see to fly my Kite as formerly." At flying the Kite and manœuvring Pigeons through the air, the Delhians have lost none of their taste. When Prince Jehangire was some time ago banished from Delhi, he carried a cart load of paper kites with him into exile.

But let me quit these haunts of modern men,
And roam where Time upon the ground has spread
What was a city, now, the wild-beast's den :—
And ne'er has fancy fiter scene portray'd
For one whose mind is eke in ruins laid :
O it is pleasure still to linger here,
And muse till Evening comes with deeper shade,
Ming'ling its magic with the splendor drear,
Then bursts once more to life the rapture-giving tear.
Hush'd is the murmur of the city-throng,
That once from morn till eve did here pervade ;
The busy day, clos'd by the maiden's song,—
The clang of war—the din of toiling trade—
Scarce can the mind its doubting sense persuade
That such did once these silent pavements cheer :
See ! 'neath yon arch where throng'd the cavalcade
The Jackall stops and void of wonted fear,
Looks on my lonely form as an intruder here.

Far as the eye can reach the ravag'd scene,
A sadd'ning proof of transient Art appears ;
With here and there a patch of living green
Where from the wreck a field the Ryot* clears—
Thus after many long revolving years
Nature reclaims her own from Vanity !
See on yon conquer'd Tower she proudly rears
Her rooted tree, high waving in the sky
Her verdant banner fair, that smiles with victory.

Yet all in vain to teach unhappy man,
Though still more transient, (pilgrim of a day,)
'T improve each moment of life's little span :—
And not be dup'd by Fashion's seamless sway :
Man and his works, have ever pass'd away,
With all the Moral of six thousand years,
Nor seem we wiser in this lore than they
Who first beheld with dread their own compeers—
Pale Death's first victims, stretch'd upon their gloomy biers.

Sweet is the Song of wild delusive theme,
Whose echo thrills us from the distant west ;
There we've Eternal Slumber free from dream,
And balmy couch of everlasting rest :—†
I bade me, Lord of Truth, to thy behest :
The way Thou wilt, teach me still to keep,
Lest I should find this couch by Fancy drest,
A bed of thorns that never yielded sleep.

Spread by the fiend Despair—where 'tis too late to weep.

Blest with pure faith, and suited to their home,
Beneath their palms the Hindoos may be blest ;
But thou, (poor pilgrim,) who may'st hither roam
Art but the bird that wanders from its nest,
And here for thee, there is no place of rest ;
Well may'st thou envy, e'en the lowliest swain
That ere thy sire's paternal meadows dress'd,
Who ne'er was tempted by the lust of gain.
To leave the heartfelt joys that crown his native plain.

Fulfilling Heaven's Mandate, Mission'd band,
For you shall smile in peace these awful skies ;
Your steps are beautiful along the land,
To teach the Hindoo bliss that we despise.
The joy that in domestic virtue lies :—
And this, with Truth's pure light alone can come,
Yes, future generations shall arise
And call you bless'd, who were content to roam
That they might learn the charm that dwells in happy Home.

* Indian Farmer.

† See Childe Harold. The Author of these humble Sketches is an enthusiastic admirer of Lord Byron's transcendent genius : but protests against his excessive scepticism.

TO HELEN.

These rustic lays record my woes,
Whilst doom'd an Exile lone to rove;
Until thy artless charms arise
To bless me with requiting love.
Henceforth delighted I shall roam,
The tented plain, and shoreless sea—
Where'er I am that spot is Home,
Since it is shar'd and bless'd with Thee.

SONGS.

The following Songs have been composed since the publication of "SONGS OF THE EXILES," but should a second Edition of that work have been called for at home, some of them may be found perhaps, in it.

MAY IN SCOTLAND.*

Air—"The Rose Tree."

'Tis She—and no retreating,
Against this I ever strove—
Confus'd, our eyes are meeting
That once beam'd reflected Love.
O once I gazed in gladness,
For then all their beams were mine;
But now I gaze in madness,
Can they for another shine?
The love which death has parted,
Grief so deep can never prove,
As meeting broken-hearted,
Charms we no more may love.
But though another's bride now,
Those eyes cannot seem untrue:
In vain they strive to hide now
The young love that once they knew.

RETURNING TO INDIA.

Air—"The Banks of the Dee."

The vision is past—and our vessel is flying
To regions all cheerless beyond the wide sea;
And my Lyre with the breeze of thy mountains still sighing,
Is all Caledonia now left me of Thee.
The languor of Ind o'er thy chords softly stealing,
The dream of delusion was heard in thy strain,
Till home in bright beams all its rapture revealing,
Recall'd it to truth and my country again.
My vows are now heard in the rush of Tyne's river,
The Mountain replies with its echoes to Tyne,
That the wild notes they taught—and redeem'd; shall for ever,
O dear Caledonia, be sung at thy shrine.
And O let thy voice, by our Music imparted,
Still cheer the sad exile where'er he may roam,
And in the wild anguish of love broken-hearted,
Still whisper the deep thrilling accents of Home.

THE SUMMER ISLE.

Air—"This is no my ain Home."

This is no my ain Isle
Fairy though its bowers be—
It wants the rural cheering smile,
Home-scenes has for me,
It wants the heather waving fair,
It wants the Lark's glad notes in air,
And oh, Life's dearest charm's no there,
Glorious Liberty!

This is no my ain Isle
Fairy though its bowers be—
It wants the rural cheering smile,
Home-scenes has for me.

And next to freedom's glow divine,
The sweetest bliss o' life's no thine,
For Beauty's flowers in Convents pine,
Hid from Lover's eye

This is no my ain Isle
Fairy though its bowers be—
It wants the rural cheering smile,
Home-scenes has for me

What though thy Wine-cup praise may claim,
If patriot pledge ne'er rears the same,
If never Lover's triumphant name
Fires the lips that prece.

The two following Songs were written at the request of my friend Lieut. Bagnold, to whom they are affectionately inscribed.

Air—"The Flowers of the Forest."

I've felt the glowing, Love's sun bestowing,
Gilding life's morning all cloudless and fair,
But ere the glomin, (false-hearted woman,)
I've seen it obscur'd by the clouds of despair.
I've known the blessing, a fond friend possessing,
Secure that his love was not form'd for a day;
But 'neath the blaze of Splendor—O heartless pretender,
It melted like mist in the noon-tide away.
I've seen our Mountains, I've heard our Fountains,
Sublime to the eye, and delight to the ear—
But far, far I've ranged, and seen them exchanged
For plains that are tasteless, and silent, and drear.
O Hope, the deceiver, no more I believe her,
But look on her visions as faithless and vain;
No more her charms deceive me—away, away and leave me—
The wild "joy of grief" o'er my lot to complain.

Note—It is recorded of Rousseau, that when he felt himself dying he desired that the casement might be opened, that he might see the face of nature once more. From this incident, the Author of the following song endeavoured to suit the beautiful air with appropriate words. He is far from approving of the sceptical opinions of the interesting enthusiast in the following verses, who merely supposes (perhaps very erroneously) what were his sentiments in his dying hour.

THE DEATH OF ROUSSEAU.

Air—"Rousseau's Dream."

Bear me forth—and let mine eye
Gaze once more on Nature's face—
Bear me forth—and let me die
As I liv'd, in her embrace.
Love and Friendship, Fame, are vain;
Now without a sign adieu—
Nature to her Father reign
With freed spirit I pursue.
Gift of Heaven—O my Lyre!
We shall never, never part—
Soon we'll be where Heaven's own fire
Pours perfection o'er our art.
There that love on mortal ground
Felt alone in Post's strain
In its own bright sphere is found,
Free from Earth's polluting stain.

* See Day in Lark, in "SONGS OF THE EXILES."

Bear me forth—and let mine eye
Gaze once more on Nature's face—
Bear me forth—and let me die
As I liv'd, in her embrace.

Air—"Auld lang syne."

*Although the Exile's wand'ring lot
For ever should be mine—
My soul shall hover o'er the spot
Of auld lang syne.

Chorus—O haunt to mem'ry ever dear,
For you afar I pine,
And ever bursts the ready tear
For auld lang syne.

What though in Tropic-climes I see
Eternal summer shine—
Pale Autumn's sigh's more dear to me
For auld lang syne.

Chorus—O haunt to mem'ry ever dear, &c.
But me unnotic'd India's blaze
Illumes the pageant-shrine,
My fancy sees the yellow brass
Of auld lang syne.

Chorus—O haunt to mem'ry ever dear, &c.
O might I see, ere Life shall close,
My ev'ning sun decline
Along the vale where first it rose
In auld lang syne.

Chorus—Then thou my Lyre, though exile-days,
No longer should repine,
But pour again the joyous lays
Of auld lang syne.

Air—"The Birk of Invermay."

The exile-plain, the languid day—
My native mountains far away—
To torrents melt the minstrel's eyes,
But list, the strains of Scotia rise!
'Tis done—the pang of exile's o'er—
Sad India's plains are seen no more—
My spirit free—in trance divine
Now wanders on the banks of Tyne.

Air—"Lochaber no more."

When glamin sheds sadness o'er India's far plain,
And gives the full power to home-vision again,
Oh then is the hour on the palm-cover'd shore,
To feel in deep anguish—Lochaber no more.
The Sun we see sink o'er the land of the west,
O fain would we follow his course and be blest;
He leaves us, to smile on our dear native shore,
Whilst wildly we weep for Lochaber no more.

MISCELLANEOUS POEMS.

ON THE DEATH OF COWPER.*

Bring Nymphs of Ouse the off'ring of your wave—
The fairest lilies on its breast that blow—
In fond devotion strew on Cowper's grave,
Who taught your stream in Fame's bright beams to flow.
Ah, who shall dare to take his hallow'd Lyre
From yonder beech where now it rests unstrung?—
Or can the Muse a sweeter lay inspire
Than its own Minstrel has already rung?

* First published in the *Braga* (H. K. K.).

† These pieces of the following collection which have appeared in the periodical papers of this country, are marked thus.

No—let the breeze that sweeps its plaintive strings
To his lov'd groves the melody repeat—
The Zephyr breathes—and through the forest rings
A solemn symphony—divinely sweet.

Ye echoing colonnades, that oft have heard
His voice adoring at deep-noon,—deplora
In murmur'd dirges for the holy bard,
The tuneful Druid of your shades—no more.

Oft at his minstrel-shrine the Muses fair—
Domestic Virtues fairer still shall mourn,
And thou meek Piety, for ever there
Thall weep above thy sweetest Poet's urn.

ON VISITING THE GRAVE OF LIEUTENANT KIRK, IN NEPAL.

'Midst scenes as his own Grampians wild,
Here lies the Virtuoso and the Brave—
On hills sublime his Cairn is pil'd
Where torrents dash—and pine-trees wave.

With Pilgrim-steps by sorrow led
O'er Mountains wild, remote, and drear,
I come the bursting tear to shed,
And kneel beside thy early bier.

I little thought of this thy doom,
When in farewell I press'd thy hand,
Our trysting place thy mountain tomb!
Amidst this far romantic land.

Where sweetly winds the pastoral Tay,
Thy native worth was early known,
Which still through Ind's subduing day,
With undiminish'd lustre shone.

And now thy years of exile o'er,
Thy breast beat high at Scotia's name;
Prepar'd to seek her happy shore,
A Son she might be proud to claim.

But Heav'n which still directs the best,
The long fond cherish'd wish denied—
Submissive to its high behest,
Serene the Christian Soldier died.

WRITTEN IN A BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

Sweet is Religion 'neath the echoing dome,
The song of praise in solemn anthems pealing;
Sweet in the calm abode of happy home,
When to their God the Kindred-band is kneeling.

But I have only felt its sacred power
From Temples, Friends and Country wand'ring far;
In solitude and Exile's pensive hour,
Or mingling strangely with the din of war.

But not the vot'ries of the echoing fane,
Nor circle kneeling in the calm abode
Can speak its raptures like the exile-train,
Left to the sole communion of their God.

TO AGNES.

Sister belov'd—the first into my arms
That fell, when Heav'n restor'd me to the Tyne—
And meet it was, for at fair Nature's charms,
Thy bosom beats in unison with mine.

Blest is the bard who finds a kindred heart
To whom in language understood, he tells
Of sympathies which earth and sky impart,
Or voice mysterious in the breeze that swells.

And oh, our love was hallow'd in that hour
When Heav'n made me thy honor'd, happy guide
Unto its throne, to ask the saving pow'r
Of Him, who for his erring creature died!

His grace alone makes safe our pleasures here
Nor leaves us hopeless when Earth's joys are o'er,
But leads at last to more delighting sphere,
Where we shall meet again to part no more.
In higher rapture on God's works we'll gaze,
And in His presence the Creator praise—
In vain wide ocean now betwixt us rolls
Enough, that we have met and mingled souls.

TO THE MOON.

Pale orb, belov'd by Mis'ry's pensive train—
To whom the wretched never turn in vain;
Thou lov'st the incense of unpitied tears
And bursting sighs, unheard by mortal ears.
Yes, friends may fail, and Love meet no return;
But thou wilt ever with the Mourner mourn:
To Thee alone the sons of sorrow go
With grief too sacred for the world to know;
To Thee alone can wounded souls confess
The inmost anguish of their deep distress.

TO JAMES TULE, ESQ.

Best of old men! if God to me has giv'n
The lengthen'd term of three-score years to see,
To crown the blessing, may indulgent heav'n
Then make me also to resemble Thee.

With all the dignity that years bestow,
With sterling worth, good humour, taste, and truth,
Bright o'er thy evening shines the morning glow
Of all those feelings that rejoic'd thy youth.
And blame not fate that thou didst never roam
Through distant climes to barter worth for gold.
The unpolluted path of humble home
Surpasses all the wealth that ere was told.
Yon sea-beat rock * is henceforth dear to me—
There, the last grasp was giv'n from thy hand—
Methought lov'd Scotia's Virtues sent on thee,
The heartfelt farewell of my native land.

ON A CANARY BIRD,

That died suddenly after nearly concluding the voyage to India.

Alas our little warbler's dead—
Its spark of Minstrel-fire is fled—
For ever hush'd the thrilling lay
That cheer'd us on our weary way!
Ah me, 'tis surely more than death
When dies the Minstrel's tuneful breath—
'Tis not these glazing eyes declare
That life no more shall brighten there:
But where's the power that bore along
So late the magic gift of song?
Can that high-ton'd and heav'n-taught quaver
Be in a moment hush'd for ever?
In life—whence was its pealing tone,
In death—whence is its spirit gone!
How sweetly with the rising sun
Thy matin hymn'd the new-born day—
And must I ere the day be done
Pour with my tears thy requiem lay!
O had I known thy last farewell
Was breath'd in that delighting swell,
Mine ear had drank with grief the strain
It never was to hear again.

And shall I not lament for thee
Companion o'er the dark blue sea—
Like us an Exile from green bowers
And sharer of our prison-hours—
For thee with whom I claim a part
In Minstrelsy's extatic art—
For thee—with whom we've circl'd o'er
The wide, wide world—for thee no more.

O far from nature's living green
Thy song recall'd the rural scene—
Sweet as the Lark o'er Scotia's Lea
Thy notes resounded o'er the Sea.

Haply thy now glad spirit roves
Delighted through thy native groves—
And from its cage and Ocean free
Wakes songs to woodland Liberty;
If so I love such scenes too well
To wish thee back in prison-cell;
But we shall miss thy blithesome lay
On Ocean's long and dreary way—
And on sad India's blazing plains
Unblest by warbler's rural strains:
O till my native hills I see,
Sweet Minstrel, I shall mourn for Thee.

HEBREW MELODY.*

DAVID'S LAMENT.

Weep, Daughters of Israel in deepest of woe,
For the Mighty are fallen—your Glory is low—
Oh God! at the base of the Infidel-shrines
Dishonor'd in dust, Thine agonized reclines.

Ah tell not in Gath the sad cause of our woe,
Nor the fall of our Monarch let Jakkelen know—
And oh, let the Mourners be silently sad
Lest the Philistines' daughters should hear, and be glad.

May the dew of the morning yon mount never lave,
Nor its fields with the laugh of the harvest wave—
For his shield the bright sun of our battle-day,
Was vilely there broken—and trodden in clay.

When the brave son of Saul bent in battle his bow,
The blood of the mighty in torrents did flow—
And the sword of his Sire never blas'd o'er the plain,
And unslak'd, to its scabbard went bloodless again.

O loving, and lov'd, on the earth they abided,
In life they were lovely—in death undivided—
With the speed of the Eagle, the strength of the Lion
They were seen in the battle—their foes ever flying.

O friend of my soul! how my heart bleeds for thee,
Thou more than a Brother for ever to me—
How fond was our friendship! far ev'n above
The glow (though ecstatic) of Woman's pure love.

Weep, Daughters of Israel in deepest of woe,
For the mighty are fallen—your Glory is low—
Our nation no longer exults in her star—
And broken and scatter'd the weapons of war!

TO HELEN.

There is a smile—'tis seen but once
On Earth below—'tis all of Heav'n—
When to a raptur'd Mother's glance
Her first-born babe in life is giv'n—

And o'er the Father's face it plays,
When he that meeting-bliss surveys.

* Gales point—where I last embarked on leaving Scotland, 1820.

Spanish Ballads.

(From Blackwood's Magazine for June, 1820)

MR. EDITOR.—Since you are pleased with the specimens I formerly sent you of my translations from the Spanish Ballads, I am happy to send you two more, although I am afraid you will not regard them as equally interesting with the others. The first is a very literal version of the ballad, which has been, for many centuries, sung by the maidens on the banks of the Guadalquivir, when they go forth to gather flowers, on the morning of the day of St. John the Baptist. In my former communication I had occasion to allude to the fact, that this holiday, in the old time, was equally revered by the Christian and Moorish inhabitants of Andalusia, and such of your readers as are acquainted with the ballad of the Admiral Guzmán, (which Cervantes, in one of his most beautiful passages, has introduced Don Quixote as hearing sung by a peasant going to his work at day break) will recollect the mention that is made of it there. In short, the morning of St. John the Baptist's day seems to have been, and still to be regarded in many parts of Europe, in something like the same light with our own Allhallowes Eve, the Scottish superstitions and superstitions connected with which have been so beautifully treated by Burns in his *Hallowe'en*.

SONG FOR THE MORNING OF THE DAY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, 'tis the day of good St. John,
It is the Baptist's morning that breaks the blue upon,
And let us all go forth together, while the blessed day is new,
To dress with flowers the snow white wether, ere the sun has dried
the dew.

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, the hedgerows, all are green,
And the little birds are singing the opening leaves between,
And let us all go forth together, to gather trefail by the stream,
Ere the face of Guadalquivir glows beneath the strengthening beam.

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, and slumber not away
The blessed blessed morning of John the Baptist's day;
There's trefail on the meadow, and lilies on the lee,
And hawthorn blossoms on the bush, which ye must pluck with me.

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, the air is calm and cool,
And the violets blue far down ye'll view, reflected in the pool;
The hollyhocks, and the roses, and the jasmynes all together,
We'll bind in garlands on the brow of the strong and lovely wether.

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, we'll gather myrtle boughs,
And we'll all shall leave from the dew of the fern, if our lady will
keep their vows.

If the wether be still, as we dance on the hill, and the dew hangs
sweet on the flowers,
Then we'll kiss off the dew, for our lovers are true, and the Baptist's
blessing is ours.

Come forth, come forth, my maidens, 'tis the day of good St. John,
It is the Baptist's morning that breaks the blue upon;
And let us all go forth together, while the blessed day is new,
To dress with flowers the snow white wether, ere the sun has
dried the dew.

The next ballad I now send you has been selected out of a
great number I have lying by me, because it contains another ver-
sion of that same tragic story, which has already been made fam-
iliar to all English readers, by the ballad—

"Gentle river, gentle river,
Now thy streams are stained with gore."

It follows in the *Romancero general*, immediately after "*Rio verde, río verde*," the original of that exquisite version; but the commentators observe that, from the style both of its versification and its ar-
rangement, it is probably of a much more ancient date. As it gives the
details much more fully, we may, perhaps, be permitted to believe,
that it gives them more exactly. This much is certain, that the
pass of Sierra Nevada is:—exactly mentioned by the author of the
Historia de las guerras civiles de Granada, as the scene of the catas-
trophe—for it cannot, according to his account, be to the ballad
which follows, be called the battle— at which the gallant
Alonso of Aguilár lost his life.

* They each so the wether up a hot of heath, &c. Dropping, and a
he remains quiet while the girl sings, all his we'll, &c. if he put his head
through the fish wall of door, then a lover of face is said."

THE DEATH OF DON ALONZO OF AGUILAR.

Fernando, King of Arragon, before Granada lay,
With dukes and barons many a one, and champions of empire;
With all the captains of Castile that serve his lady's crown,
He chases Zagal from his gates, and plucks the crescent down;

The cross is reared upon the towers, for on Redeemer's sake;
The King assembles all his powers his triumph to partake,
Yet at the royal banquet there's trouble in his eye—
Now speak thy wish, it shall be done, great King, the lordlings cry:
Then spake Fernando, Hear, grandees! which of ye all will go
And give my banner in the breeze of Alpuzar to blow?
Those heights along, the Moors are strong, now who, by dawn of
day,

Will plant the cross their cliffs among, and drive the dogs away?
Then champion on champion high, and count on count doth look;
And flustering is the tongue of lord, and pale the cheek of duke;
Till starts up brass Alonso, the knight of Aguilár,
The lowmost at the royal board, but foremost still in war.

And thus he speaks: I pray, my lord, that none but I may go
For I made promise to the queen, your consort, long ago
That ere the war should have an end, I, for her royal charms,
And for my duty to her grace, would show some feat of arms,

Much joyed the king these words to hear—the hide Alonso sped—
And long before their revels o'er the knight is on his steed;
Alonso's on his milk white steed with horsemen in his train—
A thousand horse, a chosen band, ere dawn the hills to gain.
They ride long the dawning ways, they gallop all the night;
They reach Nevada ere the cock hath hatching'd the light;
But ere they've climb'd that steep ravine the east is glowing red,
And the Moors their lances bright have seen, and Christian ban-
ners spread.

Beyond the sands, between the rocks, where the old cork-trees grow;
The path is rough, and mounted men must singly march and slow,
There, o'er the path, the heathen range their ambuscade's line,
High up they wait for Aguilár, as the day begins to shine.

There nought avails the eagle eye, the guardian of Castille,
The eye of wisdom, nor the heart that fears might never fail,
The arm of strength that wielded well the strong man in the fray,
Nor the sheer mail wherefrom the edge of fashion glanced away.

Not knightly valour there avails, nor skill of horse and spray,
For rock on rock comes rumbling down from cliff and cavern deep;
Down—down like driving hail they come, and horse and horse;
men die.

Like eagle where despair is dumb when the storm lightning falls.

Alonso, with a handful more, escapes into the field,
There like a lion stands at bay, in vain brought to yield,
A thousand foes around are seen, but none draws near to fight;
Alar with his and sixteen they pierce the medieval knight.

An hundred and an hundred darts are bleeding round his head;
Had Aguilár a thousand hearts their blood had all been shed;
Faint and more faint he staggers upon the slippery sod,
Then falls among a lake of gore, and gives his soul to God.

With that the Moors plucked up their hearts to gaze upon his face,
And calling, mangled where he lay the scourge of Africa's face;
To woody Oxiara, thus the gallant corpse they drew,
And there upon the village green they laid him out to view.

Upon the village green he lay, as the moon was shining clear,
And all the village damsels to look at him drew near;
They stood around him all a-gaze beside the big oak tree,
And much his beauty did they praise, tho' mangled sore was he.

Now, so it fell, a Christian dame, that knew Alonso well,
Not far from Oxiara did as a captive dwell,
And hearing all the marvels, across the woods came she,
To look upon his Christian corpse, and wash it decently.

She looked upon him, and she knew the face of Aguilár,
Although his beauty was disgraced with many a ghastly scar,
She knew him, and she cursed the dogs that pierced him from afar,
And mangled him when he was slain—the Moor of Alpuzar.

The Moorish maidens, while she spoke, around her sides kept,
But her master dragged the dame away—then loud and long
they wept.

They washed the blood, with many a tear, from dint of dart
and arrow,

And buried him near the waters clear of the brook of Alpuzar.

Nautic News.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDER.

General Order, by the Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay Castle
December 19, 1830.

The Honourable the Governor in Council having been pleased to add to the scale of the Expedition about to embark for the Coast of Arabia, it will be comprised as follows:

Major General Smith, C. B. in command.—Lieutenant Colonel Leigh, Adjutant General, second in command.—Major Scammell, Assistant Adjutant General.—Captain Wilson, Assistant Quarter Master General.—Commanding Officer of Artillery, Major McIntosh.—Engineers, Captain Dickinson and Colonel Jervis.—Assistant Commissary, Captain Keith.—Sub Assistant, Captain.—Commissary of Stores, Lieutenant Jack.—One Troop of Horse Artillery.—Five Companies, detail of Foot Artillery.—Two companies, under Engineers.—Nine Companies, H. M. 65th Regiment.—Bombay European Regiment.—1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry already in the Gulf.—Six Companies 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry.—Flank Companies of 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 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992nd, 993rd, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th.

Bombay, December 23.—We understand that the Bishop will leave Calcutta early in January on a visitation to this Presidency; his Lordship may therefore be expected to arrive here early in February.

The Honourable Company's Extra Ship Rigged will sail on new-year-day for London. The packet will be closed the evening before.

In the absence of all recent intelligence from Europe, we have continued our extracts from the European papers in our possession. Amongst them will be found the account of the opening of the Spanish Cortes in Madrid, with the speeches of the president of the Cortes and of the King. We have also selected the account of the conference which took place between the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh on behalf of the King, and Messrs. Brougham and Deakin, on behalf of the Queen, as laid before parliament.

Regarding the late disastrous affair in Arabia, we are not in possession of any accounts, which, in the present stage of the business, we can venture to publish; a fact and for all inquiry will doubtless be made into the causes of the unfortunate failure, and until the result of that inquiry be known, it is no more than candid and just to suspend all expression of blame which may appear to be imputable to any one. Of the conduct of the Officers who have met their deaths on the field of honor, and of the men engaged, we have not heard any thing but what reflects the greatest credit on them. It is some satisfaction to know that the energy of Government will soon dispatch a Force towards that quarter, fully efficient and adequate, not only to revenge the loss we have sustained, and to do away any impression unfavorable to our arms, which the late check may have caused, but also to uphold, and ultimately to confirm those arrangements which have been made for the suppression of piracy in the Persian Gulf, the efficacy of which cannot be doubted, if judiciously conducted.

The season is now passing away without the occurrence of land and sea depredations to which India has for years been a prey. The Plodary and Joasmeo hordes have disappeared. Under the guidance of the same system which has suppressed those pests of the human race, we are confident that no measure will be passed that shall leave a chance for either of them being revived.

* We have compared the Bombay Editor's Translation of the account of the First Meeting of the Scottish Convention, from the *Frankfort Journals* with our own, made from the *Bourdeaux Papers* of the 19th of July, and published by us on the 29th of November last. In substance they will be found to be the same, as those who may take the trouble to compare them will verify; and they may easily do this, as we do not doubt the other *Calcutta Papers* who declined republishing it two months ago, because it first appeared in the *obnoxious Journal*, will readily give it as news from the *Bombay Courier*, unless they should, rather than thus allow their impartiality of their negligence, refuse it a place in their columns altogether, though it is the most interesting and important Record of a Great National Assembly, of which modern History can boast.—*Ed.*

Liberty of the Press.

If it becomes not difference in opinion upon Law, but a trial of spirit between parties, our Courts of Law are no longer the Temple of Justice, but the amphitheatre for gladiators. No—God forbid! Justice ought to take their Law from the Bench only; but it is our business that they should hear nothing from the Bench but what is agreeable to the principles of the Constitution. The Jury are to hear the Judge, the Judge is to hear the Law where it speaks plain; whereas does not, he is to hear the Legislature.—*Spence.*

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I congratulate your readers on the prospect of the occasional enjoyment of a pastime hitherto unknown in this country, and indeed impracticable for want of a subject of the true breed, I mean Bull-baiting. A noble animal of that stiff necked, impetuous, and imperious generation, was volunteered once a week to encounter all the dogs that can be unloosed against him. Doubtless the sport cannot last long. In a few weeks, perchance in a little week, we shall see "his silver chin thrust with his golden blood," his bellowing reduced to a dying moan, and his prancing hoofs stretched horizontally on the sand; we shall then see "how he cuts up, how he follows in the nap." In plain English, an unknown and nameless writer has undertaken to expose the advantages of arbitrary power, and to argue us into slavery at the rate of fifty-two letters per annum.

His text is taken from a source where one may find any thing except good law or sound constitutional principles,—from SWIFT. According to Swift, it is weakness in a Government not to require its subjects to conceal opinions prejudicial to the public, "for a man may be allowed to keep poisons in his closet, but not to vend them about for cordials." The inference is that a Censor ought to be appointed to judge without appeal of all opinions that any person might wish to submit to the public; and that Messrs. Tulloch and Co. should be required to taste every article and drinkable that should come into the market, so that all adulterations might be detected by their efforts on the Gentlemen of that devoted House, and the public be saved harmers. But notwithstanding the terrors lately diffused over England by the publication of Mr. Assam's book, I do not anticipate that Sir ORACLE will appear in person to the establishment of a preventive check on the quality or quantity of aliment which our bodies or minds may hunger after. Besides the collateral evils inseparable from such "weak invasions," they greatly aggravate even those which they are intended to obviate. They vitiate the taste, and generate the agents who secretly supply its illicit gratifications. Custom and co-superstition thrive most where Governments exercise the strictest control over the proceedings of the Press.

Sir ORACLE's letter, open with a furious charge against you for wilfully and basely suppressing a part of Sir Francis Macnaghten's speech. Did you hear the words omitted in your Report? If you did, the world will decide whether the Learned Judge is more indebted to you for suppressing, or to Sir ORACLE for publishing the extra-judicial vigour imputed to him by the latter. Sir Francis, according to his anonymous Reporter, doubted as to the competence of the Court to try Libellers on Informations, but he was of opinion that "such publications ought to be prevented by some means, OR BY ANY MEANS." He saw technical difficulties in the way of introducing a prosecution by Information, but he saw no objection to inflicting punishment without Trial. The terms of the Star-chamber were tedious, and too favourable to the prisoner; let him be got rid of by ANY means, however summary or violent! There, if we may believe Sir ORACLE, are his Lordship's opinions, delivered from the Bench; and not to blazon extra-judicial opinions which go to supersede the whole apparatus of Justice, and to substitute arbitrary will in its stead, is held to be unheard of baseness! If such concealment was criminal in you, Sir, what thanks shall I not deserve at the hands of Sir ORACLE for giving them all the publicity that the circulation of your Paper will ensure!

On the merits of the proposed substitute for prosecutions by Information, I require no instruction. I perfectly understand; but there are two obscurities which I hope to see elucidated next Thursday. First, what is meant by the words "for, as he (the Judge) had occasion to express himself the day before, it was his opinion &c. &c." As the Session opened on Monday, the Judge is here supposed to refer to some expressions that had been used by him out of Court, we know not to whom, nor on what

occasion, whether at the breakfast table, or over a bottle. Secondly, after the Report of the Judge's Speech is apparently concluded, SIR ORACLE runs into a long politico-metaphysical invective, and then adds the following words; "I do not indeed wonder that the Judge of whom I have spoken expressed himself in such terms; and all things considered, I am little wonder at their suppression by the Reporter." When was it that the Judge spoke the eleven paragraphs of SIR ORACLE's letter, from number 6 to number 16 inclusive? If you have reported too little, surely your censor has reported too much; or perhaps in the ardour of his advocacy he was, for a moment, unable to distinguish his personal identity from that of the learned Judge.

"Natural liberty," says SIR ORACLE, "I take to consist in doing whatever a man pleases. Rational (which is legal) liberty consists in that with an addition, namely, provide it does not operate to the prejudice of another." But if Government ought to possess, as he contends, the "natural liberty" of doing what it pleases in respect to the Press, what becomes of the "rational liberty" of subjects? If SIR ORACLE had the making of laws, the liberty that would be left to the latter might be "legal," but it could never justly be termed "rational."

To teach the Natives that there is "nothing but folly and corruption, falsehood and fraud, oppression and tyranny, in our Government at home," would not certainly be to "enlighten them to a good purpose," it would be to enlighten them with error and nonsense. But what Native who could read and understand the most violent philippics against Ministers for their supposed infraction of some principle of the Constitution, would conclude that such insolent railers were governed by *fores* or oppressed by *tyrants*? In proportion as these things make any impression on the very few Natives who read them they must perceive the exact extent of the offences that are so much exaggerated; they must be able to judge how far the subjects of complaint deserve to be treated as sons of fraud or tyranny; they must be capable, in some degree, of weighing and appreciating the items on the other side of the account, the admirable frame of our constitution; the talents, spirit, and independence of our public men; the generous excitability, and honest but temperate earnestness of the people; the excellence of our laws, and the incorruptible administration of justice. Accordingly it is undeniable that the Natives who do read Newspapers are the only individuals among their countrymen who possess some little idea, some faint conception of the numberless glories of England.

SIR ORACLE admits that "as yet he believes the Natives of India are enlightened with the justice which is dealt out to them under British authority; and are thankful for that protection upon which they implicitly rely. But can they expect a continuance of such blessings if continued that our Government at home is composed of the *basest* of all materials?" But if the Natives cannot possibly entertain such a conviction, whatever efforts may be made to convey it; if those who take any interest in questions of European politics, must necessarily be fortified against all the poison of the Radical Press, why should we not expect them to content us to be satisfied with the justice dispensed to them in this country? Is it not more natural that they should judge of what they have not seen in England, by what they see and feel in India, than the reverse? Can they believe that Rulers whom they know to be just and indulgent, are yet harsh, treacherous, and oppressive, because they come from a country respecting which they know nothing but that it produces such men, and that these Representatives of England constantly treasure up the expectation of being one day restored to it as one of their greatest comforts and most cheering supports? To rebel, not from impatience of suffering, but from the influence of declamation on the visual or auditory nerves respecting what passes in one's own country, would be a thing without example in the history of the world; how much more wonderful if the declamation were wholly employed on what passed in another country ten thousand miles distant, and as widely separated by moral differences as by physical distance! Yet in the apprehension of SIR ORACLE, this declamatory, rhetorical, and speculative rebellion of the intellectual Hindoos, whom, like the Athenians of old, he supposes to have no other occupation than to go about enquiring after some new thing (on the *Morning Chronicle* or the *Examiner* is not only not at all wonderful but absolutely inevitable! It is not to be expected from human nature that they should do otherwise!

"I have seen," says, SIR ORACLE, a publication here in which some justification was openly justified. I have seen another in which it was more insidiously recommended by an attempt at ridicule."

To what publications does he allude? I remember your refusing to publish a letter from one CASEA, who, it seems, was foolish and wicked enough to applaud the miscreant Thistlewood and his gang; but I do not remember to have seen any publications which justified or recommended assassination. But even if anyone had adopted and amplified the sentiments contained in Swift's *Legion Club*, or had said:

"May every Villiers feel

"The keen deep searching of a Fajon's steel."

Is that a reason why the "exposures" of such publications, or even the authors, should be "banished from among us" without Judge or Jury? It succeeds very well in poetry to rush into the midst of things, but to begin with the *finisher* of the Law is not a little preposterous, and affords an apt illustration of the "annihilation of first principles" as my poor imagination can furnish. I hold the doctrine of the lawfulness of Tyrannicide to be false and dangerous, but my abhorrence of its practical ascertains is proportioned to the circumstances of each case; and whether a man speaks *daggers*, or uses them, I say *carrot* for; SIR ORACLE says *silent leges*. Which system is more favourable to the reign of peace, order, and rational liberty?

Calcutta, Jan. 13, 1820.

HORATIO

P. S.—If the anonymous Reporter has misrepresented Sir Francis Macnaghten's Speech, as alone is responsible, and I dare say the Judge will look down upon it with profound indifference. Before our Weekly Lecturer addresses himself to the task of writing his next lecture, I extract him to read and study the letters of A NEAR OBSERVER, in your Journal of the 29th and 30th of August last, in order that he may perceive the nature and extent of the undertaking that lies before him.

Complaint of Inconsistency.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Your Notes on the Present Administration, and the observations on the Imbecile Government of Manila, in your Paper of to-day, are much opposed to each other:—in as much as the former is condemned for taking effectual measures to quell Disturbances, perhaps a Revolution or a Civil War—and the latter, for extreme forbearance, weakness, or worse motives, in allowing a Massacre.

The dreadful Massacre at Manila, appears to me to arise from religious, fanaticism, and mercantile jealousies, of long standing; and, I conceive quite unintentional on the part of the Priests or Morabants. Yet, from whatever cause it may have arisen, it is the duty of Government to protect those under their immediate care; and whether this want of protection of the Government of Manila arises from extreme forbearance, fear, or worse causes, it is equally culpable.

The "superior intelligence" which all wise Governments must necessarily have regarding the disposition and intention of their subjects, argues against the Manila Government.

The British Ministry, when they apprehend a serious disturbance, adopt effectual measures to quell the disturbance in its infancy; insuring which they may err in judgement. This, however, is pardonable; because it is erring on the safe side. But there can be no pardon for the Manila Government, which through neglect of duty has been obliged to witness the Massacre quietly. Nor yet would it be pardonable in the Present Administration to apprehend a Revolution without preparing to oppose it with all their might.

Your obedient Servant,

January 13, 1821.

A LOYALIST.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

The error into which our Correspondent, "A LOYALIST," has fallen, has arisen, perhaps, from haste, as his Letter reached the Office soon after noon on Saturday, and there could have been but just time to have read the Paper of that morning, and committed his thoughts to writing, before they reached us. The error is perhaps therefore pardonable. He commences by saying that we condemn the Present Administration of England for taking effectual

measures to quell disturbances, and that we equally condemn the Manila Government for allowing a Massacre. If we had indeed done so, it would be an inconsistency worthy of being pointed out and reprehended.

A re-perusal of the grounds on which we deprecated the measures of the Present Administration of England, will show, however, that their taking effectual measures to quell disturbances, is not reckoned among them; for this is indeed an imperative duty on all Governments. The grounds enumerated in reply to the Queries of "AN ENGLISHMAN" were these:—

1st—"The forcing the Bon-bon on the French, contrary to the sense of that nation." This, instead of being an effectual measure to quell disturbances, was the actual cause of an ocean of blood being spilt,—and of creating disturbance and devastation over half the civilized world.

2d—"The stipulations of the Holy Alliance into which they entered." This instead of putting down revolutions has been a fertile mine to blow them up.—Spain, on whom this Alliance forced back Ferdinand in all his glory, has now wrought out her own salvation. Italy, over whom this Holy Alliance threw both religious and political chains, is likely to burst them all in sunder, as the first shock at Naples sufficiently indicates,—and Prussia, to whom this Holy Promise Brekers so solemnly bound themselves to give a Constitution will now we suppose soon follow the example of Spain and Italy and take it. The part which the British Ministers therefore took in the stipulations of the Holy Alliance, instead of being an effectual measure to put down disturbances, was perhaps the most effectual step that could be taken to raise them up. If he desires to see what even the people of the Continent think on our share in this Holy Alliance, let him read the Speech of Mr. Hobhouse on the Alien Bill in our Paper of to-day. "It is the last straw" as the Arabs say, "which breaks the camel's back," and this last straw having been laid on the already burdened people of Europe has rendered longer endurance impossible.—The next ground on which we deprecated the measures of the Present Administration was

3rd—"The opposing every enquiry into the Manchester Massacre." This was surely not an effectual measure to quell disturbances, for here the evidence of thousands has been given to prove that the Government were the first that raised it—all was peace and order till they interrupted it, and it was the sabres of yeomanry and the hoofs of horses in their cause, that shed the blood which was spilt on that melancholy day; while their refusal to bring the perpetrators of these deeds to justice, or even to listen to enquiry into the matter, while they issued letters of thanks in "breathless haste," to those who headed the assault, is the only part of the whole of their behaviour, that at all bears a parallel to the conduct of the Government of Madilla. In both, the withholding from interference and enquiry may be, without much injustice, suspected to arise from the same cause. The Ministers of England have avowed their approbation of the conduct of the slaughterers on that bloody day; the Government of Madilla have not gone so far.

Lastly came the Six Bills of the last Session, the Alien Bill of this, and the refusal to listen to a Reform of Parliament, which were all enumerated as grounds of just complaint. But surely the LOYALIST will not deny that these have been the cause of raising up more disturbances than they are ever calculated to put down. If he should doubt this he cannot be well read in the history of the day, and that of ours; will not be impudently to us as a fault.

When the Government of England take effectual measures to quell disturbances, they deservedly carry with them the aid of the Army, the Civil Power, and above all the active co-operation of every well disposed citizen, and they then deserve the thanks of their country. If, however, they would use their "superior intelligence" which is given to them as a "privilege of office" in taking still more effectual means to prevent such disturbances, it would be far better than quelling them when they arise. But it is because these measures appear to us to be the cause of the very troubles which they are alleged to call in for to subdue, that we regard them rather as the cause, than the quellers of disturbances; and we cannot think highly of the wisdom of any set of men, whose self-interest in knowledge of human events is not to know that "Prevention is better than Cure," or if knowing it, are so wanting to duty to their fellow-creatures, as not make it the rule of their conduct in all the important functions they are called on to discharge.

Line of Telegraphs.

Mercantile Line of Telegraphs, from Calcutta, down the River to Kojahce and Suva.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

SIR, For the information of your Correspondent H. D. and others who may be concerned in this great Commercial object, I have to acquaint him and them, that the Subscribers wish to take in the extreme prominent Stations belonging to Government, as a branch of the Commercial Line from Calcutta.

The proposed Apparatus for Signals is exactly on the same principle as that over the Admiralty Office in London, and round the Coast of England.

The Subscribers only pause to know the description of machinery which Government intends adopting over its Stations, namely, Silver Tree, Raagafulah, the Light-houses, and Diamond Harbour.

Should Government adopt the principle of the shutters, as used in Fort William, any attempt to co-operate with the Semaphore would be useless.

An application has been made to Government on this head, but as yet no decisive answer has been given; whether it will furnish its own Station with Semaphores, or allow the Subscribers to do so.—Until such answer shall be received, all must remain in statu quo, as those Stations must either be rejected from the Line, or taken in as a base of Survey to Calcutta.

I am, Sir, Your's &c.

Calcutta, Jan. 12, 1821.

J. C.

A Heavy Misfortune.

"MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN."

"THOU ART WEIGHED IN THE BALANCES AND ART FOUND WANTING."—DANIEL 5:27.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

SIR,

As the *Hurkara* is occasionally laid on my table, I could not fail to notice the heavy misfortune which has befallen you—you have been tried, it appears, by the principles of the luminous Editor of that invaluable Paper, and are found wanting—"miserably wanting." Beieve me, I participate in all the sorrow this must occasion you; but to enable me more fully to appreciate your loss in not coming up to the mysterious standard by which you have been tried, I trust your magnanimous Rival will deign to let us into the secrets of what it is. He says you are aware of what his principles are; but although I am inclined to give you full credit for as large a share of possession as any of your neighbours (the Argus-eyed Editor of the *Hurkara* excepted,) I must have doubted the accuracy of this assertion even if you had not so repeatedly confessed your inability to discover what has hitherto been (to all whom I have questioned on the subject) like the Passage by the North Pole, a matter of mere conjecture—I must have doubted, I say, that you could have discovered the nature of those principles, which, like the afore-said Passage by the Poles, are believed by many not to exist at all. I would not seem, however, that this last opinion, to which I must confess I have been strongly inclined, must be erroneous (or, which Heaven forbid, we are driven to the dilemma of doubting the veracity of your immediate neighbour;) for the Editor of the *Hurkara* seriously affirms that HE HAS PRINCIPLES, and not only that he has them, but that they have been actively employed in arraigning your actions. Now, Sir, as a third attested knowledge, and an anxiety to understand the nature of every new discovery are most laudable propensities, I trust your sensible neighbour will indulge mine, and at the same time render a service to himself, by deigning, for the information of the unenlightened many, (thereby forever destroying all doubt of the existence of that which he affirms to be in active life,) the principles which have thus borne the fruits of possession, and by which he has tried you, Sir.—Common justice demands this, that the Public may judge whether you have had a fair trial and whether you have been allowed the peculiar privilege of an Englishman, a Trial by your Peers.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, January 13, 1821.

FAIRPLAY,

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. Catherine Griggs, of a Daughter.

At Barilly, on the 19th ultimo, at the house of Mr. H. J. J. Berkley, Mrs. A. Graham, of a Son and Heir.

On the 30th ultimo, the Lady of W. Richardson, Esq. of the Firm of Richardson and Co. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

Maha Rajah Dheerajah Tej Chund Bahadoor, with the most affliction and sorrow, informs the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, that his only beloved Son, Maha Rajah Dheerajah Pottan Chund Bahadoor, the Rajah of Burdwan, departed this life on Wednesday the 3d instant, at Calcutta, aged 29 years, 2 months and 10 days, leaving two disconsolate Wives and an unfortunate Father, with numerous Relatives and Friends to bewail their irreparable loss.

On the 15th of Dec., at the house of G. Moory, Esq. Henri Alonzo, Comte de Bourbel, aged 21 years, the eldest Son of the Marquis de Bourbel, of Montipigon, in Normandy, whose lineal ancestors were created Peers of Normandy in the year 936, and who was naturalized and his titles admitted in England by Act of Parliament in the year 1797.

On the 5th instant, after a short illness, and in the 49th year of his age, Thomas Scott, Esq. late an Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Secret and Political Department, a Gentleman whose Death has not only caused a deep regret in the bosom of his Friends and Acquaintances, but will be cherished with a degree of fondness that can only arise from having found in him the valuable qualities of a sound head and a good heart.

At Dwarka, on the 8th of Dec. of the wounds which he received at the storm of that place on the 26th of November, Lieutenant William Henry Marriott, of H. M. 67th Regiment, Aid-de-Camp to the Hon. the Governor, and, when he received his wounds, acting as Personal Brigade Major to Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Lincoln Stanhope. None that knew Lieut. Marriott will bear of his death with unconcern. He was possessed of every quality that could make a young soldier the object of interest and of hope. Ardently attached to his profession, he had cultivated that chivalrous spirit which devotes itself to all that is fair, generous or noble. Whether in the assemblies of the gay, or in the tented field, he was ever under the guidance of a high-toned sense of honor. His amiable, obliging manners, his perfect good nature, his readiness to take a part in any thing that could contribute to social amusement, rendered him an universal favorite; while the enthusiasm with which he devoted himself to his friends, his refined taste, and the candor of an infantine frankness had peculiar charms for his more intimate associates. He had something of the literary ambition as well as the gallantry of the Troubadour. His love of the romantic led him to court danger whenever it was to be found, and plunge into it with a more inconsiderate daring than his more matured military judgment would have justified. Hence, during his short career he was the first in several storming parties and other desperate affairs, from most of which he bore away severe wounds, and from all of them an increase of reputation. On no occasion did his ruling passion, the love of distinction, forsake him; while he mounted the bloody breach, the bravest of the brave, his imagination anticipated the smiles which awaited his gallantry in more courtly and brilliant circles from the fairest of the fair. He was the slave and the martyr of glory. We, who have so lately seen him flatter in the lively dance, the most animated and delighted of the ring, can hardly bring ourselves to believe that the heart which beat so high with every kindly emotion, every warm and delicate feeling, every friendly and generous affection, should so soon be unconscious and cold. The fate of a young soldier, ardent for distinction cut off in the first budding of his hopes, however common, has however always something in it peculiarly affecting. Yet short as was his career, he had his wish. He gained the approbation of officers whose applause was, to him, fame; he was admired, respected and beloved in life, and in death embalmed in the memory of those he loved; and he might proudly boast that he died as he had lived, a soldier without fear and without reproach.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date Names of Vessels Flags Commanders From Whence Left
Jan. 13 Cambridge British J. R. J. T. J. T. China Dec. 4

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 11	Resolution	British	H. Hambroes	Batavia
11	Fatawahab	British	W. M. Wyatt	Penang
12	Windsor Castle	British	S. Lee	London
12	La Belle Alliance	British	W. Rolfe	London
12	John Taylor	British	G. Atkinson	Liverpool
12	Novo Aurora	Portuguese	M. J. Castro	Pernambuco
12	Islambol	Arab	Sellman Kholl	Muscat

BOMBAY ARRIVAL.

Date Names of Vessels Flags Commanders From Whence Left
Dec. 20 Victoria British A. Regnaud Colombo

Passengers per ship Cambridge, from China to Calcutta.—Mr. W. P. R. Shadden, Mr. O. Marinucci, Mr. O. De Mans, and Mr. P. De Mans.

Administrations to Estates.

John Dyer, late a Surgeon on the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased—James Young, Esq.

Mr. John Maclean, late of Calcutta, deceased—Mr. Pascual Dea Mercedes.

Mr. Carrapiet Chatter, late of Chinsurah, deceased—Mrs. Sago May Carrapiet Chatter.

Commercial Reports.

COMMERCIAL DOCUMENT. RECEIVED BY THE LOTUS.

List of Articles of East India Produce in the Company's Ware-Houses, on the 1st of July 1820.

Delivered in the month of June 1820.	Remaining in the Company's Ware-House, on the 1st of July 1820.
Bengal and Surat Cotton	
100 Wechs.....	2,872 bales
Bengal Cotton Yarn	25 bales
Coff. 121 1/2 Mocha & Co.	5,181 bags
Sugar.....	10,640 bags
Tea.....	4,121 chests
Saltpetre.....	60 tons
Black Pepper.....	913 bags
White Pepper.....	37 bags
Cassia Ligna.....	93 chests
Cassia Buds.....	(none)
Ginger.....	805 bags
Oil.....	450 bags
Wax.....	4776 bags
	212,159 bales
	56 bales
	11,751 bags
	62,423 bags
	16,421 chests
	10,200 tons
	29,908 bags
	1,816 bags
	5,532 chests
	4
	29,051 bags
	16,841 bags
	195,240 bags

* Remains about 20,000 bags in the E. I. Dock Ware-houses.—H.W.K.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 295	6	295	6	per 100
Dahibous,	30	0	30	4	each
Joes, or Pemas,	16	0	17	0	each
Dutch Ducats,	4	4	4	12	each
Louis D'ors,	8	4	8	8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	191	4	191	6	per 100
Sar Pagodas,	3	6	3	7	each

Craniology and Etymology.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

You must know that I am, or rather have been, one of those unlucky persons called Projectors, who employ themselves in contriving the good of others, and neglecting their own. I had formerly made some progress in what are called the Exact Sciences, which are the offspring of a right-angled triangle; I could also rig boats, build forts, breed cattle, make maps, and great guns, mortar, and shells; I understood the construction of fire-works, candles, and other inflammatory branches of learning; being a Sepoy Officer, one of a two-headed class of men, who are often obliged to exert their wits, on the spur of occasion, and to perform many duties, military, civil, diplomatic, and clerical, geological, astronomical, and tragic-comical, and to make other expedients, which those who stay at home know nothing about.

However, I must tell you, that in my mathematical studies, I was often brought up by facts, and at a dead stand, not being able to leap over the same, nor turn the corners of such impediments; and being of an impatient disposition, I considered, that as knowledge is progressive, this could not be the right road to it, where one cannot get on. In this dilemma, I was greatly comforted by finding, as I thought, new and flowery paths, in endless mazes, by the roads shewn in the present fashionable speculations of Craniology and Etymology, in which we set out from things unknown, to find those we wish to know; 'tis true, it may be some centuries ere we find them, perhaps never, but think of the pursuit!

The very thought of it makes one's head turn round, and if Craniology goes on, it will be well, for those who have heads left, to turn on their shoulders. I tremble, Mr. Editor, for the fate of the children yet unborn, who doubt a Bill will be passed, when Craniology shall be an *Exact Science*, to put to death such now-born infants as shall, on examination, be found to have skulls marked with those varied distinctions, of paws, and old vices, defined by Drs. Gall and Spurzheim. That list is formidable, and as many of those vices portend the fallows, it would only be kind in the Legislature, to use preventative means, otherwise the expenditure of Bemp, much wanted in the Navy, will be great; but it would be far better, and of great saving, to send off the unlucky-marked children to New Zealand, at 2 years of age, than to keep them at home, to be hanged at 21. However, we may hope, that the Professor's Skulls, will be examined by their own rules, and then it will be disagreeable to some of them.

Turn we, from this painful subject, to Etymology, from facts to sounds. Facts are stubborn things, and people break their shins against them. Sounds, you will say, are empty; if empty, they will hold more theories. How delightful to trace the Route of Alexander the Great, by the names given by his soldiers to places in India! 'Tis true, Arrian and others of his staff, tell us, that he did not advance beyond the Bayal, or Hyphais, and never saw the Sattaj; but they were matter-of-fact men, and of the old school, and could not know so much about the matter as the learned author of the Indian Recreation, who says "Alexander's troops wintered at Ganoure, which is between Cawnpore and Pallyghur; besides, as Voltaire says in his Remarks on History, most historians must need be convinced that Alexander came to India, and if so, that he would wish to go to China, therefore he did go to China, as he was head-strong and stiff-necked; and it being thus proved that he came to India and China, we may also suppose (that is *proba*) that he had British, Irish, and French soldiers in his Army, (as no doubt he would if he could;) who would naturally name places after their wives, mistresses, comrades, and friends.

To begin then, spite of Arrian and the Quarter Master General's staff, we prove, or what is the same thing, suppose, the Army fairly across the Guttloj; and find that what we now corruptly call Yutimnash was called by the Military, after Lady Diana, Patalia, after Pally Alley—Jughaderi, Jacky Derry.—Scharunpour, Sue Haranpour.—Hurdwar, or Huri Dwar, Harry Dwyer.—Palibothra, Pally Botheram, and many more places, now corrupted from the English. From the French, we have now Moughyr for *Mon Cœur*—Moorshedabad, for *Monsieur Dabad* or *Tee bad*, and so on: Do we not know, at the present day, the names the soldiers give to places in India, the Chehel Butoon at Ghazepoor, they call *Chelsee Tomb*,—Baxar, Baxer,—Allahabad, the *Isle of Bats*,—and many others.

However, to let you into a secret, as well as to have a hole to creep out at, I will tell you, that since I visited Kalcenjur, I have

had some misgivings in my conscience, as to the certainty of Etymological conclusions, for though words will hold a great deal, when empty, they are liable to variation and stretch much, and words are not always understood in the same precise way. You may have observed, that when people hold hot disputes, they generally mean the same thing, but their words and expressions are not definite; I wish they were, and then matters would be clearly understood and we might smoke our pipes in peace. That we may do so, I have established a manufactory of nouns, substantives, and other parts of speech, of exactness; they are in weight from 1 to 3 ounces each only for the substantives, and as to the particles, conjunctions, and small pieces, they will be very light and cost little. Think, then, how soon a dispute may be decided, when the arguments may be laid on the table, and every thing conducted in the manner of chess, only far easier simple; what an abridgement of pleadings at the bar, gain of time, loss of perjury, and a thousand advantages! The idea is not new, Dean Swift, I think, hints at it, but he says, the representatives of words should be made of wood. This I, as a well wisher of my country, object to; for now, that there are such a number of words and ideas in the British nation, if they were made of wood, it would be detrimental to ship-building, and east-iron is cheaper and safer.

At my manufactory, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, all sorts of nouns substantive in east-iron, may be had at 5 annas each, and smaller pieces at lower prices. There is an easy arrangement, for the adjectives, degrees of comparison; and other helps to discourse; Gentlemen, (poets excepted) travelling by dawk, may carry as many ideas as they will want for common cases, in one banghey. But there are some people who only require one idea, as misers and lovers. The miser's idea is a silver rupee, and I will supply them at 17 annas each; as to lovers, I will do my best to accommodate them, but I fear I cannot represent in such an untractable metal as east-iron, the loves and graces, or "catch ere she change the Cynthia of this minute;" but perhaps I may succeed better with the new and ductile metals, lately discovered, though I despair, and fear I must leave this branch of business to others. My workmen make men, and ordinary women; houses, ships, soldiers, sailors, surgeons physicians (but not metaphysicians,) in fact every thing; and I particularly recommend the geometrical figures; squares; oakes; triangles of all kinds; plane, spherical, and spheroidal, ellipsoids of every degree of eccentricity, parabolas and hyperbolas. But I am sorry to say they cannot succeed in squaring the circle, nor make any asymptotes to touch a hyperbola; but it is not wonderful that my blacksmiths fail in doing what the greatest Mathematicians cannot achieve.

Your obedient servant.

Jan. 4, 1821.

P. D.

Military Widow's Fund.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

There is a kind of reasoning, that is very common in conversation, and which is known in the schools by the name of a *non sequitur*. It is often also to be detected in written arguments, where the writer struts and swells with the "swaggering majesty of his syllogism," (to borrow an illustration from Burke) forgetting that the question rests on the little *Minor* which he begs. I would not desire to see a prettier instance of this than in the letter from Bonarez, upon the Widow's Fund, published in your Paper of this morning, (January 3).

The Managers of the Fund propose that a Captain may, if he thinks fit, insure, as Major or Lieutenant Colonel, the same as was originally the case;—but, with a proper deference to the judicious advice of Government in Colonel Casement's Letter, printed with the Circular, they say, we must object to an Officer who had insured as Captain all along, raising his rate when he sees the risk is instantly to be doubled, or in other words when he is going on actual service. No, says the ORIGINAL MEMBER (and original reasoner) away with your cold calculation! I would propose "as an amendment, that Widows of Officers who fall in action, should be entitled to a Pension in the class next above, that to which their Husbands subscribed."—And I, too, would propose as an amendment, that all such Widows should be entitled to their passage money, and a year's pension given them as an outfit, but—that, I much fear such liberality would in the course of one severe campaign render the Fund bankrupt—and reduce to absolute misery the very persons whom we sought unwisely to benefit.

If by a "liberal spirit" and a "generous feeling," it is meant that the Widow's Fund should fix a higher rate of Pension than

the strictest calculations admit of their being in all probably equal to pay, such a project would only offer an unequal mockery to the Widows themselves; if it is meant that no Regulations are to be passed, that some may think "indefinite" or "harsh," I should like first to know, if they are equitable to the whole body. For if twenty-four persons subscribe to insure an Annuity to their Widows upon their own death and fix the premium, rate of payment, and pension, which each is to be entitled to agreeably to the best Tables, in an equitable manner, and supposing the Fund thus formed is sufficient to meet the demand against it, but not more—then if the Widow of A is admitted by an exertion of *liberal spirit or generous feeling* to a higher pension than she had a right to, or if A is allowed to join the Fund when the chances of his leaving his Widow a burden on the Society, are much greater than were assumed in the calculations upon which the plan was founded,—this may be a very fine thing for that individual, and may be termed, by the unthinking *liberal* on the part of the Managers, but it lessens the prospect of the other twenty-three, and if such "*liberal feelings*" were persisted in for a short time, the Members would soon discover to what they tended.

It was originally expected that as the Widow's Fund enabled every married Officer, by subscribing to it, to secure a decent provision for his Widow, there would be no valid pretence for setting on foot (as was then very frequently) subscriptions for individual cases; and it was hoped that the disbanded part of the Army would generally support, with the slight contribution which was set down for unmarried Subscribers, a useful and benevolent Institution. This has not been the case to any extent. Whatever the cause may be, such is the fact. I am well informed that the subscriptions from unmarried Subscribers are of very small amount. The Members of the Fund must therefore, according to the homely proverb "cut their coat according to their cloth." It will by no means answer to make a full, puffed out, fashionable breast, and to find afterwards that they have only stuff left for one sleeve.

The ORIGINAL MEMBER thinks the Fund must be in a flourishing state, because the increase of capital in the year 1818 was 42,285 rupees. It must be seen, first, how many Widows were on the Fund in the end of 1818, more than there were at the commencement of the year, and what was the amount of Pensions due to these new Pensioners. If the surplus saved in the year (stated to be 42,285 rupees) is not enough to purchase Annuities equal to these Pensions, then the Fund had not really become one rupee richer. When the number of Pensioners comes to a maximum, i. e. when as many of the old Pensioners die in a year as there are new ones coming on, then an annually increasing surplus would show that the Fund was growing rich. A little reflection on the time when the Widow's Fund was established, and the general age of its Pensioners, will show that this period is not yet come. It might have an annual surplus for several years to come, and that surplus might even go on increasing in some degree, and the Fund all the time be steadily approaching nearer and nearer to ruin. The grounds which the ORIGINAL MEMBER gives for seeing no danger, only prove that he is ignorant of its extent, and show that he is quite unaware of the concealed evils which are to be feared and shunned.

I thought some of the Original Members of the Fund could have forgotten the alarm and dismay which we felt when the Rev. Mr. JEFFREYS showed us, by the clearest calculations, that the improvident plan on which we had at first proceeded could lead to nothing but failure. Happily it was not then too late to retrace our steps. But that experience, (and it was dearly bought,) would be lost upon us, if the Members suffer any vague notions of *liberal spirit and generous feeling* to divert them from the principles of sober calculation, upon which this Fund ought to be conducted. The unhappy Widows whom it is intended to benefit, would soon find that justice was a slow-paced virtue, and could not keep pace with such generosity.

Calcutta, 3d Jan. 1821.

On Rice.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

DOCTOR FYTLER, in his triumphant discovery that *Ata* means Flour made of Rice, resembles the Knight who couched a lance in defence of the black colour of a shield which his opponent maintained was white. For *Ata* does not mean, in the Hindoostanee language Flour made of Rice, but simply FLOUR. I is indeed constantly used in Hindoostanee to mean especially Flour made of Wheat,

as being that the common one, but when there is any room for mistake, the words *(gudam, ka) ata* (wheat) flour are expressed. So you believe *Ata* to be *Ata*, *Ata* to be *Ata*, are used to express the flour of barley, jowar, and rice.

I still consider the statement in the Report of the Medical Board to be conclusive for the following reasons:—

1. Every body who has written statements of Senoys in Hindoostanee being attacked, although they lived upon *ata* only, certainly meant *Ata* flour only, such being the common food of the people who do not eat rice.

2d. People who live upon rice do not eat it in the form of flour; it is ground to make certain cakes and other Hindoo sweetmeats, as we sometimes grind it to make rice puddings, but for common food it is boiled entire.

3rd. It is not likely that any people in the Centre Division of the Grand Army would have mixed up rice flour with wheat flour and sold it under the latter name, because rice was much dearer than wheat.

4th. It was not possible to have done so secretly, because no flour came into camp, all that was sold was ground from wheat in the camp itself.

5th. It was well known to many persons at the time that there was very little rice in camp, not more than enough to supply the *Bahors* and the servants about Head Quarters, who were natives of Bengal, the only people who ate rice.

6th. It is also well known to many persons, some of whom are now in Calcutta, that this rice was procured from the district of Pilibet in Rohil cond, and was not therefore of the celebrated *Ouse* crop of 1817, which, after it ought to have been eaten and digested over and over again, still haunts us.

It is too bad, Mr. Editor, that we cannot eat our fish and rice in peace in 1821, without being pursued by this "interminable crop of Ouse Rice," this phantom which intrudes at our very meals like the Ghost of Banquo. I hope these remarks may show that there is a little sound reason in such speculations as there was speculation in the eyes of the said Ghost. I am, Sir,

Jan. 10, 1821.

PHILO-RICH.

Agricultural Report.

Agricultural Report and Statement of the Weather, &c. in Lower Bengal, for December, 1820.

The Weather from the 1st to the 6th has been clear—on the 5th and 6th, cloudy, a slight shower having fallen on the former day—and from the 7th to the 31st the Atmosphere has been mostly clear, with a mild temperature and prevailing northerly winds.

The Grain Crops of Pusa have ripened considerably subsequent to the middle of the month, so that by the end the cutting of it has begun to be general.

The Indigo Plant, procured by the planter and ryot for seed, has been nearly all gathered in, producing, as usual, a profitable speculation.

The Waters of the Bhagritty and Ganges have fallen daily and regularly through the whole month, the total fall being about two feet seven inches. The Bhagritty is still navigable for middling sized pinnaces; heavy *Budgerows* and boats carrying as far as 600 maunds. From its present state, also, its navigation may be expected to remain open to the middle of January for boats of less size, as far perhaps as to those carrying 500 maunds. After that period passengers proceeding to the Upper Provinces by the Bhagritty should avoid embarking in large *Budgerows* or Pinnaces. The fall of the rivers at the end of the month has been about 4 inch per 24 hours. The Bhagritty is not so low now as it was at the same period last year.

The Collaps and other Seed Crops have been thriving prosperously—the former has been nearly all cut during the month—such as are calculated to yield oil have been also gathered, and the others are very promising.

The Indigo (of Assie and Kartie) has not obtained any increase of growth, deserving of notice, during the month—that of the former sowings appears promising and bids defiance to the present cold season. The leaves of the latter sowings of Kartie have begun to be parched towards the end of the month. The season is not now so cold or so injurious to the plant in general as it

was of the same period last year. The plant that has already suffered has been of the Kaffir Cheta sowings (sown down unploughed) and, as this mode of culture is not little practiced, the loss is comparatively trifling.

The *Mulberry* (Tree) continues to prosper, the cold season having been hitherto favorable for accelerating its growth.

The *Rice*, *Wheat*, *Grain* and other *Pulse* Crops have thriven as well as could be expected—the plants of each in general remaining thick, and the growth advancing, as the mildness of the season has been very favorable to all of them. The earlier sowings of *Pease* and *Millet* have been found in full bloom at the end of the month. Apprehensions, however, are entertained that the cold season Crops may suffer in the month of January, as well as the latter indigo sowings of *Kaffir*.

The *Roads* leading from the Presidency to *Rajahm*, over which the *Marquis of Hastings* and *Edie* were expected to pass, have undergone a thorough repair, and present a very pleasing sight to the traveller, while their improved state, superior to what has been the case for some years back, affords inward facilities, of the utmost importance, to the inhabitants of the *districts*, for carrying their commodities to market.—*Hurd*

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr. William Henry Paine to Miss Mary Ann Hughes.

On the 13th instant, at the Portuguese Church, Mr. Francis Phillips, to Miss Rosa S. D'Almeida.

Lately at Kurrum, by the Reverend H. Fisher, John Ben Esq., Assistant Surgeon of the 2d Battalion 20th Native Infantry, to Miss Charlotte Emma Birch.

DEATHS.

We regret exceedingly to announce to the Public, the death of Captain the Honorable Valentine Gardner, of His Majesty's ship *Douglas*, which event took place at Canton, on the 15th of November, after an illness of 6 weeks, occasioned by a severe cold caught in a gale of wind off Manila. He was known to many of this community, by whom, as well as by those of his early acquaintance, he was much deeply regretted.

At Hyderabad, on the 2d inst., Colonel Mason, of the 6th Cavalry. He was a gentleman of the most amiable disposition, and possessed a valuable and endearing qualities. This Officer adds one more to the long list of rich victims, who prostrate their return to Europe.

On the 12th instant, the infant Daughter of Mr. J. B. Ward.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 15	Geo. Crutenden	British	J. J. R. Bowman	Batavia	Nov. 15
15	Isabella	British	P. C. Foster	Penang	Dec. 11
15	Merope	British	R. Robertson	Manilla	Nov. 26
15	Diamond	Amren	D. Beckford	Gibraltar	Sept. 2
15	Le Clever	French	A. Gaillet	Bordeaux	Aug. 23

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 15	Duke of Lancaster	British	N. Morison	Liverpool
15	Taje	Arab	Hadjee Atlas	Red Sea
15	Fath-el-Kureem	Arab	Ali Nasser	Moscat
15	Abassy	Arab	Ahmed bin Sa'im	Moscat
15	Suliman Shah	Arab	Ali bin Abdulah	Moscat

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per ship *George Crutenden*, Captain J. J. R. Bowman, from Batavia the 15th of November, Singapore, Malacca, and last from Penang the 22d of December.

From Batavia.—Mr. John Dean, Merchant, Captain Abbott.

From Penang.—Mr. W. Hall, Captain John Richard Gilson, Country Service.

Passengers per ship *Merope*, Captain R. Robertson, from Manilla the 26th of November, Singapore, and Malacca the 15th of December.

From Manilla.—Messrs. M. Anzola, and F. Goncalves, Spaniards.

Mr. M. Plumer, French, Mr. F. Caray, Portuguese.

Passengers per ship *Isabella*, Captain P. C. Foster, from Penang the 11th of December.—Messrs. J. R. O'Donnell, and N. G. Phillips, Free

Martians.

Nautical Notices.

The American ship *Diamond*, Captain Daniel Beckford, expects the following Ships:—

November 7, in Latitude 26° 17' South, and Longitude 124° 4' East. The *Habe* Captain Verbeek, from Louisa, and *Rio de Janeiro*, with Convicts for Port Jackson.

November 21, in Latitude 26° 17' South, and Longitude 124° 4' East. The *Timandra*, from Louisa, with Convicts for Port Jackson, and 25 days from the Cape.

December 12, in Latitude 25° 45' South, and Longitude 121° 30' East. The *Bogor*, of and for Calcutta, from London the 1st of September, and in commission of a report at Madras, of a *Reconnaissance* in Portree. The *Diamond* parted company from the *Bogor*, on the 15th of December.

A Letter from Calicut, on the Malabar Coast, dated December 11, 1826, which reached us yesterday, contains the following paragraph:—“The *Hypocrite*, so long expected at Bombay, (which at Mangalore, on the 17th of December, and expected on her voyage westward, the Honorable Company's *Corvette* *Atala*, from Bombay to London, passed the Port of Tellicherry, on the 15th of December, all well.”

Madras, Dec. 25, 1826.—We are happy to be enabled to remove any apprehensions which may have been entertained for the safety of the *Floa* (which ship it will be remembered, left these Roads on the 1st of December) by announcing her arrival at Trincomalee on the 9th instant, although we are sorry to add that she suffered severely from the Gale. The following is an extract of a letter from the Officer in command of her to Captain Odier, which we have permission to publish.

Trincomalee, 9th December, 1826.

“It is with heartfelt sorrow I have to inform you of the disaster that has befallen the *Floa*, since our leaving Madras; but I shall be brief and state concisely as they homely proverbial. You are well aware the dreadful aspect the weather had on the 1st of the month, and being confident of an approaching Gale from the Eastward, I judged it prudent to cut the Cable at 3 P. M. and proceed to Sea. I was under the necessity of carrying on the close reefed *Spania*, *span* *span*, *span*, and fore-sail, laying S. E. by E.; our apparent water was between 6 and 7 fathoms, however carrying on her at the rate; I did not get into deep water; at midnight the gale a little increased, at day light very much increased, I then shortened sail; towards 6 o'clock a perfect storm at N. W.; fore-sail and main stay-sail set, but I was soon under the necessity of taking in all sail; at 3 P. M. we experienced a dreadful Hurricane at N. N. W. when we carried away one of the rudder yokes which made me get the wheel ropes to the tiller on the poop. One of the quarter boats was washed from the deck, the other blown up against the main stings; by this time the ship was on her beam ends. I then found it absolutely necessary to cut away the main and main-mast, but they did not require cutting, for as soon as released from a few shrouds they went over the side with a dreadful crash—the ship then righted a little, found two feet water in the hold, but was only able to keep one pump going, the crew being quite exhausted—and a number of them had given up work; I can assure you I was under the necessity of using very harsh means to keep them at their duty. Night came on without any hopes of seeing the morning, on I thank God it was otherwise ordered; morning came but you may judge my surprise in seeing the rudder broke off at the head and part of the cutwater gone, only hanging by the bowsprit cammoning and bobstays, about another torn from the bows, fore-mast and bowsprit badly sprung, fore-top-sail yard hanging by the lee end of the fore yard, and upwards of 4 feet water in the hold. I had to cut away the head and a-chor to save the ship; at 10 A. M. we cleared her of all the water, two pumps going, towards noon the gale had abated a little, at night very much abated, but had no sail aloft to set to prevent the ship from rolling. The fore yard and top-sail-yard had fallen on the fore-castle. Next morning the weather being very fine, and considerably abated, enabled me to get the fore-yard up, and head the new fore-sail and a job. At noon by observation Lat. 11° 11' N. Long. per Chr. nometer 81° 11' E. being so far to the southward I found I could not regain Madras. In the disabled state we were in, I made up my mind to go to Trincomalee. I tacked her two days with a cable, during which time I was getting a rudder made and got a jury main and main-mast up. By this time I had got the rudder finished which I found to do very well; we then shaped our course for Trincomalee; on Monday I experienced a current, yesterday I sighted the land about 6 miles to the northward of Picon Island; we passed Picon Island about 7:30 A. M. when I rounded Flag-staff point when we were boarded by a boat, and Pilot being on board of her I engaged him to take the ship in.”—*Gal.*

Maniarr at Manila.

By the arrival of the *Merope*, from Manila, we have received various Letters and Papers addressed to us from that quarter, some of the former as late as the 26th of November—six weeks subsequent to the dreadful Massacre, which it will be remembered took place on the 9th of the preceding month. One of these Communications, of this date, contains a fuller Narrative of the bloody deeds of that disastrous day than any we have yet seen; and as it was carefully revised six weeks after the events had transpired, when popular feeling had in some degree subsided, and when at least a full and clear understanding must have prevailed as to the facts that had occurred, though the real causes of them seem still hidden in obscurity, it may be safely relied on.

In this, as in all the other statements regarding this affair, which we have previously published, we have proceeded on real and unquestionable authority;—and have not ventured an opinion of our own that was not fully borne out by facts given to us under the real names and signatures of persons on or from the spot. That our contemporaries should raise a cry against the accuracy of any thing published by us, no one any longer wonders at; any more than they can be surprised at the disingenuousness of their not re-publishing from our columns such Letters as the one from Manila sent to us from an Officer attached to the Public Service, merely because it tended to confirm the universal feeling of suspicion which they had not only stated to be unfounded, but declared to have no existence but in our own "malicious propensities." All this is now too well understood to be capable of misleading any one,—and we accordingly leave it to that general sense of reprobation, which such hostility, and such want of common fairness in pursuing it, has so deservedly drawn down on its conductors.

The Letter sent to us from Manila, by the *Merope*, for publication, and which may be relied on as authentic, being from the pen of an English Gentleman of respectability, who was an eyewitness of the scenes he describes, is as follows:—

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal

Sir,

I propose in the following letter to give your readers some account of the dreadful scenes which have taken place here.—As an Englishman, a resident in this country, acquainted with almost all the strangers residing here, and a severe sufferer in the riots, both by the loss of some valued friends,—and of all my personal property,—it may not be thought a liberty if I vouch for the accuracy of my statements.

I proceed to relate the tale of blood, a history of some of the most abominable atrocities which have perhaps ever yet been committed under the flag of a civilized nation.

The French Ship *l'Orion*, Captain Perroud, arrived here on the 10th of September (Manila account); on the 20th, a proclamation was published, announcing the promulgation of the Spanish Constitution.

On the 20th and following days the Constitution was proclaimed and sworn to by all the Authorities, a ball was given in honour of it, and all passed very quietly. On the 1st of October, we had a severe gale of wind from the Westward with heavy rains and great inundations, many Indian houses were blown down and washed away, and they suffered considerably on the whole. On the 5th, the long-dreaded Cholera Morbus made its appearance here,—the promptest measures were adopted by Government to check its progress, Medicines were distributed gratis both by the Government and by individuals, but the disorder gained ground rapidly, and with it a strange report amongst the Indian population, "that the foreigners had poisoned the waters of the rivers and fountains to kill the Indians," and this report, wild as it may seem to those who know not the credulity of the natives of this country, was the origin and pretext of the dreadful excesses which afterwards took place; it is supposed to have been originally set afloat by the native priests, though on this head nothing certain is known.

No one at first paid any attention to it, till on Sunday the 8th, the circumstance being mentioned to Mr. Stevenson, the principal British resident here, he was so struck with the probable consequences of such a report existing for any length of time amongst the Indians, that he waited on the Governor for the purpose of mentioning it to him;—he assured Mr. S. that measures had been taken to ensure the public tranquillity, and treated the whole as a matter of no importance.

On Monday the 9th, symptoms of discontent began to appear. Mr. S. impressed with the idea of something happening again, waited on the Governor, and was again assured that every measure had been taken to ensure public tranquillity and protection to the foreigners;—Unsatisfied, however, with mere assurances, Mr. S. consulted his partners as to the propriety of proposing a meeting of the foreigners resident at Manila, to request some effectual measures for their protection might be taken;—indeed this gentleman's exertions reflect the highest credit on him, and had his suggestions been listened to, we should not now have to exclaim against the blind infatuation to which the loss of our friends and countrymen are in part owing.

It was now noon. Mr. Stevenson was sent for to visit a friend who was ill, from whence he went again to call on the Governor with an intention of mentioning the meeting to him.

In the mean time M. Godefroy, junr, a French Physician, (who with his elder brother, Professor of Natural History, had lately arrived here, having been sent by the French Government for the purpose of forming a collection); having gone about noon to visit some sick Indians in Sibuyan, (a quarter of the suburbs adjoining Santa Cruz,) which he had constantly done, grails since the Cholera had commenced, was attacked in a house, while in the act of prescribing for one them, by a number of Indians, armed with bolos, clubs, lances, &c. &c. crying "here is one of the prisoners." "here is one of them!" &c. He was knocked down, severely bruised and cut, and at length taken to the "tribunal" or native police office, and put in the stocks from whence he was conveyed to the Corregidor's (or Police Magistrate's) Office; here, though covered with blood and bruises, his wounds (on the head) undressed, he was put in irons! thrown into a damp dungeon on the ground and left till the evening,—the guard who visited him bringing him something to eat, taking that opportunity of beating him severely.

His pockets were rifled by the mob, and in them was found a phial of Laudanum, which he carried with him for the purpose of mixing the medicine according to the strength of the patient, this they poured upon some rice and gave to a dog, which of course was convulsed on the spot. Here was for these wretches a positive proof that the foreigners were poisoning them, the report of this spread far and wide, and their numbers augmented rapidly.

Accounts of this reached the elder M. Godefroy, who lived in the house of M. Gaillot, Supercargo of the French Ship *l'Helaine*; (their house is in l'Escorta the street leading to Santa Cruz, and to the Corregidor) and alarmed for his brother's safety, he went in a carriage to the Governor to request an escort to the Corregidor and an order to see his brother; this was refused, he returned; and himself, M. Gaillot, Capt. Balston, of the Madras Ship *Edward Struttell*, Capt. Warrington, Amc. Ships *Addison*, Capt. D. Nicol, Ship *Merope*, and Mr. Wilson, a Midshipman in the American Navy, who accidentally met there about this time, agreed to go together to the Corregidor for the purpose of seeing Mr. Godefroy, junr, and for mutual protection.—They had no idea at this time of the extent of the danger, but they had not proceeded far before they were separated by the mob, Captains Balston and Warrington took refuge in the house of a Perse Merchant, (Nowrajon Bomajoe); the other four gentlemen reached M. Gaillot's house, after being struck, abused and I believe wounded by the mob;—they contrived to fasten the doors, the house was attacked on all sides by showers of stones, the door was opened by another key (procured it is said from the person to whom the house belonged) and they were massacred in a few minutes; Mr. Wilson and Captain M. by the mob below, and Messrs. Godefroy and Gaillot by a party of soldiers, who it appears were irritated by the circumstance of Mr. Gaillots having wounded one of their sergeants with a pistol, tho' it should be observed that the troops had in the first instance, fired at the windows of the house and wounded Mr. Wilson; this they were ordered to do by a French Sergeant, who it appears persuaded the troops that these gentlemen were resisting—for as the majority of the troops on every other occasion,

* Large hatchets like knives.

† The excuse alleged for this is that the keys were lent for the purpose of convincing the mob that there was no prison in the colony.—What excuse is there for having thousands of keys to a house and not delivering them to the persons hiring the house. In France, by the Code Napoleon, this was punishable by condemnation to the galleys for life—but here there appears to be no punishment for a villainy which probably cost these persons their lives.

‡ This Sergeant is in prison—Nov. 23d.

behaved well, there is every reason to suppose that they must have been under some mistaken idea on this subject.

The bodies were dragged into the streets covered with wounds and bruises. Captains Ballston and Warrington were hid in Nowrajee's house, which is nearly opposite Mr. Guilfo's; to Nowrajee the highest praise is due, he placed these gentlemen in a place of safety, by hiding them in a common sewer, and then opened his doors that the mob might come and search, for many of them had seen these gentlemen go into the house, and this too when he had in an open room 50,000 Dollars in cash, and had seen the massacre of these 4 gentlemen and the plunder of their house from his window.

News of this tumult now reached the Governor, with whom Mr. S. was at this time, (at 2 P. M.) He left his house accompanied by some soldiers and by a guard of cavalry, and proceeded to the Corrigidor, (himself on foot,) the road to which was through l'Escotta, the street before named, where the bodies of the first 4 victims lay; he stopped close to them for some time, haranguing the mob, who, with loud cries and in the most insolent manner demanded "justice" from him "on the foreigners who were poisoning the Indians", this he repeatedly promised them, and went on to the Corrigimiento, (Police Office) whence after conferring some time with the Corregidor, a weak silly old man who was more frightened than himself, he returned back to Anloague (the street in which Mr. Stevenson's and Mr. Dantseff's houses are) as the mob were said to be threatening them, in his way back he again passed the 4 bodies, the mob, who began to see he was afraid of them, were now most insolent, lifting their spears, hands, &c. in his face—one scold is said to have shaken hands with him! and at another time a woman with a stick in one hand and a knife in the other walked some time by his side!

During this time he was repeatedly solicited by many of his Officers, both Civil and Military, to allow the troops to act, but this was as CONSTANTLY REFUSED, though those soliciting him were not only Officers of rank but men well qualified in judge of the dispositions of the troops, many of them offering with 40 or 50 men to disperse the mob, and in this as well as throughout, no better excuse can be offered for his conduct than that it was that of a man paralysed by fear, —but the tale is not yet told.

He proceeded to Anloague, passing within a few paces the entrance of the street of the San Gabriel—the corner house of which was occupied by Captains Nichols, Warrington, and Mr. Wilson, and in it were two houses occupied by the French Gentlemen of the Ships Leman and Cultivateur. The mob were then attacking these houses, they paid no attention to him or indeed did he to them, passing on towards the street of Anloague. The mob continued their attacks on these houses, three of them belonging to the Gentlemen before named were entirely gutted; an old Gentleman 66 years of age, M. Dibar, Captain of the French Ship Cultivateur, was murdered by them, the other inmates escaped into the premises of Mr. Scaerella, which were adjoining, and to whose kindness and courage, with that of Mrs. S. they owed their lives, for the mob there is no doubt would have sacrificed them had they discovered them on their premises, and a word from any one of their Indian servants would have consigned them to destruction.*

In the house occupied by the Captain of the French Ship Leman was a large collection of objects of Natural History, principally reptiles belonging to the Surgeon of that Ship,—the bottles containing snakes, toads, frogs, &c. &c. in spirits, were eagerly seized by the mob and carried by them in triumph through the streets, crying "here is the poison" "here is the poison" which the Frenchmen had in their houses to give us" while the remainder of them were employed in pillaging every thing they could meet with, nothing escaped their fury; what could not be carried off was thrown from the windows into the river, till it was floating with nankeens and other articles, and dyed with indigo, this ship alone lost 25,000 dollars worth of cargo, besides money.

The Governor now reached Anloague; here he harangued the mob, requiring them to disperse, &c. this was nearly before Messrs Dantseff and Stevenson's houses—he was answered by a shout from these demons. He left them and returned towards Manila; and though he knew that the house at the back of it was occupied by Frenchmen, tho' he knew there were strangers in this house,

* The conduct of this Gentleman and of his Lady is deserving of the highest praise—they concealed these persons at the imminent risk of their lives, of that of their family, and of property to a large amount then on the premises—and Mrs. S. was advanced in pregnancy.

—(Mr. Dantseff's,) he left them without leaving a guard or sentry at their door!—The dreadful consequence may be anticipated, the house was attacked on all sides. The Frenchmen took refuge in Mr. Dantseff's house, and that Gentleman with Mr. Schaffertsky, (both partners in the house of Messrs Stevenson and Co.) Capt Estoup of the French Ship l'Alexandre, with 4 other persons of that ship were murdered!—Humanity shudders to relate the sequel.

Their bodies, so disfigured with wounds and bruises as to be scarcely recognisable, were dragged by ropes into the street, upon them were thrown from the windows, books, papers, table linen, clothes, broken furniture, &c. till a pile was formed, to which fire was put, and the bodies of these unfortunate sufferers were thus half roasted! while these infuriated demons were continuing their work of pillage and desolation!!

The hotel was also attacked about this time, the doors were forced, and 2 French Gentlemen residing there were murdered; the master, a German, was left for dead; one French Gentleman, Capt. Gauthier, F. S. L. Esperance alone escaped; being without arms he was concealed, and after seeing a friend, M. Foulon, murdered by his side, made a desperate rush thro' the mob, and being an athletic man, escaped, though with many wounds and bruises, to some Soldiers who placed him in irons (as it is supposed to gratify the mob), till a sufficient force could arrive to convey him to Fort Santiago in Manila, whether the surviving strangers were sent as fast as they could be collected, Mr. Stevenson's house was fortunately not attacked by the mob; there was in it a large quantity of valuable property.

The closing day gave a temporary cessation to these horrors; At night the mangled and half-roasted remains of our unfortunate friends, with those of the other victims, were taken in carts and thrown into holes on the sea shore, without the shadow of a religious ceremony or even of decent interment.

Shame! Shame! Shame! for this there can be no excuse, in the canons of your church forbade the celebration of religious rites to the Protestants, yet there were amongst these unfortunate victims eleven Catholics;—nor indeed do the canons of your church forbid the offices of common respect;—but there is a want of common humanity, of common justice, a want of the sense of that last duty, which man owes to his fellow man, and which becomes doubly yours under these dreadful circumstances, when their weeping friends could no longer venture to see their remains decently interred; but now, to your eternal infamy, it must be told with the history of these abominable atrocities that the bodies of the sufferers were thrown into holes like dogs!!

The tale of blood is not yet told: On the following day (Tuesday 10th) all was yet confusion, the mob no longer finding any strangers, attacked the Chinese shops in all parts, an universal pillage of their property took place, and upwards of 50 of these industrious people were murdered; (some of them within the fortification,) and effects to the amount of upwards of 50,000 dollars plundered from their premises.—Still the troops were not allowed to act! but at length by the exertions of a few persons tranquillity was again restored—the tranquillity perhaps of the volcano ready to burst with tenfold violence.

Nor were the ravages of the mob confined to Manila; two Plantations, cultivated by European Gentlemen, were also attacked by them; at one of them, the plantation of St. Mesa, the gentleman was fortunate enough to escape with life, though dreadfully wounded.

At the other plantation, that of Diliman, the gentleman managing it owed his life entirely to the affection of his Indian workman, who carried him away and hid him in a cavern and in bushes till the first fury of the insurrection had past;—The plantations were dreadfully ravaged, animals were harnessed and stolen, cattle cut and carried off, the houses of the latter carried away piecemeal. Many little gardens of the Chinese suffered the like fate, in short all was rapine and desolation. These infuriated wretches were even plundering each other for a share of the booty, and when at length the Government, which had with a tenuous bordering and infatuation allowed these things to be committed under their guns and in sight of the armed troops, began at length to take some tardy steps for the recovery of property and the apprehension of the offenders, quantities of stolen articles were thrown by night into the streets! and Gold doubloons of 16 Dollars were to be purchased at 5 Dollars each!

How slow and impotent the measures of Government are, may be gathered from the fact that up to this day (26th of November.)

No Executions have yet taken place, though 8 or 10 are said to be found guilty. The foreigners residing here are anxiously waiting the arrival of the *Liverpool* and *Congress* frigates. The *Duante* arrived on the 8th, but sailed on the 12th of November, the Cholera having attacked some of her crew and carried off 2 in 3 or 4 hours. Captain Campbell, however, made some strong representations to the Governor, which it is supposed were answered as all have been, "by PROMISES or PROTESTATIONS." Petitions have been presented by various French Gentlemen, requesting a compensation for their losses, which has been refused. And the writer would submit to the consideration of your legal readers, if there does not exist by the laws of nations, a just claim to such compensation, and precedents for it.

He submits for general information an accurate list of the killed and wounded, and an estimate of the property supposed to have been lost on this occasion, which has been compiled from the best information by himself, assisted by many corrections.

There is but little doubt that the views of the Indians were not confined to strangers alone, many insolent expressions were used towards Spaniards, particularly such as were known to be persons who received strangers into their houses on visits, or who were otherwise intimate with them. Some young men were beat and bruised by them, and some indeed were grossly insulted, committed on the second day before the Indians of the family of a very respectable merchant who were by chance at a window, were accompanied by expressions which leave no doubt as to the ultimate intentions of some of them.

Of the causes of the riot it is difficult to speak; it cannot be called an insurrection, but timely warning was given to have prevented, if attended to the whole of these fatal excesses. A strange idea appears to have existed among the Indians, that they were acting in concert with the FACTORY DECLARED INTENTIONS OF THEIR GOVERNMENT; we find with doubtless took its rise in the shameful treatment of Mr. Godeffroy, junior, the attack by the soldiers on Mr. Godeffroy's house, and the readiness with which "Justice" was pronounced them. So concluded were they of this, that in the village out of the immediate vicinity of Manila, none of them doubted of it; and there is reason to believe that many of the mob acted under this impression.—The extent and atrocity of the depredations was certainly not owing to the numerical or physical strength of the mob, for they were not excessively numerous and had few arms, their weapons were mostly sticks, knives, and lances; scarcely any fire arms; the mass of them were "cargadores" and "banceros," (porters and ferry-men). The blind confidence which preceded, and dilatory policy which has been pursued since these events, is UNIVERSALLY REPROVED by those who know well the character of the Indians, who like the negroes in the West Indies demand prompt and severe measures to check in its birth the spirit of insubordination. Whether the line of conduct pursued in this best calculated to effect this, is yet to be seen, but the experiment is an awful one and involves perhaps the safety of every white person on the Islands. We are tranquil, but still severe punishments have taken place—it is the tranquillity perhaps, of the Volcan.

Whatever opinion may exist on this subject, the writer imagines that but one can exist in the mind of every person on the shameful treatment of the corpses of the unfortunate victims.—Not a stone marks the spot—not a fence protects it. The waves are dashing on the lonely shore—and the stranger as he passes the spot must for ever remember the scandalous want of common decency in this part of the conduct of those, whose duty it was to pay this respect, poor as it is, to men at least their equals in birth and expectations, even were it only to show the Indians by a single act, a single public act, that there was some RESPECT DUE EVEN TO HERETICS, FOR UNDER THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, NO INDIAN CAN IMAGINE IT A SIN TO MURDER STRANGERS.

The mind turns with disgust from the contemplation of these scenes to cast a glance on better and brighter deeds, and the writer regrets that his pen is incapable of doing justice to them,—for all were not empty protestations and hollow empty offers.

When the unfortunate, half-bruised and wounded Strangers were brought one by one into Fort Santiago, they experienced from Col. and Mrs. Parrino every attention that could be afforded them, their kindness knew no bounds; but their means their assiduous

* The List of the Sufferers corresponds with the one published by us on the 24 of January from a Paper brought here by the *Philippine*, Captain Rogers, which ship received it from M. H. S. Deballes.—The whole estimate of the property plundered is given at 225,500 Spanish Dollars.

attention to the wants of every one, their kind and never-ceasing endeavours to mitigate, as far possible, the bodily and mental sufferings of all, are deserving of the purest and highest praise, and have left an impression not easily to be effaced on the hearts of all who were assembled beneath their hospitable roof. An impression perhaps better expressed in the following translation of a letter to that Gentleman.

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALEXANDER FARRINO,

Commandant of the Fort of St. Jago.

SIR,

We, the undersigned, rescued by Divine Providence, from sharing the fate of our brothers and countrymen in the barbarous treatment of the 8th instant, the similar of which history does not record, cannot think of leaving this country without making you sensible of our feelings of gratitude towards you, but we are unfortunately destitute of words to describe the extent of it. When in the moment of distress under your hospitable roof we found not only an asylum but a home; none but those in equal circumstances can appreciate the uniformly kind treatment we experienced while under your charge.

As the horrors of the late dreadful scenes will long hold a place in our memory, so will the remembrance of the well-disposed friends we found on this occasion, but none more so than yourself and Mrs. Parrino.

Permit us, therefore, Sir, to offer you as a tribute of gratitude our humble thanks, with our sincerest wishes and prayers that you and yours may long prosper and enjoy all the blessings this world can afford.

We have the honor to be, with all due sense of respect,

Sir, your most faithful and obliged Servants,

A. BALSTON; H. PIDDINGTON residing in Manila; J. HUBSON, ship Bacarro Junior; W. BALSTON, ship Edward Strutt; R. DEMER, Merchant; GODEFFROY, M. D. Assistant Naturalist; A. BARROT; L. CHIRON; D. DARRIELLES; A. DENHARTY; B. LA LAMBE; JAMES BENNETT; MANUEL G. DA SILVA, Captain, American; J. GUTHRIE; P. WARRINGTON, Captain, American; J. ADDISON; J. MANDROT, Supercargo in the *Constance*; JOSEPH PLUMET; PAQUET, M.; JACQUES PERON, Capitaine de l'Orion.

Manila, October 23, 1830.

Cholera Morbus.

In another Letter from Manila, dated Nov. 20, 1830, we stated that the Cholera Morbus, which broke out about the 6th of Sept, had destroyed (25th Nov.) from 10 to 12 thousand Indians with some few Europeans. The Shipping suffered but little by it.

The most efficacious medicines were found to be Liodanum, with Ether and Camphor. This is almost infallible, if carefully administered to the earlier stages. Great numbers of the Indians fell victims to relapses, occasioned by their eating voraciously before they were strong enough to digest it, or chewing Betel when they were free from pain, which was found almost invariably to occasion relapses.

Its fury was much diminished, but it was attacking the distant towns which had hitherto been free from it (Nov. 20th.)

A country vessel had arrived from Ternate, she reports, that was making great ravages there.

DEATH.

For the Obituary of the *Calcutta Journal*.

At Manila, one of the lamented victims of the horrible misdeeds committed by the Natives of that Country, on the 9th of October 1830, John Christian Deutscher, Esq. a Native of Copenhagen.

Society has lost in him a kind, benevolent-hearted, and strictly honorable man, a warm friend and an amiable and well-informed companion; his friends are whom they will long deplore, and his relations an affectionate member of their family.

He was assassinated, with 6 other Europeans, in his own house, by a wild mob of ferocious Natives, and borne to earth at night without a friend to shed a tear, or strew the cypress on his mingled and dishonored corpse.

An affectionate friend at Manila, who knew and loved him living, and who bitterly mourns his loss, offers this tribute to his memory; a faint one indeed, but all he has to offer;

Liberty of Publication.

"Opinions should be free as air;
"No man, what'er his rank, what'er
"His qualities, a claim can found
"That my opinion must be bound.
"And square with his; such slavish chains
"From faces the lib'ral soul disdains,
"Nor can, tho' true to friendship, bend
"To wear them even from a friend." CHURCHILL.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR;

The Nameless Scribe in last Thursday's Gazette has in a soothing adulatory style acquired "the art of spinning out a little matter into a long story," and with singular modesty "flatters himself that his humble efforts" (certainly humble enough) "in preventing the well-disposed from becoming the dupes of imposture" will be well received by the community at large. Now as he evidently writes "pro bono publico," and besides manifests such disinterested concern for us Cits, it would betoken a dereliction of duty, or rather a want of gratitude, were such a display of talents, application, acumen, and discernment, to pass unacknowledged. No! science, genius, and patriotism forbid it: in the plenitude of his zeal the midnight oil has been consumed, and most assuredly he shall have his reward.

"If the fruit may be known by the tree, as the tree is by the fruit," says Jack Falstaff, peremptorily I affirm it, this production has a strong resemblance to the argumentative style of EUNOMUS. It is of doubtful origin I agree, yet, notwithstanding its illegitimacy, that it is a handling of the same family I can hardly doubt. We learn that formerly there were five of the name of EUNOMUS, and that one was destroyed by a club, a species of the argumentum "baculinum," which his puerile namesake is so strongly attached to. Doubtless the Antiquarian, Mr. Oldbuck, would have thought this a very curious coincidence, and as such deserving of a place in his Memorabilia. But, in the present case, it is not to the "argumentum baculinum" we should appeal, as such a course is quite unnecessary; our own constitutional laws afford us a rule of action, and under their protection it will be easy enough to rebut this verbose champion, who with a mixture of milk and vinegar, honey and gall, seems content to meet the steady hate of all "who think life is something more than mere stalking about to draw fresh air."

We are informed by this Anonymous Writer, that objections have been taken to publications in the Newspapers here, and that in consequence the issue of them ought, "by some means," or, as stated in still stronger terms, "BY ANY MEANS," to be prevented. This, I confess, is rather a sweeping declaration; for, as no one Paper is particularized, it is equally as applicable to the two Gazettes and the *Hurkaru*, as to the *Calcutta Journal*. Yet the Government Gazette Correspondent, either from ignorance, envy, or some more reprehensible motive, applies those remarks, with "due humility," to the *Calcutta Journal* only. Of the objections themselves, we know nothing, we are not certain that they were made at all, and we possess as little information regarding the repressive means; so that where all is so vague and indefinite, it would only be a waste of time to continue the discussion.

Whether the Natives, in the exercise of their rights and privileges, are, or are not biased by the perusal of Indian Publications, it is not my business, nor indeed my inclination, to enquire; judging, however, from what I have seen, during a residence amongst them of nearly the fourth of a century, I am inclined to think, "with due humility," that with exception to an intelligent individual, Ram Mohun Roy, and a few others, political, or state affairs as they are managed in the British cabinet, with other arrangements in which ministers and ministers are concerned, are the last things they think of. Obedience to the ruling power is more a matter of choice than necessity,—and why? because the Natives, under a mild and beneficent control, enjoy comfort, and all the permanent advantages of security, both as to person and property. The existing laws afford them effectual protection in all cases; and the superintending authorities are careful to see those laws promptly and faithfully administered. Hence the people are satisfied, and, in gratitude, are firmly attached to the British Government; an attachment which it is not in the power of any Anonymous Visionist to disturb, had he the eloquence of Cicero or the persuasive reasoning of Locke and Boyle to support him. "O! tunc secret, quo de mentis ptopos."

This Nameless Worthy, in the true EUNOMUS style, but "with due humility," proceeds step by step to unobscure and declare himself. If Editors, and all others of the *caecothus scribendi* tribe, do not, in the freedom of discussion, "restrain their propensities," then, says ANONYMOUS, "they should be taught that their residence amongst US does not depend entirely on their own will," meaning, I conclude, that such offenders should no longer be allowed "to grace this portion of the globe with their presence," but be shipped off, *volens volens*, to the land of their fathers "Cedite Romani Scriptores, Cedite Graeci."—Here the yellow clay shows itself:—it is the ass in the lion's skin, but the attempt is too clumsy and too awkward to impose on any, even the most incautious observer. Yet why, let me ask, is the freedom of public discussion to be restrained? What has ANONYMOUS to fear from the detection of errors? Assuredly his fears anticipate the danger, for I see none, in the communication of opinions, when fairly, honestly, prudently, and faithfully stated. They can do no harm, and may eventually prove of great public advantage; but free discussion through the means of the Press should undoubtedly be conducted upon proper principles.

The Editor of the *Hurkaru* has again had the *Journal* "laid before him," it seems, as he has copied the Advocate General's application for making absolute the Rule obtained against the *Journal's* Editor. He has, moreover, inserted the long and silly tirade of ANONYMOUS, and for which I, as a Subscriber to the *Hurkaru*, do not hold myself much obliged. His object, however, I can easily comprehend, is envy, hatred, and malice. Yet let him do his worst. To assist in his laudable design, I would fain persuade you to send him for publication a Copy of your Letter lately read in Court, which, in my opinion, is highly to your credit, both as a scholar and a man. But the Editor of the *Hurkaru*, as he exercises his propensities in this way, should look at home. He should take a retrospective view of what has happened to himself, and then, if reflection has no effect, his heart and head are in a worse state than I am willing to believe.

I had intended to add a few words upon the acknowledged importance of public News Papers, but as this Letter is already too long, I shall reserve what I have to say on the subject until time and opportunity enables me to do it justice.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

Calcutta, Jan. 15, 1831.

AN ANTI-EUNOMIAN.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. read D. Corrie, William Harcourt Pierce, Esq. to Miss Catherine Ann Compton.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th instant, the Lady of Mr. John Mills, of a still-born child.

At Sattarah, on the 2d ultimo, the Lady of Captain T. Palin, 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

On the 15th ultimo, Mrs. J. B. Ward, of a Daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 30th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Bellows, 15th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Macao, on the 1st of November, the Lady of Lieutenant General J. S. Wood, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 23d of September, Mrs. A. Vanderwart, the wife of Mr. George Vanderwart, junior, of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

On the 11th instant, Mrs. Ann Morris, wife of the late Mr. Jean Morris, Provisioner, aged 46 years.

At Cuddalore, on the 11th ultimo, the infant (being the first born,) son of Mr. Daniel De Vaz.

At Bombay, on the 23d ultimo, Mr. John Yeates, Commission Agent and Auctioneer. He was a most kind and tender husband; and an active, intelligent honest man of business.

At Madras, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. Alexander Balfour, a Clerk in the Government Bank, of the Epidemic Cholera, aged 37 years, leaving a widow and 5 young Orphans, and his friends and acquaintances too to lament his untimely death.

At Surat, on the 25th of November, of a bilious fever, Lieutenant James Alexander Davies, of the Regiment of Artillery, in the flower of health and spirit.

Letter of an Artillery Officer.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Having often seen a year Paper plan for the Infantry, I take the liberty of mentioning something regarding the Artillery of this Establishment.

It must be known to every one in the least acquainted with Military affairs, that Field-Artillery (by which the 6-12-pieces, all their stores and appurtenances, and artillery men necessary to serve them are meant), enters into the composition of every Army equipped for Field-operations, and that the object of it is to take up positions from which it can in the most effectual manner possible cover the troops in their different movements, whether to the front, to the rear, or to either flank. Now, in order to perform this object, it must be evident to every one that the Field-Artillery should be always ready at hand to take up those positions and not allow the favorable time for assisting the troops and annoying the Enemy to pass away, that is, when an Army arrives in presence of an Enemy, the Field-Artillery should be present and not in the rear.

With the exception of our Horse-Artillery and the three batteries drawn by Bullocks, I do not think our Field-Artillery, however well equipped in regard to pieces of ordnance, carriages, ammunition, and artillery men, is very ill calculated, according to the existing system of performing the object already stated. And what is the reason of this it may be asked?

I answer, because the pieces and their ammunition carriages are drawn by Bullocks. Now, however well calculated Bullocks may be in this country for dragging at their own rate of going, battering guns, more carts, &c. which are not intended to keep up with the troops but come up in the rear, when yoked to the field-guns they are not at all adapted to keep up with the Infantry, at their own natural rate of going. It is true, by being constantly goaded, they may be made to keep up for a time. But what is the consequence of their being thus put beyond their natural pace? Why they soon become blown and incapable of going at all. But I think there is no great occasion to insist much on the unsuitableness of Bullocks to draw the Field-Artillery.

There is one thing to be said, however, that no one can judge of Bullocks by seeing them drag the field-pieces on a level parade when at exercise; there is a vast difference between such sort of ground and that which is met with in a line of a march in this country; in which Rivers and Nullahs are often to be crossed, and heavy sand and broken ground &c. daily to be passed. But it is different with that noble animal, the Horse; his slowest pace is equal to the Infantry rate of marching, and when it is necessary to perform rapid movements, Horses, even when yoked to the guns can after a long march perform them, if properly fed, and taken care of. I therefore think that Horses should be given to all the Field-batteries.

It is acknowledged that the Cavalry and Infantry can move as quick as those of any Service; why should the greater part of our Field-Artillery be alone deficient in this particular? Can an Army be called efficient, one of the branches of which is inefficient? The British Army is the model on which we have formed our Infantry and Cavalry; why not form the Artillery on the British, which is so equipped as to be able to perform its object fully? That it is not so formed, is not owing to our present Commander in Chief; for his opinion regarding the unsuitableness of Bullocks for Field-Artillery is pretty well known.

As doubtless the expense is the principal if not only objection against allowing Horses, I shall give two plans, agreeable to one of which the expense in regard to horses, eyes, and grasscutters, will be less than what is the case with respect to those description of men in the three batteries of Foot Artillery in the Service drawn by Horses. Agreeably to the other plan, the expense in regard to horses, eyes, and grasscutters, will be less than what is the case in each of the field-batteries drawn by Bullocks with respect to horses and ordnance-drivers. There is certainly the expense of purchasing the Horses and feeding them, &c. but then the reduction of the 2510 Bullocks at present attached to the 15 field-batteries drawn by those animals will go some way towards defraying the additional expense incurred by the Horses; and surely some expense might be incurred to render an arm of such importance in warlike operations as the Field-Artillery, efficient in every respect.

Now for my plan. In both I propose.—1st.—That the whole of the field-batteries attached to the different divisions of the Army be drawn by Horses, and that Bullocks be only employed in dragging the battering train, reserve ammunition, &c. &c.—2d.—That a Driver be allowed for each Horse, to feed and clean him; and manage him when in the traces.—3d.—That the Drivers ride their respective Horses when in the traces, instead of leading them as is the case at present in the three batteries drawn by Horses in this Service. The former plan every one allows to be superior to the latter, as the driver

when mounted have more power over their Horses.—4th.—That the drivers attached to each battery form a company, having a journeyman and a proportion of non-commissioned officers attached to each; their clothing to be the same as that worn by the lascars attached to the Horse-Artillery and provided in the same manner; also to be armed in the same manner, viz. with a sabre.—5th.—That instead of the detail of gun lascars attached to each piece, as at present, both in the three horse-drawn field-batteries, and the batteries drawn by bullocks, the drivers on the off horses of the guns and waggon dismount and serve the ammunition from the waggons and limbers when the battery is in action; a company of Artillery with its company of lascars being the complement attached to a field-battery according to the present system, and there being 18 batteries in all, 18 companies of gun lascars, according to my plan, may be disbanded; the remaining 21 companies (there being 39 in all) would be amply sufficient for all the duties of the Artillery, which could be performed by these 21 companies of Artillery, which after furnishing the Field-Artillery would be those of the battering train and ordnance mounted on the fortifications. The same in regard to the 15 companies of ordnance drivers attached to the 15 field-batteries drawn by bullocks which would not be required if Horses were allowed.—6th.—The pay of the drivers to be somewhat less than that of the lascars, and somewhat more than that of the eyes in the Cavalry &c. a journeyman might have in pay and half-batta 10 rupees, that is 10 pay and 5 half-batta; a Headman 9 rupees, 5 paise pay and 2 rupees half-batta; a private 5 rupees, 4 paise pay and 1 half-batta; this to be their pay in cantonments, but of course full-batta to be allowed them, the same as to the other troops, when marching and at practice.

PLAN No. I.

Agreeably to this, I propose that the guns and waggons of the field-batteries be drawn each by such a number of Horses as to allow of the artillery-men being mounted thereon, the same as is practiced in the car brigades of the British Artillery—7 artillery men being the complement for a field-piece in this service, 3 might be mounted on the gun carriage and 4 on the waggons. By this means the gun carriages and ammunition waggons at present in use with the British Artillery are excellently adapted for carrying the artillerymen; according to Elliot's edition of the Pocket Gunner, the numbers of these gun carriages will carry 3 men and the waggon 6; total 9 men—the complement of men attached to a gun at home. For the details of this plan vide Table No. 1. The advantages of this plan are many, for agreeably to it the batteries can be brought with rapidity from one part of a line of battle to another, to strengthen a weak point, or perform any object, bringing up the artillerymen mounted on the gun and ammunition carriages fresh and unfatigued, a great point in the Artillery; the service of which in action is so very fatiguing and harassing. Suffice it to say that the greater part of the field-batteries in the British Artillery are so equipped,

PLAN No. II.

According to this, the artillerymen accompany their guns on foot, the same as at present, the latter being each drawn by a number of Horses sufficient to enable them to keep up with the Infantry in all their movements. For the details vide Table No. 2.

TABLE No. I.

Showing a Field Battery equipped to carry the Artillery men on the Gun Carriages and Waggon.

	Team	Total	Company	Headman	Private	Total
Horses.						
Two 15-drs. brass,	6	12	Field bat-			
Four 6-drs. brass,	6	24	tery or 1	1	3	100
Two 6 1/2 inch how- itzers brass, . . .	6	12	Company,			115
8 Ammunition waggons	6	12	17 more, . . .	17	51	1030
The Journeyman of drivers,	1	1	Total for 15	10	54	1014
A Bugler,	1	1	batteries,			1070

To spare about 1-4th,
Total for 1 battery,
17 Field batteries more,
Total of Horses for 16 batteries

N.B.—A Grass-cutter for each Horse,

TABLE, No. II.

Showing a Field Battery, the Men of which accompany their Guns on foot, as at present practised in the Foot Artillery Field Batteries.

	Horses.	Drivers.	Total.
A Field battery according to the present system.	Two 12-pdrs. brass, 6 Four 6-pdrs. brass, 4 Two 51-inch how- itzers brass, 4 8 Ammunition waggons, 4	1 Field battery or 1 Company, 17 more, 17 Total for 18 batteries, 152	152
To spare about 1-0th, 17 more, 17			17
Total for 1 battery, 17 more, 17			17
Total for 18 batteries, 152			152

N. B.—A Grass-cutting for each Horse.

TABLE, No. III.

Comparison of the Expense of a Field Battery drawn by Horses according to the present system, and that of the one detailed in Table No. 1, with respect to Lancers, Syces, and Grass-cutters.

PRESENT SYSTEM.	PLAN No. 1.
Pay and Half Battal. Drivers, Rs. As.	Pay and Half Battal. Drivers, Rs. As.
1 Jemadar, 15 0	1 Jemadar, 15 0
3 Havildars, 3 0 each, 9 0	3 Havildars, 3 0 each, 9 0
3 Naicks, 7 0 each, 21 0	3 Naicks, 7 0 each, 21 0
37 Privates, 5 0 each, 185 0	108 Drivers, 5 0 each, 540 0
Syces and Grass-cutters, 100 0	116 Grass-cutters, 3 0 each, 348 0
30 Syces, 4 0 each, 120 0	
30 Grass-cutters, 3 0 each, 90 0	
Total of present system, 1234 12	
No. 1, 1099 0	

Present system more expensive by 135 12

TABLE, No. IV.

Comparison of Expense of a Field Battery drawn by Bullocks according to the present system, and that of one detailed in Plan No. 2, with respect to Lancers, Syces, and Grass-cutters.

PRESENT SYSTEM.	PLAN No. 2.
Pay and Half Battal. Drivers, Rs. As.	Pay and Half Battal. Drivers, Rs. As.
1 Jemadar, 15 0	1 Jemadar, 15 0
3 Havildars, 3 0 each, 9 0	3 Havildars, 3 0 each, 9 0
3 Naicks, 7 0 each, 21 0	3 Naicks, 7 0 each, 21 0
37 Drivers, 5 0 each, 185 0	76 Drivers, 5 0 each, 380 0
20 Drivers, 5 0 each, 100 0	80 Grass-cutters, 3 0 each, 240 0
Total of present system, 558 12	
Total of Plan No. 2, 705 0	

Present system more expensive by 146 8

By the above comparisons, it appears that No. 1 is cheaper by Rs. 224 12 monthly, with respect to lancers, syces, and grass-cutters than the present system of a Horse battery; and that No. 2 is cheaper by Rs. 250 12 monthly than a battery drawn by Bullocks. I have reckoned the lancers at 77, because that is the medium between 84, the number attached to a company of European Artillery, and 70 that attached to a company of Goidandaze.

Of the Goidandaze it may be said, that their companies, according to the present system, are much too strong for the service of a light field battery of 8 pieces, for which each, as well as the European company is intended; 8 Havildars, 3 Naicks, and 100 Goidandaze, are the

numbers of non-commissioned Officers and Privates in a Goidandaze company at present. I think, 5 Havildars, 3 Naicks, and 70 Privates, total 80 men, sufficient; that is,

For 1 gun, 80 men	
For 7 more, 56	
To spare 1th, 16	
	52

Thus 36 men per company, or 540 men for the whole fifteen companies, composing the Goidandaze battalion, might be reduced; the pay of which might go towards giving the Artillery a few more Captains, of which it is deplorably in want at present; the late organization having only given four more Captains than the original number, although it gave an increase of twenty-four companies and troops.

Domb, Jan. 1821.

A FOOT ARTILLERY OFFICER.

Frontier Orders.

FRONTIER ORDERS BY BRIGADIER SHULHAM, COMMANDING AGRA AND MUTTRA FRONTIER.

Head-Quarters, Muttra, December 27, 1820.

The Inspection of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, has given Brigadier Shulham very great satisfaction.

In making his Report to His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, the Brigadier will not fail to notice that, notwithstanding the continual exercise this Regiment has for some time past been necessarily subjected to, to ensure the correctness and precision with which the different movements, some of them requiring great exertion of speed, were performed on Saturday morning, the appearance of the Horses fully proves that with good grooming and stable management, hard work, and excellent condition are perfectly compatible.

The Brigadier felicitates Lieut. Col. Fitzgerald on the command of an entire Regiment, and on his possessing, in Major Ryder, an Officer to whom, when taken by other duties from the immediate charge of the Corps, he can with such entire confidence entrust its discipline and interior economy.

To Major Ryder, his Officers, and Staff, the Brigadier's best thanks are due; and he requests they may also be conveyed to the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Troopers of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Station Orders.

SAHARUNPOOR, DECEMBER 23, 1820.

Major General Hardymen was agreeably surprised at the very good and steady appearance of the Saharunpoor Provincial Battalion, under arms, on the day of Inspection, commanded by Major Poydell in person.

The few movements were correctly performed, according to His Majesty's Regulations. The Marching, Firing, and Ball Practice all good. The Books and Records kept up with unusual accuracy, and as the men are well drilled, appointed, and clothed, the Saharunpoor Battalion may be considered but little inferior to Regiments of the Line.

Having had the opportunity of also minutely inspecting the Left Wing of the 2d Nuzereee Battalion, long under the command of Lieutenant Speck, without the assistance of any European Officer, the Major General acknowledges, with much satisfaction, that he has seldom seen Troops execute Field Manoeuvres with more activity and regularity than this Detachment, composed of the superior race of Hill-men.

(Signed) F. HARDYMAN, Major General.

I allow 8, as the lancer company attached to the Goidandaze are more strong in those attached to European companies.

Shahr News.

Banker, Dec. 27.—The Hon'ble the Governor left Surat on Tuesday, the 19th instant, in the H. G. Armed Ketch the *Chatter*, and landed at Poona on the following day, we are told in tolerable health and spirits, though not quite recovered from the effect of his late accident.

Some Amateurs who witnessed the Concert at the Theatre some days ago, speak in very favourable terms of the execution and talents of Don Victor de la Prada, and it is with pleasure that we record this testimony, as we have ourselves more than once noticed his modest and unassuming manners.

In addition to the Transports mentioned in our last, there have been added two others, viz. the *Jama* Scout and the *Cornwall*—making in all 15 Ships—measuring 8357 Tons.

These Ships have been taken at up different rates from 15 to 11 Rupees per Ton per Month, forming an average of 10 Rs. and 50 cents per Ton.

There have been also engaged Ten Large Barges and Bata-tas—for the conveyance of the Horses, belonging to the Artillery.

A Ship was coming round the Lighthouse at Sunset, and we anticipated a report from her before our Paper went to press, but the wind being far North, and Ebb tide running strong, we were disappointed.

The fate of the Gallant Officers, who fell at Lakerie, has naturally been heard of with the utmost sorrow and regret, and the first shock occasioned by the intelligence of a defeat as severe as unexpected, having somewhat subsided the more minute details connected with it have been looked for with much interest and anxiety.

The want of such details however being still a common subject of remark, I am induced to place the following account, (differing in some particulars from that signed A FAIRMAN,) at your disposal, in case you may think, such difference sufficient to warrant you again bringing the subject before your readers.

It may be proper, ere commencing it, to observe that it has been transmitted from the Gulf by one who has had an opportunity of seeing all the people from whom any information on the subject could be elicited, who was well qualified to ascertain the right of any points on which they might be divided, and above all who was superior to any prejudice, and who accordingly would nothing extenuate or set down aught in malice.

Our Troops were moving in a column of Sections, the Light Company skirmishing with some Arabs who had shown themselves in advance, when the main body of the Enemy appeared suddenly from behind a bank, carrying before them a large Flag which it is supposed must have been mistaken for a Flag of truce, as the line continued to move on in Column, the bugle at the same time sounding to cease firing for the Light Infantry and Artillery. A resolute attack of the Enemy on the flank of our Column immediately commenced, the Sepoys were by the Officer commanding ordered to bring their Arms to the charge, which they did; but not having been previously thrown into line they could not move, and were by the Arabs, who had got between the Sections, killed without having it in their power to offer any resistance. Captain Piles, who appears to have thought it hopeless from the commencement, declined receiving his Sword from an Orderly, and having discharged his two pistols stood till cut down; Lieuts. Lennie, Perrin, and Welsh, were killed at the head of their respective Companies, and Lieut. Otte, appeared in defending his Gun, Lieut. Short, of the 11th Regiment, acting Line Adjutant, fell not in the Action, but when anxiously exerting himself to rally a few men during the retreat. Dr. Whigham was lame in a dooly, and having been abandoned by his hamsals was killed unresisting.

All the Guns with the Detachment fell into the hands of the Enemy, as well as some hundred stands of Arms, a large proportion of Ordnance and Commissariat Stores of every description, all the private baggage, and about 5,000 Dollars in Specie. The Enemy's party are estimated at 600 men. The exertions of Dr. Fallon of the Prince of Wales Cruiser, during the retreat, were conspicuous, and all who witnessed them are unanimous in commending his Gallantry and Judgement.

The above account, tho' short and unsatisfactory, may be interesting to the friends of the brave Officers who fell on this melancholy occasion. Many of them have been long known to the Army, respected by it for their eminence in their profession, and beloved and esteemed as acquaintances and friends.

Military Bank

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Allow me, through the medium of your Paper, to return my thanks to "A CAPTAIN" for his Reply to my Query, although he has almost entirely failed in satisfying my doubts as to the advantages to be derived from the New Military Bank.

I cannot agree with him, that Officers at Saugor, and Nusseerabad, have not the same means, (with reference to the only means we ever employ) to ascertain satisfactorily, the security of the different Agency Establishments—which are possessed by Officers at this Station. As far as my experience goes, we are guided in our selection, chiefly by the report of our Senior Brother-officers, and by the character of their transactions, (which are generally well-known,) with their Constituents of the same Station or Station, and I have no hesitation in asserting, that a doubt of the sufficient security of any of the principal Agency Establishments in Calcutta, never in any one instance operated in preventing an Officer from commencing a course of economy, by remitting to them. I admit, however, the superior security derived from the investment of the Funds of the Military Bank in Government Paper or Bank Shares; but I contend that this security must be purchased at a price, such as neither "A CAPTAIN," myself, nor others, satisfied as we are of the stability of our own Agents, will be disposed to pay. Bank Shares, if I am rightly informed, bear a premium of upwards of Sierra Rupees 3000; the last dividend falls short of 5½ per cent, upon the original price of Sierra Rupees 10,000, this will give somewhere about 4 per cent on money at present invested in Bank Shares, and from this is to be deducted a proportion of the expense of the Establishment of the Military Bank, which if every thing else correspond with the magnificent apparatus of Twelve Directors, to go out by rotation, &c. cannot be very light. Should the place not meet with general adoption, it must be very heavy, as the amount will be the same, whether shared among one hundred or ten thousand Constituents. Government Paper, in the same way, bears a premium of 5½ per cent, affording therefore, for money invested in it at present, an interest of only eight annas per cent for the first year, from which a proportion of the expense of Establishment is to be deducted. In future years it can never give more than six per cent, subject to similar deductions.

If the above statement be correct, a man must be a "POOR ECONOMIST" indeed, or have very strong reasons for declining correspondence with his Agents, to whom we will suppose, he owes Sierra Rupees 500, who would employ the Military Bank as the intermediate Depository of his Savings, in place of remitting them direct, in part liquidation of his debt to them, and availing himself of the much higher rate of interest which they allow.

But it may be contended that other modes of investing the Funds of the Bank, will be resorted to, besides those above noticed, and this is very likely; but just to the extent in which this is done, is the security of the Bank reduced to the level of any Private Establishment. Unvaried experience, I believe, proves that the affairs of a Joint Stock Company are never managed with either the same attention or economy as those of an Individual Trader, whose assiduity is incited by the strongest of all motives, personal interest; yet no one can entertain a higher sense of the respectability of the Directors of the Fund in question than I do. Several of whom, as "A CAPTAIN" observes, are at the head of some of the principal Houses of Business in Calcutta. I never advert to this last circumstance, without a "wonder how the devil they came there;" for, thinking of the probable effects of the Institution, as my present state of information leads me to do, they seem to be performing a professional *Felo de se*.

"A CAPTAIN'S" experience is at variance with mine on the subject of facility of remittance. This, however, is of little importance; it is a point which every Officer can and will decide for himself. But I cordially join in his regret, that Government did not think proper to grant the favorable rate of exchange, for which, he stated, that application was made; for I am convinced that, had it been thought fit to concede it at all, Government, with its usual liberality, would have extended it to every Officer, whether a Constituent of the Military Bank or not; although, from the mode in which "A CAPTAIN" states the fact, it might be supposed that the indulgence was solicited as a premium on the employment of a particular Establishment.

The Military Bank is compared to the ingenious contrivance by which boys are trepanned into saving their pennies; but I venture to assert that the great object which Government must have had in view, in sanctioning the Establishment, that of forming habits of economy among its Officers, is not to be so effected. Economy, to be useful, requires that conviction of its necessity, that will induce an Officer to undergo the petty privations which it implies; great sacrifices are not necessary, but, a man who flatters himself that he will acquire habits of saving by the dash of the pen which in a moment of transient right feeling places 20 or 50 rupees beyond his immediate power of recall, will soon be convinced of his mistake, and feel that it is the will which has hitherto been wanting, and not opportunity to invest his Savings.

One word in conclusion on the *gratuitous* duty of the Treasurers of the Bank. If "A CAPTAIN" be on the right side of his Agent's Books, he may himself have boasted, or at all events must have heard others boast of the great advantages they conferred on the House they employed, in giving them the command of their Funds, and he will perhaps perceive that the certain control of the whole monthly amount of Remittances to the Bengal Bank, supposing the plan to be generally adopted, constitutes no mean advantage.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Barrackpore, Jan. 14, 1821.

AN OLD SUB.

Licentious Press;

This phrase has now become so completely a by word in the mouths of a large portion of society, but chiefly among those who dread its influence, that it may be worth while to ask them whether there is not one pest grown up amongst us here, and cherished with as much real fondness as this is regarded with seeming horror, which is far more baneful to the peace and security of society, than any other that could be named?—We mean a LICENTIOUS TONGUE. Against the abuses of the one, the laws of our country have provided a remedy;—against the abuses of the other, this shield affords comparatively no protection. Even if there were no laws, indeed, to check the former, the Press is an engine that may become its own corruptor; and every evil to which it gives birth may be met through the same channel with its corresponding remedy. But the latter is beyond the reach of antidote; because its poison lies concealed in the depths of fraud and hypocrisy, where the frank and open efforts of unsuspecting honesty can never hope to reach.

We would ask those who delight to characterize the Press as *Licentious*, whether—if it were made the record of their own lives and conversation, and included a history of their private deeds, known only to God and their accomplices, a detail of their scandalous detractions from the characters of those of whom they know nothing personally, but of whom they delight to hear and repeat the most atrocious calumnies;—if it contained a faithful report of their obscene and heartless conversation, when conviviality is the banner under which they enlist, or the more guarded hypocrisy of smiling deceit, when gallantry is the order of the hour;—whether, if the Press were made a vehicle to unbosom their thoughts, unmask their actions, and unfetter their tongues, and give to the world in one column, the flattering and agreeable things they had said with protestations of sincerity to various individuals during the day, and in the other, the slanders they had indulged against those same persons, to other ears at night;—we ask, if the Press did all this in Calcutta, whether it would not be more *licentious* still; or in other words, whether the thoughts, the deeds, and the sayings of those very individuals, who raise their voices loudest to decry the Liberty of the Press, are not far more *licentious* than that Press which they denounce as the bane of human happiness?

Let any man who peruses the pages of this offensive Journal daily, ask himself whether his own labours are directed to better purposes or soubler ends than those which that Journal expounds with pride, and pursues with unvarying zeal and sincerity. Let him ask himself whether his own life and conversation in his intercourse with society is more marked by candour, by open dealing, by straight forward and unbending consistency; or whether, if he were called upon every day of the year, to unbosom his thoughts to the world, he could be likely, without the aid of cunning and hypocrisy, to be able to address himself as freely to all, without offending the pride of many, and wounding the prejudices of more. When his own heart has answered him these questions, he may then safely pronounce his

judgment on us, but even then he should meet us on our own grounds and not stab at our reputations in the dark.

We have said that one of the greatest checks to the abuses of a *Licentious Press*, is, that it does nothing in secret; that even when it denounces, it does so freely and to all the world: that for this reason, the grounds of its denunciation are open to all the world to impeach; that the body or the individual denounced, is made as fully acquainted with the opinions promulgated respecting him, as any other; and that he may in all cases, besides the remedy which the Law affords for unjust slander, bring down shame and confusion on the heads of his traducers, through that very Press, which is always ready to combat Falsehood by Truth, and to put down Injustice by Equity. For the poison of *Licentious Tongues*, however, the remedy is neither so prompt nor so effectual. In this seat of wealth and munificence, where, from all the wants of its inhabitants being so abundantly supplied, there ought to be no room for the base passions of envy, hatred, and malice, which in less favored communities often arise out of the necessities of men struggling to gain the same, the first one, and the occupations of others; scarcely a month elapses that some scandalous tale is not trumped up, to blast the otherwise unspotted reputation of innocent individuals, to strew brands of strife and discord among the happiest families, and to undermine, by the most insidious and dastardly of means, the peace and happiness of virtuous and unoffending beings.

Of how much we have ourselves been the victim of such dark and cowardly assassination, it becomes us not to speak, except perhaps to say, that having long since discovered this to be the price which every man would be called upon to pay who should attempt the Herculean labour of cleansing this Augean Stable, while those who co-operated with him in the task under the safe shelter of anonymous designations, might still be courted by smiles where every look cast towards himself would be contracted into a frown;—having long since discovered this to be as necessary a consequence of the firm and faithful discharge of an Editor's duty in this country, as a diseased liver and a sallow countenance is of a luxurious life and long residence under an Indian Sun, we have made an estimate of the evil and the good on the opposite sides of the balance, and having taken our stand in that position which our heart as well as our judgement most approves, we regard with comparative indifference the shafts that pass by us on every side, sufficiently consoled by the assurance that there is one asylum of peace, one sanctuary of happiness, invulnerable to all their points, deeply and securely seated in a bosom that berds not the raging of the storm without, while all within enjoys the halcyon calm of peace.

But there are others, who, not filling such public and difficult situations, might hope to escape the tongue of slander that considers us as its legitimate prey. Even since the commencement of the present year, to go no further back into the annals of this scandalous age, we have heard of rumours most industriously propagated and most willingly believed, of scenes of iniquity and horror that had defiled and disturbed the purity and peace of a family, living in a retreat so sequestered, one would think, as to be impervious to observation, in a harmony of understanding so complete as that Discord herself might have despaired of disturbing. It was rumoured, we repeat, and, so to say, believed by many who should have been ashamed at least to confess such willing credulity, that in this family, all the horrors of domestic feud and dissension had arisen,—that vice in its most odious form had polluted the sacred ties of love and friendship,—that murder and bloodshed had deepened its stain,—and that all the accumulated ills which Fiends could create or Demons execute, had fallen on their devoted and guilty heads!

Had such a tale as this found its way to a *LICENTIOUS PRESS*, the evil would have been trifling, because the Innocent Individuals who had been calumniated would have themselves learnt the tale,—the guilty propagator of it would have been traced and brought to justice,—and Right would soon have triumphed over Wrong. But not!—It was by *LICENTIOUS TONGUES* the tale was spread, and but for the accidental visit of one of this calumniated family who had occasion to quit his tranquil and happy abode and come to Calcutta, where the slanders were in full circulation, he might never have known of their existence. A husband—a wife—a friend—a sister—were thus stabbed at in the dark; and while they were living in a peace and harmony never perhaps experienced by half their traducers here, unconscious of the calumny that was abroad, these villainous and murderous slanders were repeated from dagger to

dagger, and sunk deeply from the mere circumstance of there being no need to stay them—because the victims were lured in the lap of unsuspecting innocence—and LICENTIOUS TONGUES had dared to whisper their infamy into every ear but their own!

We know an Individual also, too proud in the exalted purity of his domestic happiness to expose its sacred treasures to the world, who has been calumniated in this chaste and charitable community, as a forsaker of the wife of his bosom—as an abandoner of the children of his love—We know of one, whose frugal and temperate habits are unaltered to the luxurious taste of the age and climate in which he dwells, who is believed to be a libertine, a debauchee, and a drunkard:—We know of one, whose exuberant flow of gay and buoyant spirits is constantly betraying him into a joy which but for its unvarying tone might well be deemed assumed, who is characterized as an epitome of gloomy silence, of fount-like dissatisfaction, and of perpetual melancholy:—And we know of one, who with a heart overflowing with gratitude to Heaven for the sweet's with which his path is strewn, and to whom every succeeding sun opens only a prospect of present pleasures and anticipated bliss, who is nevertheless thought, and said, and believed, to be the most tormented and unhappy of his species!—Such is the accuracy of penetrating world, and such the charitable and indulgent propensities of a Christian community. How consoling, however, the assurance, that there are many bright and distinguished exceptions.

Of the slanders that are so studiously propagated regarding ourselves, we have before remarked that we regard them as the inevitable consequence of the task we have undertaken, and although we would willingly disarm them of their venom, we do not dread their proving fatal. Among other recent instances of happy fabrication, which are daily conjured up under the hope of undermining the foundation on which we have taken our stand, it has been roundly asserted in private circles,—and, as we have heard, as generally credited as it was industriously spread,—that nothing could be more base or seditious than the Analogy we had made to the Government, or more wantonly than the tone in which we had prayed the suspension of its awful powers, and the exercise of its mercy! and that after having slandered the Authorities of the Land, we had rendered ourselves so contemptible in their eyes that they had thought us wholly unworthy of their notice!!—That such a story should more readily obtain belief than any thing which redounded to our credit, we do not wonder at;—but we do wonder that its absurdity should not have staggered those penetrating individuals who could believe its *meanness*. To silence their LICENTIOUS TONGUES, however, we let the chaster and the juster voice of the Press be heard, to tell its own simple tale.

It is this:—On a notice being served on us of the Prosecution, as it was to come on so suddenly, our Counsel prayed for time. The Advocate General, in the true spirit of one to whom Justice was more dear than Triumph, yielded to the request, and the Court in its equity granted it. In this interval, counsel and reflection both suggested the step of addressing Lord Hastings on the subject,—and the result of the Correspondence only added another wreath to the countless number of those, which his truly British virtues have won by their exercise, from the hearts of all who have ever had occasion to approach him. Ruin threatened the Individual who had written the Letter, and Fine and Imprisonment perhaps awaited its Publisher. The former communicated his name personally, and honourably consented to take all responsibility from us. But neither the persuasions of friends, nor the strongest considerations of personalness and benefit, could induce us to a betrayal of what might have indeed been a reproach to us, without the slightest benefit to the State he had betrayed. He had erred in judgment,—certainly—but beyond this it was not our wish to denounce him. The Government required only that the ends of Justice should be satisfied, and that too without punishment, provided it could give to them a pledge that such publications would be in future regarded as unjust for the Public Press. Our own sentiments on this head had been hastily given, soon after the justly offensive Letter appeared, and we there strongly marked our sense of its groundless nature. These were conveyed in more direct terms, with an admission of the legal responsibility, to Lord Hastings;—who was so satisfied of their sincerity, that they were laid before the Council; and the best proof that no vindictive feeling guided their decisions, as well as that they did not think it wholly beneath their notice to record the grounds on which this Prosecution had been commenced and stayed, was the fact of an immediate Communication being made to us of the readiness of the Government to waive further proceedings on the Case,—on two grounds—1st. Instructing the Council to suffer the Information to be filed without opposition,—and

secondly, embodying in a Letter to the Governor General in Council, the professions contained in that to Lord Hastings.

There was throughout so much of magnanimity in the ready acquiescence of Government, who sought the spirit and substance of sincere accordance in their views, rather than the penalties enforced by Law, that we believe the result has to them been far more honorable in the eyes of the world and more gratifying to themselves than would have followed our Trial and Conviction;—and we have no hesitation in saying that to us it has been far more pleasing than would have been a Trial and Acquittal.—The Letters addressed to the Government on this occasion, and read in Court, as the ground of staying the Proceedings, are as follows:—

No. I.

To W. B. Bayley, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.
SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 2nd instant, and in reply to its contents, I beg to enclose a Letter addressed to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, comprehending distinctly the professions expressed in my Letter to the Marquis of Hastings, to be laid before the Supreme Council, in conformity to the tenor of your Letter addressed to me.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Calcutta, }
January 4, 1821. }

(Signed) J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

No. II.

To the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

In addressing your Lordship in Council on the subject of the pending Prosecution, instituted against me for the publication of the Letter signed "ÆMULUS," in the *Calcutta Journal* of the 6th of November, 1820, it can hardly be necessary for me to state how foreign to my own sentiments are those entertained by the Writer of the Letter in question. The opinions I have maintained on the subject of your Lordship's Administration, and on the high character of the present Government of India, for integrity and justice, must be fresh in the recollection of all its Members, and their sincerity I would hope, cannot be doubted.

In giving insertion to the Letter signed "ÆMULUS," I am free to confess, that I did not attach the importance to it, which subsequent consideration has shown me I should have done; and that in suffering it to appear in my Paper, I became legally responsible for all the consequences which might have arisen therefrom. Of my freedom, however, from all malicious intention in this act, I hope your Lordship in Council can have no doubt.—I do not offer this as a justification, but as a ground of hope that your Lordship in Council will regard it in its true light, not as an act done with any evil intent, but inadvertently and without due deliberation.

Under these circumstances, I indulge a hope that the legal proceedings about to be instituted against me, for the publication of a Letter, the sentiments of which were as obnoxious to me as to any individual of your Lordship's Council, may be waived; and that I may be spared the pain of being represented as a Libeller of that Government, of which I have so warmly and so frequently expressed my admiration, since I have had to participate in the common happiness of those who live under its protection.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, &c.

Calcutta, }
January 4, 1821. }

(Signed) J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. James Douglas, late of Calcutta, Tannar, deceased—Dumpty Heming, Esq.

Captain Champain Hardwick, late of 3d Battalion 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, deceased—Dumpty Heming, Esq.

Lieutenant E. R. Turner, late of the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, deceased—Dumpty Heming, Esq.

Mr. John Regally, late of Calcutta, deceased—Dumpty Heming, Esq.

Postscript.

The *Globe's* Packets came up late last evening, and the Letters were very numerous, so much so indeed, that none could be delivered; but even had they reached the Office after our Paper had gone to Press, when the whole of our types were taken up in the sixteen close pages issued to day, we could not have delayed it to say a word regarding their contents without rendering it impossible to print off the number of copies required in time for the morning's delivery. We shall keep quiet, however, with the wishes of our readers, as far as rest and activity can effect it. There was a Ship standing in yesterday thought to be the *NOVA*, but nothing certain was known at the Bankhall regarding her, when that Office was closed last night.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Bhatara, on the 10th instant, Leister Davis, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Mary Lawrence.

At Hainagerry, on the 9th instant, by the Reverend Mr. Fraser, George Lamb, Esq. Assistant Surgeon in the Honorable Company's Service, Dacca, to Mrs. Matilda Roebuck.

At Agra, on the 2d instant, at the house of Lieutenant Colonel Macleod C.B. commanding the Garrison, Lieutenant Allan Cameron, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, to Isabella, third daughter of John Mackenzie, Esq. of Kincaid-Ross-shire.

BIRTHS.

At Bombay, on the 21st ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant A. Riddell, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Wortley, of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 13th instant, Theodosia, the wife of J. Cryder, Esq.

On the 17th instant, the infant son of Mr. Vincent Amos, aged 7 days.

Death of Lieutenant Marriott.—The following additional tribute, from one of those in whose presence he received the wounds that have deprived his friends and the service of a gallant officer, is inserted, under the impression that it will be gratifying to his surviving friends in this country, and to his sorrowing relations in Europe.

On the 5th of December, at Dwarka, died of his numerous wounds received at the storming of Dwarka, Lieutenant W. H. Marriott, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, and personal Brigade Major to Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Lord Stanhope, commanding the Field Force in Okamandel.

In the person of this excellent Officer, were united all those brilliant qualities which render those possessing them the admiration of their fellow men. Affectionate in his disposition; brave to a fault; generous; kind hearted in all that he did; serve his friends or any human being in distress.

His chivalrous gallantry made him the admiration of our Soldiers. Always the foremost in danger, his military fame stood high, and has been recorded in many a military despatch.

He was first brought into public notice for his gallantry, when in the 17th Dragoons in an affair in the Jungles near Godra at the commencement of the Marhatta and Pindari war, wherein he was severely wounded; and subsequently in an affair with the Pindarries against Chape, where he was supposed to have wounded in a personal conflict.

His distinguished gallantry on these occasions, and the strong personal recommendation of his Commanding Officer, induced Sir William Keir to nominate him to the appointment of his Aid-de-Camp. With Sir William he served in Malwa, and again distinguished himself greatly at the storming of Karee. He then accompanied Sir William with the Expedition against the Piratical Tribes on the coast of Arabia, and distinguished himself in the taking of Ras-el-Khyma.

Impatient of inactivity, on the assembling of the Force in Kutch, when a war with Seind was expected, he obtained permission to join Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope as his personal Brigade Major, and subsequently proceeded in that capacity to Okamandel, where, in the storm of Dwarka, he was the first in gaining the parapet; when cheering the brave fellows he was leading, he leapt in the midst of a band of Arabs, Scindees, and Muckrauers, and whilst engaged, received numerous wounds. At this time many a star stood in the eye, or ate a along the rugged cheeks of the soldiery; and even in the eyes of the servants and followers of the Camp, sympathy was conspicuous.

The career of this distinguished young man has been short but glorious, and his memory will long be cherished with feelings of admiration by those of all ranks who served with the Bombay Division in Malwa; by his brother Soldiers in Malwa; on the coast of Arabia; in Kutch and in Okamandel; and deeply indeed with his death he deplored by his brother Officers, and by all ranks of the two Regiments to which he has belonged, and with which he has served, His Majesty's 47th Foot and the 17th Dragoons.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flag	Commander	From Whence	Left
Jan. 12	Gl. de	British	T. Carter	London	Nov. 31
17	Tages	British	T. Moxley	Sumatra	Dec. 6

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flag	Commander	Destination
Jan. 15	Pat-diem	British	H. Lalcom	Bombay
15	So-an	British	H. Colli-guesed	Bombay
16	Abies	British	R. J. Payer	Liverpool

MADRAS ARRIVAL.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flag	Commander	From Whence	Left
Dec. 29	Lady Banks	British	Valance	Calcutta	Dec. 26

MADRAS DEPARTURE.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flag	Commander	Destination
Dec. 26	Bulmer	British	J. Barclay	England

FOREIGN SHIPPING LIST, MANILLA, OCT. 9, 1830.

ENGLISH SHIPS.—*Edward*, Strutt, W. Baleson, from Madras; *Merops*, D. Nicola, from Bengal.

PORTUGUESE SHIP.—*Barretto*, junior, Da Silva, from Bengal, sailed for China.

AMERICAN SHIP.—*Addison*, P. Warrington, sailed for China, the 21st of October.

FRENCH SHIPS.—*L'Orion*, J. Perrenot, from Bordeaux, since sold; *L'Alexandre*, Escarp, ditto; *L'Esperance*, Gauthier, ditto; *La Constance*, Droux, from Havre; *Le Cultivateur*, Dihar, from Nantes; *Le Léon*, Rethond, ditto, sailed for France the 27th of October; *Le Nautile*, Water, ditto, ditto the 11th of November.

OCTOBER 24TH, AMERICAN SHIPS ARRIVED.—*Jana*, Davis, from Anjer, the 27th of September; *Friendship*, Mek, from Batavia, same day.

They report a French Ship from Marseilles, left Batavia at the same time—she is yet due.

His Majesty's Ship *Danville* arrived on the 8th of November, and sailed on the 12th.

November 26. Remains: *Stretell*, Captain Baleson.—French Ships, *Alexandre*, *Esperance*, *Constance*, and *Cultivateur*; the three last on the point of sailing, the first will sail in about ten days.

The American Ships *Friendship* and *Jana*.

The *Liverpool*, and Congress Frigates are expected from China.

Note.

The *Harbuz* has at last given a place to the Proceedings of the Cortes of Spain; and now urges as a reason for his previous omission of this interesting document, that "not being able to procure the original French Paper of July 19, which was in our possession, he should have compromised his duty to the Public had he given the *Journal's* Translation of it, after having conveyed him of the most gross and disgraceful conduct in translating from other Numbers of the same Paper." When a man is vain enough to suppose that his mere *ipse dixit* of omniscience, will be received by the world as *omniscience*, and when he is not enough to withhold all mention of what has been urged in *defense*, we know not whether most to pity his blind arrogance or his perverse notions of justice. We fling back the charge of "gross and disgraceful conduct," upon himself with scorn;—and we add in plain terms that the story of "our refusal to return the Paper to the person who lent it us," has not a word of truth in it, nor are we aware of any application ever having been made for it. As to this falsely supposed refusal being made "a ground of suspicion that we had dealt unfairly by its contents," we tell him in the energetic language of Lord Holland to a Peer to whom he was opposed in Debate (as he may see in our columns of to day, if he ever reads such subjects), that we "envy not the feelings nor admire the charity of that person who can impute motives which he cannot know, and which it is impossible for him to prove." The absurdity of supposing that there could be any thing in a Report of a Meeting like that of the Cortes, which any Englishman could wish to suppress or misrepresent, never entered the sage conceptions of this second Solomon; and as to the plan we suggested of comparing our own Translation with that of the Bombay Editor, to be convinced that they were in substance the same,—there was too much of justice and fairness in this, ever to expect it from such a Critic as the Editor of the *Harbuz*, with whom "a strait jacket—a full moon—a poor unfortunate woman—a silly map, &c." are thought to be associations of infinite wit!—and to whom ungenerously terms of abuse are far more natural and agreeable—if we may judge from their frequent use—than candid and fair examination—or argumentative and honorable combat.

Atlantic Notes.

Kedgeree.—On Thursday morning, the *William Henry* and *Bella* *Albion* had not reached Kedgeree, owing to the singular circumstances of almost continued southerly winds, and these light and huffing, for many days past. H. M. S. *Leander* and *Edna* continued of the New Anchorage. Our Correspondent mentions having visited the new Settlement at Mad Point, and the northern extremity of Sanger, and speaks in high terms of the successful seal and attention of Mr. Maclean, the Superintendent.

Massacre at Manila.—Every succeeding arrival from the Eastward seems to throw new light on the dreadful portly which characterizes the Massacre at Manila; and merely from our having had the misfortune to be better informed on this subject than our contemporaries, it is now left to us alone to publish the successive accounts that reach from this quarter; for the *Government Gazette* and *Herald* particularly, having both strenuously denied, that there was any foundation whatever, for our asserting the general opinion to be that it arose out of commercial jealousy and religious hatred, and that all else was a mere pretext to serve as a cover for the commencement of the exterminating Massacre, have ever since maintained a studied silence on the subject; and neither of them have had the candour, or the honesty to re-publish even one of the many accounts we have since printed in confirmation of the received opinion being unfortunately too well founded.

One of these accounts, as our readers will remember, was from an Officer attached to the Public Service, who had had interviews and correspondence with the Spanish Governor—consequently fruitless.—The *Gazette* Published by Authority, might have, at least, repeated this.—But no!—The *Journalist* had been the first to give to the world the commonly received opinion at Manila on the subject;—and this alone was enough to induce the *Gazette* to say that “there was no authority whatever for the report which had thus been circulated to the prejudice of a high-minded and generous nation,” (*Government Gazette*, January 4)—and this too while republishing from our own columns the List of the Victims; and without citing or having received any other intelligence on the subject from other quarters. It was enough that the *Journalist* had made one statement.—That must be put down—right or wrong—and another set up to contradict it.—Oh! the candour and ingenuities of *Gazettes* by Authority.

Next came the still more pure and impartial *Herald*, who with a meek train of mild and innocent expressions, such as “outrage, gross, disgraceful, fabricating, gasbbling, suppressing, and falsifying,” concludes a specimen of elegant writing and matchless urbanity, by “pointing out another DAWNING FEATURE in the character of the infamous *Journalist*.” Yet when Letters pour in on Letters, Statements on Statements, to prove that the *Journalist* must have been a Prophet if he could have conjured up what he is said to have done from his own “evil propensities” and “disordered brain,” when Accounts bearing the stamp of Authority, and others with real names from persons residing on the spot, are published by us alone, got a single *Calcutta Paper* will repeat one of them, because they tend to show that the *Journalist*, which is the object of their “envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness,” had better express of information than themselves, and was right in spite of all their attempts to prove it wrong.—Oh! the justice and equity of those who call themselves neighbours, friends, and brethren!

To the two Papers we have mentioned, and who were so eloquent in their defence of the “high minded and generous” people whom they conceived to be above all suspicion, we recommend the perusal of the following Letter, which was yesterday placed in our hands by a Gentleman new in Calcutta, who has himself been at Manila,—who wonders at the ignorance of those who could out-guess it as the seat of any thing that was “high minded or generous,”—who firmly believes from his knowledge of the place and people, that the suspicions entertained are too well founded, and will be more and more confirmed,—who is himself closely related to one of the unhappy victims, and has had the best means of information,—and who is placing this in our hands, vouches for the character of the writer, as a pledge for the accuracy of his report.—Let them read it and blush,—if such a feeling of conscience wrong can come over them.—To do so justice by acknowledging their error, is an act that has too much of the magnanimity of great minds in it to be expected from such a source.

MASSACRE AT MANILLA.

“*Cania*, Saturday, December 2, 1820.—You will doubtless, ere this reaches you, have heard of the horrid Massacre at Manila, and of the number of lives which fell victims to the bloody knife of the murderers: Mr. Demare and Son, who go as Passengers by this opportunity, fortunately found refuge in the house of a rich old Matron Lady, who, from the dreadful threats of the enraged populace, expired the day following: Our young Friend, Captain D. Nicoll, with his messmate, a Mr. Wilson, Midshipman of the American Frigate *Congress*, when imploring the Governor for his protection, before the mob in the streets, were both STABBED IN HIS PRESENCE BEFORE HIS TROOPS AND GUARDS; and instead of crushing their bloody designs, he cried to them, in a suppliant manner, “My Children! why do you commit such guilty deeds by killing unlawfully the Foreigners?” They, in reply, with their spears pointed to his breast, told him he had better return with his Troops; until then, they should not desist. This weak man believed what the ruffians had said, and RECALLED HIS TROOPS. No sooner had he done so, than they went on in prosecution of their horrid designs. The house opposite to where he stood haranguing the murderers was immediately broken open; it was the house of the unfortunate Partners of Mr. Robert Stevenson, a Mr. Schaffitzky and Dunstall, who fell victims to their bloody knife. Mr. Stevenson, fortunately, found refuge in the convent of St. Augustine, with one of the Priests to whom he had done some little service. His house was not forgotten by them. A Malay woman who stood at the portal, harangued the people, and implored them not to molest the house of an innocent person; and after distributing among them what food she had, with a supply of money, they quietly retired, by which means she saved nearly to the amount of 800,000 dollars which were in Mr. Stevenson’s Treasury, and were afterwards removed into the Citadel, under a guard of troops.

“IT IS THE GENERAL OPINION THAT THE DREADFUL MASSACRE AROSE FROM JEALOUSY ON THE PART OF THE SPANIARDS, ON FINDING THAT THE FOREIGNERS HAD BECOME RESIDENTS SINCE THE NEW CONSTITUTION WAS PROCLAIMED, AND PERCEIVING THAT THEY WERE CARRYING THE WHOLE OF THE TRADE BEFORE THEM, WHICH EXCITED THEIR JEALOUSY! THREE SPANIARDS ARE CONFINED ON SUSPICION!! AND IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE PRIESTS WERE IMPLICATED IN THE WHOLE OF THIS DREADFUL CATASTROPHE!!!

“Mr. John Hudson, who was there, and has just arrived at Macao from Manila, will tell for your place in a month hence, and will give you all the particulars of his escape, which I understand has been miraculous.”

Manila, January 2, 1821.—By the *Lady Banks*, whose arrival we have already noticed, the following Passengers have arrived at the Presidency.

For Madras:—Mrs. Coulman and four Misses Coulman; Major Coulman, H. M. 63d Regt. and Mr. Henderson, Cadet.—**For England:**—Mr. J. Hart; Masters Henry Meale, and Charles and Dances Prosser.

The *Lady Banks* will continue her voyage in about ten days.

The Brig *Victoria* anchored in the Roads on Saturday, from Coringa, the 27th ult.

Passengers:—Lieut. Liggall, 61st Regt. N. I. Lieut. Macarthey, do. and Lieut. Ely, do.

On Sunday arrived the Ship *Hope*, Captain J. J. E. Flint, from Calcutta, the 22d December. She had a fine run down the Bay. The Surf ran so high yesterday that no communication could be had with her.

Passengers:—Mrs. Henderson; Doctor Henderson; Lieutenant Strong; Mr. Fogby, and Mr. K. O. Abbott.

The *Cerberus*, *Ganges*, and *David Scott* had sailed from the Hoagly for England, about the 16th ultimo.

The two former Vessels touch at Ceylon—the *David Scott* is expected to call here.

The following are the names of the Passengers by the homeward-bound Vessel *Julmer*.

Mrs. Wight, Miss Wight and Master Wight; Mrs. Warburton; Mrs. Chas. Field and Child; Mrs. O’Neil; Col. Mansel, C. B. H. M. 53d Regiment; W. Mason, Esq. H. C. Civil Service; Captain French; Captain Warburton, and Lieutenant Frauchy.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 9, 1821.

The undermentioned Gentlemen,* having respectively produced Certificates of their appointment as Cadets of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted, severally, to the rank of Cornet, 2d Lieutenant and Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.—Mr. George Leigh Trafford.

Artillery.—Mr. Edward Fitzgerald Day.

Infantry.—Messrs. William George Cooper, Alexander John Fraser, Hugh Troop, Patrick Grant, William Green James Robe, and Collin Troop.

Captain W. D. Playfair, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Captain J. Smith, of the Quarter Master General's Department, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a Voyage to New South Wales, for the benefit of his Health; and is absent from Bengal, on that account, for twelve Months.

Lieutenant James Martin, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Bombay and to the Persian Gulch, for the benefit of his Health; and to be absent from Bengal, on that account, for twelve Months.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 13, 1821.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment.

Lieutenant J. J. Hamilton, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Troops at Dinapore and Benares, in the room of Captain G. Young, appointed Joint Secretary to the Military Board.

Surgeon H. F. Hough has been permitted by the Honourable the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank.

The undermentioned Officers, having forwarded Medical Certificates, the leave of absence granted to them, severally, in General Orders of the 27th November 1819, 20th May, and 17th June, 1820, is further extended for the periods expressed opposite to their respective names, with permission to remain at the Cape of Good Hope under the operation of the Regulations of the 21st October 1820.

Major Dickson, for Eight Months, from 13th October 1820.

Brigade Major Dundas, for Six Months, from 21st September 1820.

Captain Peach, for Eight Months, from 8th January 1821.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Clough, for Six Months, from 20th August 1820.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 6th Instant, to grant an extension of leave of absence to Sir Robert Colquhoun, Commanding the Kumaon Provincial Battalion, of two Months from the 9th Proximo, to enable him to join his Corps.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Order by the Commander in Chief, Head quarters, Calcutta, January 8, 1821.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Hickman, of the 4th Battalion of Artillery, now on leave of absence at the Presidency, have reported himself fit for duty, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment, and will proceed without delay by water and join the Headquarters of the Battalion at Chittagong, with which he will remain until the arrival there of Assistant Surgeon Spilsbury, when he will join the 1st Wing of the Battalion at Dacca.

Lieutenant H. Sibbald is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry.

The following Removals of Officers from Troops and Captains in the Regiment of Artillery are to take place.

First Lieutenant G. H. Woodroffe is removed from the 6th Company 2d Battalion to the 5th Company 2d Battalion.

First Lieutenant J. S. Kirby is removed from the 2d Troop, Horse Artillery, to be the 5th Company 2d Battalion.

* Arrived 6th January 1821.

The undermentioned Lieutenants of Infantry (recently promoted) are posted to Corps as follows, and directed to join without delay.

Lieutenant Henry Crampton Williams to the 24th Regiment and 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant Gregory Haldane Jackson to the 21st Regiment and 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant Joseph Graham to the 25th Regiment and 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant Thomas Sewell to the 5th Regiment and 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant George Fleming to the 22d Regiment and 2d Battalion. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotion.

2d Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry.

James David Singh to be Snadar, from the 16th December 1820, vice Gunga Ram, deceased.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

Benares Levy.—Captain Wood, from 28th January to 28th February, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Invalid Establishment.—Lieutenant Pennington, from 15th January to 15th May, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 8, 1821.

Cornets and Ensigns are permanently posted to Regiments and Battalions as follows:

1st Regiment Light Cavalry at Hussingabad.—Cornets H. L. Wera, G. R. Crommelin, J. A. Scott, and P. O'Hanlon.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry at Keitah.—Cornets F. Wheeler, J. Page and G. C. Ponsoby.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry at Muftra.—Cornets F. Diddis, G. C. Smyth, J. W. E. Biscoe, and J. L. Tottenham.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry at Neemuch.—Cornets S. Nash, and C. J. Cornish.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry at Nussurabad.—Cornets W. Alexander, F. Rocks, and E. M. Blair.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry at Mhow.—Cornets G. Forster, and W. Parker.

7th Regiment Light Cavalry at Kurnool.—Cornets G. T. Bishop, F. Angelo, S. O. Hunter, and E. B. Backhouse.

8th Regiment Light Cavalry at Pertabghur Oude.—Cornets C. H. Whiter, P. Tweeddale, and E. C. Archbold.

European Regiment at Ghazepore.—Ensigns George Griffiths, Charles Wilson, John Peter Riply, Thomas Cooke, Colin Campbell, and Robert Rush Margrave.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Henry Deveton, 1st Battalion (at Cawnpore,) Edward Wakefield, 2d ditto, (at Pertabghur, Oude,) T. F. A. Napleton, 1st ditto ditto, W. H. Phibbs, 2d ditto ditto, W. Jackson, (1st) 2d ditto ditto, and Charles Fowle, 1st ditto ditto.

2d Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns George Tompler, 1st Battalion (at Banda,) J. C. Sage, 2d ditto (at Neemuch,) A. A. L. Corai, 1st ditto ditto, D. L. Richardson, 1st ditto ditto, George Irvine, 2d ditto ditto, and David William, 2d ditto ditto.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns James Stevens, 1st Battalion (at Mhow,) E. F. Spence, 2d ditto (at Sanger,) A. B. S. Kent, 1st ditto ditto, C. J. Oldfield, 2d ditto ditto, J. Shell, 1st ditto ditto, and W. C. Carleton, 2d ditto ditto.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns G. H. White, 2d Battalion (at Sultanpore, Oude,) Joseph Holmes, 1st ditto (at Muftra,) J. A. Campbell, 2d ditto, E. A. Cumberlege, 1st ditto ditto, Marmaduke Richardson, 2d ditto ditto, and William Jackson, (2d) 1st ditto ditto.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns B. J. Fleming, 1st Battalion (at Neemuch,) William Douglas, 2d ditto (at Kurnool,) J. R. Birrell, 1st ditto ditto, J. Platt, 2d ditto ditto, Henry Hudieston, 1st ditto ditto, and John Gibbs, 2d ditto ditto.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns James Brook, 1st Battalion (at Gurgaon,) David Downing, 2d ditto (at Nussurabad,) Hugh Canning, 1st ditto ditto, J. H. Clarkson, 2d ditto ditto, A. C. Scott, 1st ditto ditto, and Thomas Lynght, 2d ditto ditto.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns J. A. Pitts, 1st Battalion (at Mhow,) G. H. Rowlands, 1st ditto ditto, Browne Wood, 2d ditto (at Fartygara and Cawnpore,) W. M. N. Swart, 1st ditto ditto, J. W. Rowe, 2d ditto ditto, and W. McDowall Hopper, 2d ditto ditto.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Wm. Beckett, 1st Battalion (at Keitah,) The Honourable W. Stanistoun 2d (at Agra,) A. T. A. Wilson, 1st ditto ditto, C. G. Macan, 2d ditto ditto, Edw. Squibb, 1st ditto ditto, and Richmond Houghton 2d ditto ditto.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns J. P. McDougall, 1st Battalion (at Hussingabad,) Gen. Gordon, 2d ditto (at Sanger,) G. H. M. Dalry, 1st ditto ditto, J. P. Wade, 2d ditto ditto, Robert Birch, 1st ditto ditto, and Curwen Gal, (not arrived) ditto ditto.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns F. E. Manning 2d Battalion (at Berhampore.) Claus Douglas, 2d ditto ditto. Alexander Wilson, 2d ditto ditto. Robert Campbell, 1st (at Barrackpore.) John Pollard, 1st ditto ditto, and Patrick Crawford, 1st ditto ditto.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Miles Dormer, (on leave) 2d Battalion (at Barrackpore.) R. W. Boston, 1st (at Benares.) Michael Blood 2d ditto ditto. G. E. Cary, 1st ditto ditto. T. L. Kennedy, 1st ditto ditto, and G. Nugent Irvine, 2d ditto ditto.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Francis Rowcroft, 1st Battalion (at Jubbulpore.) Frederick Mullins, 2d (at Etawah.) H. H. Arnold, 1st ditto ditto. N. J. Camberlege, 2d ditto ditto. C. H. S. Freeman, 2d ditto ditto, and J. G. Tudor, 1st ditto ditto.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns William Grant, 1st Battalion (at Midnapore.) Charles Boyd, 2d (at Barrackpore.) James Nash, 1st ditto ditto. J. R. Browne, 2d ditto ditto. George Haleh, 1st ditto ditto, and G. H. Cox, 2d ditto ditto.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns J. W. J. Gusely (College, Ft. Wm.) 1st Battalion (at Haveli.) David Simpson, 2d (at Lucknow.) Thos. Goldney, 2d ditto ditto. J. P. Douglas, ditto ditto. Walter Rutherford, 1st ditto ditto, and Alexander McKean, 1st ditto ditto.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Wm. Payne, 1st Battalion (at Allahabad and Shahjahanpore.) E. N. Townsend, 2d (at Benares.) John Frederick, 1st ditto ditto. T. C. Wilton, 2d ditto ditto. G. M. S. Robt. 1st ditto ditto, and Thomas Smith, 2d ditto ditto.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Wm. Hickey, (Adj. Cal. N. M.) 1st Battalion (at Huzarabad.) R. W. Halhed, 2d ditto (at Assamgah.) Thomas Fleming, 1st ditto ditto. J. K. McCausland, 2d ditto ditto. J. W. J. Robertson, 1st ditto ditto. Edward Watt, 2d ditto ditto, and T. J. F. Gannon, 1st ditto ditto.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Wm. Dalmell, 1st Battalion (at Nussurabad.) W. J. Phillott, 2d ditto (at Saugor.) John Hay, 2d ditto ditto. Wm. Beveridge, 1st ditto ditto. C. V. Wyld, 1st ditto ditto, and J. M. McCran, 2d ditto ditto.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Vincent Shortland, 1st Battalion (at Allahabad.) John Taylor, 1st ditto ditto. William Murray, 2d ditto (at Saugor.) Charles Manning, 1st ditto ditto. C. J. Hothwaite, 2d ditto ditto, and Robert Chetwode, 2d ditto ditto.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns George Burney, 2d Battalion (at Jannpore and Mirzapore.) Robert Garrett, 1st (at Benares.) Chas. Bracken, (Col. Ft. Wm.) 2d ditto. Wm. Mackintosh, 1st ditto ditto. John Battlemann, 2d ditto ditto. Daniel Campbell, 2d ditto ditto, and T. H. Newhouse, 1st ditto ditto.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Stuart Corbett, 1st Battalion (at Barrackpore.) George Thompson, 2d ditto (at P. of Wales Island.) A. A. Williamson, 1st ditto ditto. James Hay, 2d ditto ditto. W. H. Syme, 1st ditto ditto, and Alfred Lewis, 2d ditto ditto.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns W. H. Halford (on leave) 1st Battalion (at Huzarabad.) Joseph Lison, (on leave) 2d ditto (at Lucknow.) Patrick Douglas, (not arrived) 1st ditto. Edmund Wootie, 2d ditto ditto. Archibald McKean, 1st ditto ditto. Alex. Hodges, 2d ditto ditto, and R. C. Jenkins, 1st ditto ditto.

22d Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Charles Farmer, 1st Battalion (at Benares.) Robert Balderston, 2d ditto (at Huzarabad.) Peter Middleton, 1st ditto ditto. A. T. Davies, 2d ditto ditto. Wm. Shertred, 1st ditto ditto, and G. A. C. Stewart, 2d ditto ditto.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns William Ellis, 1st Battalion (at Kussaugunge.) John Jones, 2d (at Dunsore.) J. A. Shearer, 1st ditto ditto. John Chamberlege, 2d ditto ditto. James Saunders, 1st ditto ditto, and Richard Angelo, 2d ditto ditto.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns F. C. Smith, 1st Battalion (at Mhow.) Philip Deane, 2d ditto (at Almora and Moradabad.) Edward Brace, 1st ditto ditto. Henry Lock, 2d ditto ditto. James Roxburgh, 1st ditto ditto, and Joseph H. Smith, 2d ditto ditto.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Wm. Whitaker, 1st Battalion (at Loodaunah.) James White, 2d (at Nussurabad.) F. B. P. Keene, (on leave to Ben.) 1st. C. J. Lewis, 1st ditto ditto. J. R. Talbot, 2d ditto ditto, and John Evans, 2d ditto ditto.

26th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Thomas Roberts, 1st Battalion (at Deoli.) James Hewitt, 2d ditto (at Mhow.) G. A. Currie, 2d ditto ditto. G. W. M. Gore, ditto ditto. John Francis, 1st ditto ditto, and Charles Guthrie, 2d ditto ditto.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns H. R. Osborn, 1st Battalion (at Meerut.) J. D. Douglas, 1st ditto ditto. B. W. Ebbart, 2d Battalion (at Cuttack.) J. E. Landers, 2d ditto ditto. S. F. Hannan, 1st ditto ditto, and William Foley, 2d ditto ditto.

28th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns A. H. Jenkins, 1st Battalion (at Agra.) H. W. Bellue, 2d do. (at Santapore Oude.) P. J. Fenog, 1st ditto ditto. John Dade, 2d ditto ditto. F. B. Corfield, 1st ditto ditto, and J. F. Curgenven, 2d ditto ditto.

29th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns John Paton, 2d Battalion (at Loodaunah.) Russell Kerr, 1st ditto (at Jaggurambh Pooter.) Edward M. Orr, 1st ditto ditto. W. A. Ledlow, 2d ditto ditto. F. B. T. 2d ditto ditto, and Wm. Hagan, 1st ditto ditto.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensigns Edward Morhead, 2d Battalion (at Chittoregong and Decca.) George Kinloch, 1st do (at Huzarabad.) G. R. Tashot, 1st ditto ditto. John Gordon, 1st ditto ditto. Richard Langton, 2d ditto ditto, and Francis Warwick, 2d ditto ditto.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; January 10, 1831.

Assistant Surgeon Knight, of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Wardell, of the 2d Nussore Battalion, are permitted, to exchange Corps and appointed accordingly, the former to the 2d Nussore Battalion and the latter to the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; January 12, 1831.

Ensigns F. E. Manning and E. Campbell of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry are posted, the former to the 1st and the latter to the 2d Battalion of the Regiment, instead of as directed in the General Order of the 8th instant.

With the following exceptions, the Cornets and Ensigns posted to Regiments and Battalions in the General Order of the 8th instant, will proceed without delay and join their respective Corps.

Cornet Worrall to continue to do duty with the most Noble the Governor General's Body Guard.

Ensigns J. Brooke, ditto ditto 2d Battalion 10th N. I.

Cornet H. Lock ditto ditto 1st ditto 20th ditto.

This order does not affect Officers who have obtained leave to study in the College of Fort William, or those attached to the European Regiment for the purpose of instruction.

The undermentioned Ensigns are appointed to do duty with the Honourable Company's European Regiment, and directed to proceed by water and join the Corps at Ghazepore.

Ensigns W. G. Cooper, A. J. Fraser, H. Troup, Patrick Grant, W. G. J. Robt, Colin Troup, and C. Gale.

Cornet G. L. Trafford is appointed to do duty with the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry at Poteuburg, and directed to join by water.

Lieutenant B. Ashe, of the Honourable Company's European Regiment, is appointed to proceed in charge of the above named Officers to Ghazepore, and directed to take, in conjunction with the Superior sending Officer of Cadets, the necessary steps for expediting their departure from the Presidency, reporting the date thereof, and transmitting Weekly Reports of progress, to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the information of the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon W. Hamilton, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to the Honourable Company's European Regiment at Ghazepore, and directed to join by water proceeding with, and affording Medical aid to, the above Party.

Serjeant Major Powell, of the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the Town Major's Department in Fort William, and directed to be struck off the strength of the Battalion from the 31st ultimo.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

2d Battalion 15th Regiment.—Lieutenant D. H. Heptinstall, from 25th December 1830, to 15 April, Medical Certificate, with permission to visit Almora.

1st Battalion 8th Regiment.—Lieutenant Terrance, from 15th January to 15th February, Medical Certificate, to remain at the Presidency.

1st Battalion 16th Regiment.—Lieutenant Wiggles, from 9th January to 9th March, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 13, 1831.

The undermentioned Ensigns, at present doing duty with the Honourable Company's European Regiment at Ghazepore, are directed to proceed by water and join the Battalion to which they have been respectively posted, with the least practicable delay.

Ensigns G. W. M. Gore, W. M. N. Stott, C. G. Macan, R. Houghton, S. F. Hanson, H. Birch, J. P. Curgenven, D. Williams, F. Warwick, G. Haleh, and W. Jackson (2d.)

Benares Artillery Division Orders under date the 1st instant, by Captain Curphey, Commanding the Detachment of Artillery assembled near Secrele for Annual Practice, appointing 1st Lieutenant Crommelin, of the 8th Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, Acting Adjutant and Quarrier Master to that Detachment, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

General Staff.—Sub-Adjutant Commissary General Lieutenant Heyd from 26th January to 26th May, in extension, to rejoin his Station in Hyderabad.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment.—Lieutenant Snodgrass, from 5th January to 5th February, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 10th Regiment.—Lieutenant H. Kerr, from 26th February to 26th June, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

5th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel Nuthall, from 16th December 1830 to 15th July, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th instant, the Lady of Lt. Magnan, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 18th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Barclay, of the 4th Light Cavalry, of the Bengal Establishment, of a Daughter.

In Fort William, on the 13th instant, the Lady of Major Bristow, of a Daughter.

At Nussurabad, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Major James Kennedy, Commanding the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 3d instant, the Lady of T. E. Monsell, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Sonjonnore, in the Zillah of Noddeah, on the 13th instant, Lieutenant Francis Nicholas Price, of the Artillery Regiment.

At Penang, on the 11th of Dec. Mrs. Brunoe, wife of Mr. A. Brunoe, of the Naval Hotel.

On the 3d instant, the infant Daughter of T. E. Monsell, Esq. At Nussurabad, on the 31st ultimo, Major William Dewaal, of the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Secunderabad, on the 16th of October, Lieutenant J. Myers, of the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 18	Nerbudda	British	F. Pataick	Bombay Nov. 27

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 16	Candry	Arab	Abrinillah Aziz	Jeddah
18	Grac Carota	Port.	M. J. Silva	Lisbon

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Dec. 25	Eugenia	British	R. Allport	Persian Gulf Nov. 17
23	Rosa	British	Mahomed	Goa Dec. 14

BOMBAY DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 25	Elixa	British	J. G. Frish	Mauritius

ARRIVALS IN ENGLISH PORTS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Commanders	From Whence	Where arrived
July 24	Princess Charlotte	Keen	Bengal	Liverpool
26	Briton	Brodie	Bengal	London
29	St. Patrick	Feyrier	Manilla	London
Aug. 5	Mellish	Beecher	Bengal	London
8	Kingston	Bowen	Bengal	London
6	Alexander	Sutten	Maerijose	London
9	Lord Wellington	Wasse	Bengal	London
11	Streatham	Heavyside	China	Deal
12	Carracca	Spain	Batavia	London
13	Larkins	Lork	China	London
13	Princess Charlotte	Vaughan	Bengal	Beechy-head

ARRIVALS IN FOREIGN PORTS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Commanders	From Whence	Where arrived
July 13	Middleburgh	Bulsing	China	Middleburgh
19	Nacus	Neyo	Samarang	Havre
19	Alexi	Bacan	China	Texel
19	China	Patman	Bengal	Antwerp
20	Marla	Hammer	Batavia	Antwerp
Aug. 5	Courier des Isles du Vent	Aurp	Java	Nantes
8	Integrity	Russell	China	Texel
8	Ronice	Rice	Java	Texel
8	Rogene	—	China	Bordeaux
8	Harmonie	—	Minilla	Bordeaux
8	Franklin	—	Bourbon	Bordeaux

Queries for Solution.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I perceive that the Lecturer on Liberty and Politics in the Government Gazette, is apprehensive of not living a week, and smells out murder and assassination in what many people, like myself, had taken to be an innocent quotation from Shakespeare. "His silver skin laced with his golden blood."

The same HORATIO, who it seems expects or hopes to see Sir ORACLE literally stabbed in a little week, goes on to say, that "we shall see his prancing hoofs stretched on the sand." Does he mean that this formidable writer has really hoofs, and not feet like other men?

This nameless writer knows what Sir Francis MacNaghten "wished to have understood," and he heard what he said on the Bench as plain as if he had been at his elbow. He knows what HORATIO means better than any body else; and he decides what is common and what is uncommon candour.

He must be a wonderful person, indeed, and every one is enquiring who he can be—what is his name?

Pray, Mr. Editor, do you think he is a Conjuror, or that it is THE WANDERING JEW?

P. S.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

So many opinions are abroad on this subject, that we know not who the Writer may be. We have heard of not less than half a dozen to whom the Letters are confidently ascribed. Whoever is their Author, however, it is clear that he WANDERS far from the path he had marked out for himself; for instead of fulfilling the expectations he had raised as to the arguments by which he meant to show that "such publications as had appeared in the Newspapers, were ought to be put a stop to by some means or by ANY MEANS," he has filled more than three columns of the Gazette, without even an attempt to support this doctrine, either by law or by policy, and runs off into matter that has no direct relation to the subject. To quote his own language, we might safely say to our Enquirer, after the entire failure of this nameless Writer to prove what he had pledged himself to do, that "quite as much noise has already been bestowed on him as any body can believe him to deserve." We may add disjunctly, both for his satisfaction and that of the Public, that neither on this nor on any other occasion do we identify ourselves with Correspondents on any question, but whatever we have to say, we say Editorially and in a manner not to be mistaken: although it is clear that the Writer in the Gazette suspects us of being concerned in the Letter of HORATIO. It is a practice which we have constantly disavowed—which we now distinctly reprobate—and one to which we shall never lend ourselves—as we prefer the more open and honest course of fighting our own battles, and need no shield from others.

Note.

The "radical assertions" of the *Hurkara*, (to say its own new and elegant phraseology) are mere subterfuge; and however carefully he may preserve Notes for future use, we state again, and defy him to prove the contrary, that no application was ever made to us for the French Paper in question, and that we never refused to return this or any other Paper lent to us. Indeed the very Note he has preserved, and given out as a proof of this, does not dare to assert it—even if it be true that such a Note was ever written.—It says "The Editor of the Journal has kept the one of the 19th of July which he does not return." If this particular Paper of July 19, did really never reach its owner, by any accident—which it is beyond our power to know—we can safely state that to the best of our knowledge and belief they were ALL returned when done with; and this we can positively assert without fear of contradiction that no Paper was ever purposely retained by us against the wish of its owner, and that no refusal was ever made to return any Document committed to our care. If the *Hurkara* has proofs to the contrary, let him produce them. But we ask him again, why, instead of all this violent recrimination, he does not show that we mis-translated the Proceedings of the Cortes—for herein lies all the gist of the complaint)—as he may find in the Times of the 22d of July, 1820, as full a Report as our own (and we will lend him the Paper for comparison if he has not a copy). If he will print them side by side, tho' that in the Times is from the Spanish Original, and that of the Journal from a French Copy, the Public will see that their similarity in substance is a pledge for the general fidelity of each. There is too much of fairness and justice, however, in such a proceeding, ever to expect it from such a quarter.

Adantic News.

Batavian Papers, Nov. 1820.—Accounts from Sourabaya mention the demise of His Highness the Sasacoeoonan, and the succession of his eldest Son to the throne.

The prospects for the manufacture of Salt, with the exception of the districts of Madura, Gristee, and Baniam, are universally dull.

Accounts from Banda mention a dreadful eruption from the Volcano on that island, on Sunday, the 11th of June, 1820, accompanied by tremendous peals of thunder, lightning, and earthquakes, inasmuch as to compel the inhabitants to seek refuge by flight. The Shipping had also removed to some distance, and were ready to put to sea in case of necessity. At the time of the dispatch of this intelligence, the eruptions had ceased considerably, and the inhabitants had returned to their habitations. Some of the oldest, remember to have witnessed the former eruption in 1765, which was equally dreadful as the last.

Bellary.—An obliging Correspondent at Bellary has communicated to us the following account of an extraordinary animal production, which may interest the curious.

Extract from a letter dated Bellary, 9th December.

"The Cutwall attended by some of his people brought a plate covered with a cloth and sent us word he had something very extraordinary to shew us. I had the curiosity to inspect the plate, which upon being removed produced to my astonished view a completely formed Elephant that had just had been born of a Sow—the Sow had three other young in the Pig fashion—this is a fact upon which you may rely.

"I may add this rare animal is dead and was about the size of a young Pig when first born, its trunk exactly the same as an Elephant's long tail and in every respect an exact representation.

Madras, Jan. 2, 1820.—The commencement of the New Year yesterday was observed as a close holiday at all the Public Offices. The Honorable the Governor held a Public Levee at the Banqueting Room in the morning, which was very fully attended by the Public Functionaries, Civil and Military, and by many of the principal inhabitants of the Settlement, notwithstanding the very stormy and uncomfortable state of the weather. In the evening a splendid entertainment was given at the Government House in joyous celebration of the day.—*Mad. Cour.*

Volcano, on the Island of Banda.—An eruption took place from the Volcano, on the Island of Banda, at noon, on Sunday the 11th of June 1820. Suddenly a thick volume of smoke issued out of the mountain, accompanied by a dreadful noise similar to that of thunder. The red flag was hoisted in Fort Belgica—the bells were rung, and an alarm given. The inhabitants were in consequence seen running in all directions, in the greatest confusion. Meanwhile the eruption continued throwing up stones with great force and noise. At night the spectacle became truly awful and appeared like a pile of fire. Earthquakes, and thunder and lightning were so frequent as to occasion the greatest terror. On Monday the 11th, and to the 15th, the atmosphere appeared to be serene and calm, with light variable winds. A great number of fruit trees and plants had been injured. The ships were removed to a considerable distance, and ready to put to sea in case of necessity. The eruption subsided after fourteen days, and the inhabitants returned to their homes, although the Volcano continues to send forth flames and thick smoke in a lesser degree. Some of the inhabitants remember to have witnessed the former eruption, and observe that it was equally dreadful, and continued for several years.

Rajmahal Hills.—From Rajmahal we learn that Colonel Franklin, has just accomplished a most interesting journey through the Rajmahal Hills. After visiting the detached range at Barsoof, consisting chiefly of granite, he ascended the Jeeia Coondy Ghant, and proceeded over three distinct ranges of mountains of very high elevation and of very difficult ascent. The hill villages which he passed in his route are said to be highly curious in their construction, and the race of people who inhabit that wild and savage though picturesque and romantic region, extremely singular in their habits and appearance. The hill masses and ghaats are represented as having been very civil and attentive and contributed all in their power to forward their object of the Antiquarian's researches. Colonel Franklin has collected during his journey a most valuable assortment of minerals—Crystal in Quarz, Crystal in Flint, and Crystal in Agate, besides sam-

ples of Iron Ore, and other curious specimens of Natural History. At the date of our letters he was proceeding to visit the *Nestes Jharra*, a Cataract in the Bhaugulpore district, situated about eight miles inland from the Ganges. It consists of two falls, which taken together, measure 165 feet perpendicular height. The water after falling over vast masses of rocks is received in a basin below. At the bottom of the lower fall is a cave, from within which the water may be seen forming an arch on the outside. It has been generally called the crater of a volcano. This question we hope to see decided on the Colonel's return.—*Gen. Gaz.*

Bombay, December 30, 1820.—The *Hansa*, Captain Heathorn, from China 11th November, arrived here on Wednesday last. She spoke with the *Dumira*, and *Marquis of Huntley* on the 30th of November, in the straits of Malacca, and with the *Lady Nugent*, from Bengal, for this port on Sunday last. She also saw a ship at anchor in Escapelly roads, and another in Mangalore roads. The *Lord Castlereagh* and *Sahmney*, of and for this port, were to sail from China about the 20th November, and the *Helen* and *Asia*, would follow them in a few days. The *Royal Charlotte* was loading for Madras. The H. C. ships *Thames* and *Karl Bolesarras*, were to sail for England about 27th November. The *Phillips* and *Cambridge* were loading for Bengal. The *Charlotte*, of this port, passed Singapore on the 11th November.

Although we are not able to announce the safe arrival here of the anxiously expected ship *Hyperion*, we are most happy to state, that letters have been received from her, dated off Mangalore, 17th December, all well. She sailed from the Downs 21st June, arrived at Cape 30th September, and sailed thence 8th October.

We are happy to learn by accounts from Penang, dated 11th November, that Mr. Woodhouse, the Honorable Company's Advocate General at this Presidency, is much better, and may be expected to arrive here in the course of next month, with his family in the *Helen*, Captain Cooper. Lieutenant Crosby also comes passenger in that ship with re-established health.

The Packet for England by the Honorable Company's extra ship *Regret* is to be despatched to-morrow evening. The free traders *Lady Berrington* and *Thalia* will sail early in next month, between 5th and 7th.

Two transports, the *James Scott* and *Cornwall*, sailed yesterday evening for Dwarra, to receive Major Digby's detachment of His Majesty's 65th regiment. The rest of the transports, with the forces, will leave the harbour, we are informed, on the 3d or 4th proximo.

A letter has been received from Sir Richard King, dated on board the *Minden*, 27th August, in Lat. 0° 37' S. and Long. 30° 34' W. in which the Admiral says that all on board H. M. ships *Minden* and *Springer*, were well.

The first sessions for 1821 will commence this day week; at present we only know of four cases, one for a murder committed some years since, and which was ordered to stand over from the last sessions; another of burglary, a third of larceny, and the fourth for larceny, and receiving stolen goods.

A fire broke out in the Marine battalion lines on the explanade on Thursday about noon, which in a short time completely consumed the lines from one end to the other. We are very sorry to learn that two children were burnt to death, and many others severely scorched. Several goats were also burnt to death. The hats being composed chiefly of cadjans, the fire spread with such rapidity, that all efforts to check its ravages were useless.

Letters from Janinab, dated 18th December, mention that Sir George Cooper, quitted camp that morning, on his route to Hyderabad, under a salute of 15 guns from the Park.

Sir George and Lady Copper had been staying for a few days with Colonel Scott, C. B. the Officer commanding the Light Field Division of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

The *Lady Nugent*, from Calcutta, arrived yesterday evening: the Honorable Company's cruiser *Sylph* was standing into the harbour at sunset; and a signal was flying for a ship, which we hope will be the *Hyperion*.

It will be gratifying to the very numerous Friends of the late Captain Marriot, to be informed that a resolution has been taken of raising a Monument to commemorate the private and public worth of this lamented Officer, and that Messrs. Beeton, Malcolm, and Co. have kindly undertaken to receive any subscription for defraying the expense attending its erection.

Liberty of the Press.

"And he was driven from man, and did eat grass like an ox, and his body was wet with the dew of heaven, till his hairs were grown like eagles' feathers, and his nails like birds' claws."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, I rightly warned your readers that the sport could not last long. Already we see our poor Bull,

"Foiled, bleeding, breathless, orious to the last,
"Mid wounds, and clinging darts, and lances' breast."

As brevity is the soul of wit, so it is the soul of all manner of disputes, except legal ones. The public attention could not tolerate a protracted Gladiatorial Exhibition; but in the present case there is nothing of that sort to fear. Let them but hold out a few weeks, and they will behold the result:

"Where his vast neck just mingles with the spine,
"Sheath'd in his form the deadly weapon lies."

A few weeks, did I say? SIR ORACLE (to come nearer to matter of fact) scarcely hopes to live one week: "If I live to write it," says he; but mixed with this tone of supplicatory resignation, he interposes his "most hearty defiance," forsooth, as if he did not show by infallible tokens that, while I profess to be thoroughly "in earnest," he is by no means invulnerable. Would it not be better for him to make a virtue of necessity, and to speak of his approaching fate with something of the gay magnanimity that Falstaff displays, "if I become not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up! I hope I shall as soon be strangled with a halter as another."

My reason for asking to whom, and on what occasion Sir Francis Macnaghten had spoken the day before the Session opened, was the unusual circumstance of a Judge referring to what he had said out of Court, on a matter then under judicial cognisance. We are told that the words referred to were used in a Letter, and that, if the question is repeated, they will be published "without any suppression." If then, Sir Francis has no objection to publish them, I know not who else can have any; and they will probably be thought an acceptable accompaniment to the entertainment now provided for the reading public. The whole case will be better understood, and each Letter will throw light on the other.

In SIR ORACLE's first Letter, he grounded the expediency of a Government control over the Press, on the supposed tendency of discussions on European politics, involving the severest strictures on the conduct of Ministers, to create dissension among the *Natives*. Having met his ingenious novelties on this part of the subject with such counter-statements and arguments as occurred to me, what reply does SIR ORACLE make, in acquittance of his engagement to answer, week by week, every apology that should be offered for the Liberty of the Press? Nothing. He abandons the most considerable and laboured part, I may say the substance, of his Letter, without one syllable in its defence.

In like manner, when he is challenged to point to any publications which have justified, or recommended assassination, he "makes no sign," but by shuddering at the early extinction which he apprehends from my instruments of hostility! Let the Police look to it, for I shall not cease to ply them till SIR ORACLE ceases to advocate the cause of arbitrary power, whether acting legally or illegally.

When Sir Francis Macnaghten said that certain publications, "ought to be prevented by some means or by any means," we are told that he must be understood to have had no other means than such as were legal in his contemplation; and a pitiable outcry is made at the injustice of supposing him to have had other means in view. But I never imagined that he did advert to other than legal means; I only said that he recommended recourse to "any means, however summary or violent;" and what can be more summary and violent than to be kidnapped and banished, without Trial by Jury, or even by Witnesses, according to the Act in that case made and provided? The power which Sir Francis and his double wish to see applied to the prevention of unpalatable publications, is one which may be "exercised without the intervention of the Supreme Court." I do not dispute the legality of such a procedure; I only submit to the reader, whether he thinks it decorous that a Lawyer, all whose prejudices ought to be engaged in favour of the "golden midwand of the Law," and against "the crooked cord of discretion;" that a Judge on the Bench, who ought to be convinced by experience, by study, and by sympathy with the most shining lights of his

profession, that there is an equity for the equitable administration of Criminal Justice but by the intervention of Jury,—should declare a preference for proceeding against persons accused of fanatical crimes without the intervention of a Jury?

This declaration was wholly gratuitous; because—1. as Sir Francis objected to a prosecution by Information, he might have referred to that by Indictment as the course that ought to be adopted in such cases:—2. the quality of the alleged libel, or of "such publications as have been common of late," could not affect, in any manner or degree, these technical grounds and reasons on which the competence or incompetence of the Court to grant an Information depended; and therefore nobody could have entertained a suspicion that Sir Francis withheld his assent on account of his not disapproving such publications. When Mr. Hobhouse applied to the Court of King's Bench for protection against what he considered an illegal commitment, the Judges contented themselves with maintaining the legality of the commitment, and with stating their inability to set aside the warrant. They did not say that they approved of the House of Commons being Escopeters, Judges, and Juries in their own cause; nor that such publications as his "TRIFLING MISTAKE" ought to be prevented by any means, and without the intervention of the King's Bench. When Henry VIII. asked Chief Justice Fineux what was the criminal jurisdiction of the Court of Chivalry, the Judge declined answering, and said that the decision of that question belonged to the Law of Arms, not to the Law of England. He did not encourage the Tyrant to supercede the use of Juries by trying "what virtue there was in stones" launched from the hands of the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal.

Not the least delectable part of this debate is the "exact coincidence" which SIR ORACLE discovers between the opinions avowed by Lord Hastings in his Reply to the Madras Address, and those lately promulgated by Sir Francis Macnaghten. He says: "The Editor has assumed (for this I call assumption) that the sentiments declared by Sir Francis Macnaghten are different from those which have been declared by the Governor General. I deny it." What room is there for assumption or denial when the two declarations are before the Public, who perceive no other coincidence between them than there is between North and South, black and white, fire and water? It is true, the Governor General cannot divest himself of powers conferred by Law on his high office, but his late proceedings in your Case prove that he thinks that an accused Publisher ought not to be punished "without an intervention of the Supreme Court." Sir Francis is of opinion that he ought, and his Friend denies that the two authorities hold different sentiments! Observe his logic. "The Governor General by his act (in submitting you to a Trial by your peers), and Sir Francis by his declaration (that you ought to be banished without such Trial) have made it known that in their respective opinions, publications of a pernicious description are not to be endured"—nor to be dealt with in a "different" manner, but with an "exact coincidence!"

Besides knowing the treatment which SIR ORACLE thinks applicable to persons accused of libelling, we may form some notion of his criterion of Libel from his vehement reprehension of you for speaking lightly of the proverbial uncertainty of the Law, and sorely of the consequences of being condemned to pay nominal damages. He rings the changes on the words Libel and Libeller, as if they imparted every thing immoral and dishonourable; and yet he knows that Mr. Ferguson offered to take all the guilt of this East-India Letter upon himself; and said that "he who had never done any thing in his life which tended to injure an individual more than this publication, might sleep with as quiet a conscience as any Editor of a Public Journal, or any other man in the world, ever did or could sleep." Let me farther ask SIR ORACLE whether the Gentlemen of the Law can, in most cases, predict the event of a prosecution for Libel, with more certainty than the Gentlemen of the Turf could lately foresee the result of a match between *Seed and Restoration*; and whether (settling the fallibility of a Court out of the question) the world may not fairly consider nominal Damages to constitute nominal Libel?

If in SIR ORACLE's next Letter—if he lives to write it—he means to show that the Governor General in Council may lawfully "banish you from among us," at their discretion, his Letter will be full of what I feel (to use one of his own elegancies) truisms. If he means to contend that such powers ought to exist and be exercised, it will be full of something else, *quod dicere aude*, at least till I have the production before me.

January 20, 1822.

HORATIO.

Bombay Orders.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Governor in Council, Bombay Castle, December 18, 1838.

The following arrangements have been sanctioned for the benefit of the Troops proceeding to the Gulf of Persia.

The whole of the Troops, European and Native, to be supplied with warm clothing as on the last Expedition, the public followers with Cambrics.

Additional Watermen are to be allowed in lieu of packhorses (as no Ballocks will be embarked) and Messicks drawn from the public stores.

Five Washermen are to be allowed to each Native Battalion and Detachment, in proportion to their strength at the same rate.

All private as well as public followers are to be provisioned by the Commissariat Department, on indent, and the charges for rations issued, be recovered from their employers.

That as no Cattle can be sent, the property of Officers, the Monthly Minister of Camp Equipage, and the Carriage thereof be suspended till the return of the Troops.

That on board such transports as cannot be provided with a Conductor from the Commissariat Department, the youngest Ship's Officer on board, or such one as the Commander of the transport may select, be appointed to receive charge of, and issue the provisions, on an allowance of Rupees two (2) per diem, such temporary agency not relieving the Commissariat Department from the usual responsibility.

That the Donkey Bearers, and all public followers be allowed the same proportion of Camp Equipage as the Native Troops.

F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.

Henry the Fourth.

The Chowringhee Theatre was filled on Friday Evening, to witness the Play of *Henry the Fourth*, and we believe the gratification of the audience was great and general.

Of the Play itself it would be presumptuous in us to speak, known as it is to most of our readers from their earliest years, illustrated and commented on as it has been by some of the first writers of our own country, and admired as it continues to be by the first Critics on the continent of Europe in the present day.

It would be equally difficult too, without repeating half the Play, to go into a close analysis of the manner in which the respective parts were filled, or to point out those sallies of exquisite wit—those bursts of heroic aspiration, or those touches of tender tenderness—which were alternately exhibited by *Falstaff*, *Hotspur*, and the *Lady Percy*. We were made to shake with laughter—to glow with indignation, and to sympathize with sorrow, by these respective characters; while the frank gaiety and princely demeanour of young *Harry Monmouth*, the former with honest *Jack Falstaff*, and the latter before his father and in battle—and the well maintained severity and dignity of the King, all appeared to us faithful conceptions of the characters which the inimitable pen of Shakespeare drew.

We can only repeat therefore in general terms, that *Falstaff* which is the life and essence of the Play, was as well done as we conceive it possible to be, whether in Europe or elsewhere; and notwithstanding the bays its Representative has won in other characters on these boards, we think his *Falstaff* beyond them all. The Prince was full of that ease in some parts, and dignity in others, which made the character in neither appear assumed. The attitude, gait, voice, and general manner, of this Amateur is that either of a veteran, or of one long skilled to regale the Stage with attention, and catch its tone and spirit with success. It was throughout, we think, admirable. The most arduous of all the parts, next to *Falstaff*, is undoubtedly *Hotspur*. To the Gentleman who kindly undertook it also, about a notice rather than suffer the occasion to pass by without our seeing the Play at all, the community owes the greatest obligations; moreover, there were portions of the part towards the close, when he became animated by his daring purpose, and more particularly the scene in which he falls by the hand of the Prince in single combat, that was marked by loud and merited applause. The part of the King was also undertaken by the Gentleman who filled it so respectably, at a still shorter notice; and indisposition as well as serious avocations presented obstacles to the study of the part, which might account for and more than excuse the failure of memory in any minor portions of the dialogue—We observed but one, however, in the conference with Northumberland, and here the audience, with its accustomed indulgence, indicated pledges of encouragement.—The character, we think, was well supported throughout, whether

in the stately majesty of the throne—the anger of offended power—the expostulation of parental authority—or the argumentative remonstrances with the Ambassadors that sought in offer terms to him as King. Young Prince John was unusually interesting; and the minor parts were respectably sustained.—We cannot help adding that the audience passed it over with great seeming indifference, the interview between the *Lady Percy* and her Husband, in which she urges him to disclose to her his purpose, was as fine as any they that has ever been witnessed on the Chowringhee Boards. There was no exaggeration—no extravagance of voice or action—to catch the wandering eye or ear—but there was a truth to Nature, which we should have thought had spoken to every heart. The scene is this:—

Enter Lady Percy.

How now, Kate? I must leave you within these two hours.

Lady. O my good lord, why are you thus alone? For what offence have I, this fortnight, been A banish'd woman from my Harry's bed? Tell me, sweet lord, what is't that takes from thee Thy stomach, pleasure, and thy golden sleep? Why dost thou bend thine eyes upon the earth? And start so often when thou sit'st alone? Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks? And given my treasures, and my rights of thee, To thick-eyed musing, and surly melancholy? In thy faint slumbers, I by thee have watch'd, And heard thee murmur tales of iron wars; Speak terms of menage to thy bounding steed; Cry, *Courage!*—to the field! And thou hast talk'd of sallies, and retires; of trenches, tents, Of palisades, frontiers, parapets; Of basilisks, of cannon, culverin; Of prisoners' ransoms, and of soldiers slain, And all the currents of a heady fight. Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war, And thus hath so bestir'd thee in thy sleep, That beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow, Like bubbles in a late-disturbed stream: And in thy face strange motions have appear'd, Such as we see when men restrain their breath On some great sudden haste. O, what portents are these? Some heavy business hath my lord in hand, And I must know it, else he loves me not.

Hotspur.

What say'st, my lady?

Lady. What is it carries you away?

Hotspur.

My horse.

My love, my horse.

Lady.

Out, you mad-headed ape!

A weasel hath not such a deal of spleen, As you are toss'd with. In faith, I'll know your business, Harry, that I will. I fear, my brother Mortimer doth stir About his title; and hath sent for you, To line his enterprise: But if you go—

Hotspur. So far afoot, I shall be weary, love.

Lady. Come, come, you parquillo, answer me. Directly to this question that I ask. In faith, I'll break thy little finger, Harry, As if thou wilt not tell me all things true.

Hotspur. Away.

Away, you trifler!—Love?—I love thee not, I care not for thee, Kate: this is no world, To play with mamets, and to tilt with tips: We must have bloody noses, and crack'd crowns, And pass them current too.—Gods me, my horse!—What say'st thou Kate? what would'st thou have with me?

Lady. Do you not love me? do you not, indeed? Well, do not then; for, since you love me not, I will not love myself. Do you not love me? Nay, tell me, if you speak in jest, or no.

We think this was exquisitely done; and if Miss Williams had never proved to us before how chaste and accurate are all her conceptions of the highest efforts of the Drama in the delineation of female excellence, we should have pronounced on this alone, that she was fully worthy to represent with fidelity, the most difficult portraits of female life that have ever yet been exhibited on the English Stage.

General Orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 12, 1831.

Colonel Nicolls, Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces in India, having returned to the Presidency, will resume the duties of his Department accordingly.

Ensign Frankland of H. M. 24th Foot is appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lieutenant General The Hon'ble Sir Chas Colville, G. C. B. until further orders.

Head-Quarters Calcutta, January 13, 1831.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

8th Dragoons.—Bat. Capt. and Lieutenant Brett, from 1st proximo, to 1st May 1831, to enable him to join his Regiment.

14th Foot.—Captain Turner, from 1st November 1830, to 17th December 1830, in extension.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 13, 1831.

Lieutenant M. Schooff of H. M. 67th Regiment has leave of absence to the 25th of April next, to enable him to join his Corps.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 15, 1831.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

24th Foot.—William McDowell Hooper, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice H. W. Hartly, promoted, 1st October 1830.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parsons, Charles Cary, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, second Son of the late George Cary, Esq. of Tor-Abbey in Devonshire, to Miss Marianne Turner.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th instant, the Lady of R. B. Lloyd, Esq. of a Son.

On the 13th instant, the Lady of Captain E. C. Kemp, of the ship *Roberts*, of a Daughter.

At Mirzapore, on the 12th instant, at the house of R. Brittridge, Esq. the Lady of C. B. Francis, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

At Manila, the Lady of Captain William Balston, of the ship *Edouard Stewtall*, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Rangoon, on the 7th instant, Mr. John Mills, sincerely regretted.

At Sea, on the 15th of November, on board the *Hannah*, of a decline, Lieutenant Henry William Dashwood, of the Bombay Engineers.

At Bombay, in November last, Lieutenant Edward Woodhouse, of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 19	Sally	Amercn.	C. Bertody	Madras

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Dec. 26	Hannah	British	J. L. Heathorn	China Nov. 11
29	Lady Nugent	British		Calcutta

Passengers.

Passengers Proceeding to England and Cape of Good Hope, by the ship *William Money*.

Mrs. Young, Mrs. Russell, The Honorable James Sturt, Chief Member of Council, for the Cape of Good Hope, The Reverend Thomas Robertson, Doctor H. Young, Captain Green, Lieutenant Wild, Mr. Robert Grant, Mr. Forbes—Children: Misses Flora Ann Gilbert, Emma-Frances Higgins, Anne Young, Amelia Read, Mary Franklin, Louise Johnstone, Ann Caroline James, Julia Bainbridge James, Catherine Sarah Inglis, Helen Inglis, Eliza Flora Shapland, Emily Hall Jackson, Elizabeth Roberts, Anne Roberts, Eliza Griffin, Rose Newton, Frances Henderson, Jane Davis, Rose Oliver, Harriet Check, Georgiana Smith, Mary Russell, Amelia Wood, Masters Charles Hayes Higgins, Thomas Colquhoun Read, Francis Hastings Gilbert, Robert Mearns Inglis, Charles Gale, Henry Brooke, J. Russell, Archibald Young, Peter Grant, William Wood, Alexander and Thomas Tweedie, John Nicholson Shapland, Alfred Check, William Tansbridge.

From Madras to England.—Lieutenant General Edward Tread.

Passengers per schooner *Raza*, from Goa to Bombay.—J. Paterson, Esq. Mrs. Wallace.

Passenger per ship *Lady Nugent*, from Calcutta to Bombay.—Lieutenant Hennessey.

Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Lieut. Col. B. Stewart, Com. of the Bareilly Prov. Batt. from Bareilly.—Lieut. Col. R. Stevenson, Officiating Quarter Master General of the Army, from Cawnpore.—Capt. C. Warden, 2d Batt. 37th Regt. N. I. from Cuttack.—Capt. G. Hawes, 2d Batt. 26th Regt. N. I. from Mhow.—Lieut. H. P. Carleton, Adj. H. C. E. Regt. from New South Wales.—Lieut. J. S. Marshall, 1st Batt. 29th Regt. N. I. from Penang.—Ensign Joseph Leeson, 2d Batt. 21st N. I. from Allahabad.—Ensign C. Boyd, 2d Batt. 13th N. I. from Kiebungunge.—Mr. Curwen Gale, Cadet of Inf. from Europe via China.—Mr. Richard Somerville, Cadet of Inf. from Europe.

Departures.—Lieut. Col. W. Agnew, 2d Batt. 7th N. I. to Fattigar.—Capt. H. D. Showers, Major of Brigade, to Meerut.—Capt. J. Ferris, Com. of Ordnance, to Bombay on the ship *Ann*.—Capt. Palmer, Madras Artillery, to Fort St. George, on the *Belle Alliance*.—Lieut. J. Thomas, 1st Batt. 9th B. N. I. to Bombay on the *Philippa*.—Assistant Surgeon C. Hickman, 2d Batt. 30th Regt. N. I. to Chittagong.

Since our last the Hon'ble James Stewart, Member of Council, has left Calcutta, under the salute due to his rank, to proceed to the Cape, for the benefit of his health.

The Bishop embarked on board the ship *Susan* on Monday, under the usual salute. His Lordship is proceeding on a visitation to Bombay and Ceylon.

Major General Sir William Grant Keir, Kt. M. T., has embark for Europe.—Govt. Gaz.

Commercial Report.

By the French ship *Caster*, from Bordeaux the 21st of August, the following commercial intelligence has been received, which shews a considerable increase in the price of Cotton between the dates mentioned:—

Bordeaux, July 10.		Bordeaux, Aug. 21.	
Surat Cotton,	82.50 to 92.50		92.50 to 100
Bengal Cotton,	82.50 to 92.50		92.50 to 97.50
Per half kilogramme, and in Bond.			
Indigo, on the 21st of August, was 2.27 to 10.81 per lb.			

Essays on Military Law.

ESSAY III.—ON THE VOTE OF THE MINORITY OF A COURT MARTIAL IN PASSING SENTENCE OF DEATH.

In the Mutiny Act, 23d Clause, it is laid down that no Sentence of Death shall be given against any Offender, unless 9 Members out of 12, or 2/3s of those present, when the Court consists of more than 12 Members, shall concur therein.*

Constituted as Courts Martial are, the word Sentence is perhaps liable to some misconception, and it should have been distinctly stated, whether by it is meant: the Verdict by which the Accused is found guilty, or the enunciation of the punishment, which, in consequence, he is condemned to suffer; or does it refer to both, and mean that 9 voices must concur in the verdict of guilty, when death may be the consequence, as well as in the vote for death?

It may however, be presumed that by the word Sentence is meant the judgment of the law pronounced by the Judges after the verdict of the Jury has been delivered; and the principal object of this paper is to point out the inconvenience which might be experienced in this part of our Military Code if, according to Adye and McArthur, the absolving minority are not to take any part in the question of punishment.†

As, by his doctrine, the votes of the minority are always to be employed on the side of mercy, the inconvenience I have alluded to, can only be experienced in cases when the offence is punished with death without any discretion being left to the Court: to such I shall confine my observations, first considering the question on the supposition that the absolving minority have a right or rather must vote on the question of punishment.

In a Court of 12 Members, assembled to try an individual for an offence to which the punishment of death is expressly annexed, without any alternative, suppose the prisoner to be pronounced guilty by 7 voices, then as every Member in his judicial capacity is to vote on the question of punishment, and no discretion is vested in the Court, every voice must, as a matter of course, be given for death; and under such circumstances a verdict of guilty is in fact a sentence of death. This agrees with what is laid down by Adye, page 222, 7th edit. who says "If a prisoner is found guilty of a crime in the punishment of which there is no alternative, any further questions become unnecessary;" but I should be glad to know how he reconciles this with his doctrine respecting the absolving minority having no right to vote, which point I now proceed to consider. As in the first case, I suppose that by a Court composed of 12 Members sitting to try a person as above, the prisoner is found guilty by 7 voices. Now, as 9 voices are required to pass a sentence of death, and as the absolving minority are not allowed to vote on the question of punishment, it follows that an offender found guilty of a crime to which it has been thought proper to attach the penalty of death escapes all punishment, because there are not 9 voices to support the sentence. Nor will the doctrine laid down by Sir C. Morgan (in page 361, vol. 2d of McArthur) remove the difficulty, for the presumptive opinion given by it to the absolving minority is intended to operate in favor of the prisoner, never against him, and as it is declared that the members whose votes have absolved the prisoner cannot consistently with reason or justice award any punishment, it would be too much to say that by their voices the offender may be condemned to suffer death.

It will perhaps be said that as the penalty of death is positively annexed to the crime without any power in the Court to mitigate it, the sentence follows as a matter of course after the majority have found the prisoner guilty; and that as no question need be put with respect to the punishment, so no reference is necessary to the proportion of Members who may have joined in the verdict of guilty. In my opinion, the question as a matter of form, cannot properly be dispensed with; but waiving this, it is a principle invariably acted on that penal statutes are to be strictly construed, and it hardly need be observed, that by a strict construction of the clause of the Mutiny Act, no sentence of death can be legal, except 9 Members out of 12 concur thereon by direct votes regularly given.

* The concurrence of two-thirds in every Sentence of Death is requisite in Courts Martial consisting of a greater number than 12 Members. MUTINY ACT, Sect. 16, 1809.

† There are but two Articles of War which contain a penalty of Death without alternative, which are the 11th and 12th Articles of the 14th Section.

Asiatic News.

Madras, January 3, 1830.—The Captain of the *Lady Banks* landed a small Packet Mail for Madras yesterday, containing a very few letters from England, which were quickly distributed from the Post Office. By this opportunity we have received some London Journals to the 10th of July, from which we hope yet to glean intelligence that has not yet transpired through the medium of the Bombay and Bengal Papers.

The Packets brought out by the H. C. Ship *Waterloo*, which are understood to be very numerous—27 of 25 bags, are said to be on board the expected Ship *Partridge*, which sailed from Calcutta on the 22d ultimo.—She was to touch at Vizagapatam, but is hourly expected.

The *Hope* spoke the ship *President* at the Head of the Bay on the 27th ultimo, bound from England to Calcutta.

The *Hope* will continue her voyage for London direct on the 10th instant. She offers an unusually favorable opportunity for making a quick and pleasant passage to England. Bets have been laid that she will arrive in the Channel on or before the 1st of May.

The *Albion*, Captain Weller, from this Port, arrived in England on the 9th of July.

Madras, January 3.—We are at length enabled to announce the arrival of one of the expected vessels from Calcutta—The H. C. Ship *Maira* came in yesterday—she left Calcutta on the 23d (but did not finally quit the Pilot till the 31st ultimo) the following are the names of the Passengers.

For Madras.—Mrs. Williams, Lieutenant Colonel Prendergast, Captain Short, Lieut. White, Messrs. Nixon, Edgson, and Ashton, Cadets; and Master Williams.

For England.—Two Misses McQuarries, and Laing, two Masters Sandford, Laing and Wright.

The *Bre Sleham*, Captain Penberthy, has also arrived from Penang the 21st ultimo.

The *Hope* we are informed, will positively sail on the 10th instant, her Packet will close at 3 o'clock on the evening of that day.—She will touch at Cuddalore to take up Mrs. Cockburne and family and Miss Keer, and from thence proceed to Negapatam, where Mrs. Young and family and Mrs. Cotton will embark on her for England.

The *Lady Banks* is expected to take her departure about this day week.

Splendid Fete.—A splendid Fete was given by His Highness, the Nabab at Chesham on Wednesday Evening the 27th ultimo, in honour of His Highness's Accession to the Musnud. The Company began to assemble at the Palace before nine o'clock, and consisted of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Munro, The Honourable the Chief Justice and Family. The Members of Council, and most of the other principal Families at the Presidency. The avenues from the entrance of the Grounds to the Palace, were studded on each side with lamps, while the Palace was lighted up in a very splendid manner. The Company were received in the spacious suite of apartments below, where the Musnud is placed—here was seated richly habited His Highness the Nabab—together with some Members of His Family. A full length Portrait, superbly framed, of His present Majesty when Prince of Wales, attracted particular attention—the colours have lately been renewed, and now appear as brilliant and fine as when the Picture was first painted. Lady Munro, Lady Stanley, Mrs. Stratton, and others of the Ladies who arrived early, visited Her Highness the Begum. After the Company had been some time assembled, they adjourned to spacious and handsome Pandalls placed at the back front of the building, where were several jets d'eau according to the eastern fashion. An exhibition of Fireworks then commenced, which was of a most brilliant description, and continued a considerable time—an immense concourse of natives had been admitted into the grounds to witness the exhibition—these were seen in large groups, as the fire-works were lighted up, and added greatly to the interest of the scene. After this exhibition the Company returned to the interior of the building, and sat down to Tables covered with a profusion of excellent viands, dressed after the European manner—Wine also of the first quality were in abundance. The repast being over the Company returned to the principal apartments of the Palace, where garlands of Flowers, &c. were distributed in the customary manner by His Highness, assisted by some of the Members of His Family—after which the Company took their leave.

Tomb to the Memory of the late Dr. R. Jobb. L. L. D.—It having been suggested that the Masonic friends of the late Dr. R. Jobb, Provincial Grand Master on the Coast of Coromandel, might wish to subscribe to the Tomb about to be erected over his grave in St. Mary's Burial Ground, by the Masonic Body on this Presidency, they are hereby informed that Individual Subscriptions not exceeding 10½ Rupees will be received by the Provincial Grand Treasurers at the Office of Mr. Edward Gordon, Madras.

Vestiges Revived.—The Mausoleums at Sarat, belonging to the English, erected about the middle and end of the 17th century, are in the Arabian style; one to the memory of Governor Oxenden, 1660, must have been built at an enormous expense, the dome rises to the height of 40 feet, surmounted with Gothic arches, forming an upper story supported by massive pillars with staircases in the angles leading also to a terrace and entablatures; the diameter of the building 25 feet. This is not so magnificent as one built over a Dutch Chief, who died about the same time; the inner room of this, where the body is deposited, is of an octagonal shape, with regular doors and windows, the sides of it ornamented with Scripture inscriptions, and the escutcheons of his family, the whole surmounted with a dome supported by elegant pillars, forming a piazza round it; it is of much larger dimensions than the former one, the name is Vander Heft, 1670. These lofty piles accord not with the humility of the Christian religion, and are evidently borrowed from the Mahomedans, who required room in their Mausoleums for the performance of their religious rites, that is for the attendance of Priests, Fakirs, and Devotees, a fund being allotted for their maintenance, by the deceased.

Pancharee, a measure of rice of 5 Seers. The number five seems to be considered by the natives of India and Persia, as peculiarly fortunate; in Bengal a boat that rows 10 oars is still called Pancharee, its original number being only five; our favorite liquor Punch and our famous Puppet show wherein Punch is the principal character, have travelled from India to Europe; our favorite Liquor is so called because composed of five ingredients, the Puppet show because it consists of 5 characters, of which Kharos or Punch, was the principal. The predilection for odd numbers is however by no means confined to India or Persia; amongst all European nations the number three is reckoned fortunate. Ships Boats had generally an odd number of oars; Salutes always consists of an odd number. Among the Chinese the number 1, 3, and 9 are considered as peculiarly fortunate.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Explanation.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Anxious that he should not be deprived of the indulgence always so necessary and never denied to a Performer on his first appearance in public,—I beg leave to state to you from authority, in answer to a part of your Critique on the Play of *Henry the 4th*, performed on Friday last, that the Amateur who attempted the part of the Prince, though extremely flattered by your favorable mention of him,—so far from being either a Veteran, or having had opportunities of a minute attention to the English Stage, has been in foreign countries, the greater part of his life; and was never a Candidate for Theatrical fame, except on two occasions, when he attempted the parts of *Falstaff*, and *Goldfinch*, and then only in the presence of his Brother-Officers during the Spanish Campaign.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

January 22, 1821.

AN AMATEUR.

Note.—This only renders the greater honour to the true genius and accurate conception of the Gentleman who filled this part so well. Although there is no Royal road to Mathematics, there are some minds that make the road to all things shorter than others would do; and if after only two efforts, and those abroad, the young Prince could so well acquit himself as he did on Friday, he has found a shorter way to excellence than most men. We shall be glad to see him often to such advantage.—Ed.

Sporting Intelligence.

BARRACKPO RE MEETING, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1821.

The fourth and last year of the Bengal Stake of 50 Gold Mohurs each b. ft. for 2, 3 and 4 years old Arab and Country bred Horses, wt. for Age R. C. (5 subscribers.)

Mr. Black's ch. c. f. by *Flamingo*, 3 years, Walked over.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—T. Y. C.

- 1 Mr. Black's b. c. m. Kid. 6yr. 7lbs. (J. Mansfield)
- 2 Mr. Oakley's b. h. Sandal, 6yr. 4lbs.

Time 6' 55"

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS, R. C.—L. M.

- 1 Mr. Walter's g. A. h. Fadlader, 6yr. 7lbs. (W. Smith)
- 2 Mr. Black's b. c. h. Dragon, 6yr. 7lbs.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

- 1 Mr. Walter's b. c. High Priest, by Sorcerer, 13yr. 7lbs. (owner)
- 2 Mr. Black's g. e. Dobbin, 13yr.

A Capital Race

Time 8' 50"

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. James Sutherland, to Miss Isabella Rachel Chew. At Secunderabad, on the 16th ultimo, by the Reverend H. Hay, Lieut. William Taylor, 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss B. Jones.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st instant, Mrs. C. M. Pratt, of a Son. At Pondicherry, on the 25th ultimo, the Lady of John De Fries, Junior, Esq. of a Daughter.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 22	Brampton	British	S. Moore	Gravesend July 8
22	Asia	British	J. Lindsay	Gravesend July 14

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan 20	Good Success	British	W. T. Poynton	Bombay
20	Nancy	French	Desclaux	Bordeaux
20	Asia Grande	Portug.	P. X. Simas	Lisbon
20	Famellia de Calva	Portug.	Mateo R. Mendes	China
20	Melleck el Bhur	Arab	P. M. David	Jeddah
21	Eghid	British	R. Brown	Mauritius

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Dec. 30	Victoria	British	M. Goncalves	Coringa Dec. 27
Jan. 5	Boysie	British	Ferguson	London Sept. 8

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Dec. 31	Hope	British	J. J. E. Flint	Calcutta

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per ship Brampton, from London to Calcutta.—Messrs. Joseph Corfield, R. Battley, Isaac Cooper, and R. S. Napier, Cadets, 39 Honorable Company's Recruits, and 1 woman.

Passenger per ship Asia, from Gravesend to Calcutta.—Mr. Charles Cowles.

Passengers per ship Boysie, from England to Madras.—Mrs. C. Fagan, Mrs. J. H. Alt, Mrs. Moncreave, Mrs. M'Kenzie, Miss M. Haig, Lieut. Col. C. Fagan, Master P. S. Fagan, Andrew Road, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, Rev. W. Hodge, M. M. Just, Esq. H. Alt, Esq. Henry Masserop, Esq. Surgeon, Capt. N. S. Webb, Captain J. Bradburst, Lieut. J. S. Williams, L. Kennaway, Esq. J. Vernon, Esq. Mr. Henry Dumphrey, Mr. R. Aikies, Mr. J. C. Rascas, Mr. J. J. Hamilton, and Mr. F. S. Senior.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Prize Question

"And Saul said to David, Thou art not able to go against this Philistine, to fight with him; for thou art but a youth, and he a man of war from his youth."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Notwithstanding his inferiority in strength, experience, and skill, trusting to the justice of his cause, "A YOUNG MADRASSEE" ventured an argumentative contest upon the Prize Question with "AN OLD BENGALLEE," who was the first to retire from the debate.

I have lately read with interest and attention a Letter in your Journal, upon the same subject, by a Gentleman who very justly designates himself "A CALM OBSERVER."—Though calm, however, he observes partially;—he is a dispassionate but determined advocate;—he is the "OLD BENGALLEE" calmed;—his sophistry, adorned with luxuriance of language and allusion, and concealed under much real Military learning, carries with it the insinuating strength of courteous ability. I would not be so presumptuous as to contend with such an Opponent, if by being personally disappointed I could at all affect the solid merits of the Doonan Army's position. The just cause of the Greeks remained unharmed though Patroclus fell, when against superior strength he fought with the weapons and wore the armour of Achilles.

Much stress is laid by your Correspondent upon the Proclamation issued by Lord Wellesley, that the Patronage of the Army should be exercised by Lord Lake, and that the conduct of the details of it should be reported to the Governor General and not to the Captain General.—This point, I am free to confess, appears to me of no more weight on your Correspondent's side than if he were to advance that subsequently to Lord Wellesley's receipt of his commission, His Lordship did not usually wear a red coat but a blue one.—At all times, and not merely "on emergent occasions," he was Supreme Military Commander.—He parted (whether from choice or necessity matters not) with many of the solid advantages of an Indian Commander in Chief with a general Commission, but he was still throughout India Supreme Military Commander, and of this situation he actually exercised the powers, though stripped of its decorations.

Lord Wellesley formed, as he tells us in his Letter to the Bombay Government, a general plan of war, leaving General Lake indeed to prepare "a detailed plan of the campaign" on his side of India, for his Lordship's approbation.—The same thing was done by General Wellesley on the Doonan side. Lord Wellesley told his inferior Generals, as Lord Hastings did, "what he wanted done," gave them the same "full powers" within their respective ranges, as Sir Thomas Hislop appears by the Treaty with Holkar to have possessed within his range.

After all, the YOUNG MADRASSEE only urges an analogy as to the direction of the *Mahratta* Wars in 1803 and 1817.

The CALM OBSERVER's reasoning is applied fairly to the Pindari War, in which a simultaneous movement of the Indian Army was indeed originally contemplated;—but in that war was not the Prize properly given, in effect, to the Bengal Army, by a General Order of Lord Hastings?

The last *Mahratta* War shows that absolute "plans of a campaign" cannot be drawn up, if what is obvious to common sense requires any proof;—yet surely, if Lord Hastings could draw up at Gwalior "an absolute plan of a campaign like an Aulic Council" against Bajee Row in the Southern *Mahratta* Country, above seven degrees of latitude distant, so could the absolute plan of a campaign for the conduct of affairs in Hindostan be drawn up at Calcutta. As for the alteration of plans to meet the apprehended death of Sir Thomas Hislop, I must observe that so obviously probable an event as the death of any one man, might be foreseen and provided against, even by some of the least wise Members of an Aulic Council.

The CALM OBSERVER asks, with an air of triumph, how the positions of General Smith and Dutton changed to be so near to Poona and Nagpore at the period of the treacherous attacks of Bajee Row and Appoo Sahib. The fact is, that when the attack upon the Poona Residency was made, General Smith was at or near Ahmednuggur, on his march from Poona, and that General Dutton was at Jaffarabad (about a fortnight's forced marches distant

from Nagpore), when he received the requisition of the Resident. If the defection of Appoo Sahib had been foreseen, would two weak Battalions have been alone left to secure so important a place as the Residency of Nagpore?

In an Indian War, on a very extended scale, where Divisions are so far distant from each other as the Divisions were in the last *Mahratta* War, the Generals of each must necessarily be vested with great, nay almost independent powers. It signifies little to the merits of the Prize Question by what style those Divisions or their Generals, were called. We cannot change the nature of things, though we may easily give them a fresh designation by a new nomenclature. General Smith was never so near to Lord Hastings of any of the Bengal Division as was General Wellesley to Lord Lake; the same may be said almost generally of each of the Doonan Divisions during the *Mahratta* War. Your Correspondent's observations as to a combined and simultaneous movement of the whole Indian Army, solely apply to the Pindari War, not to the unforgotten *Mahratta* War which sprang out of it.

Your Correspondent's argumentum ad Admirationem, as to General Halop's sharing in the Prize Property captured by General Smith and Dutton, is polite, but not just. If the Doonan Army can exclude the Bengal Army from sharing in their captures, they will doubtless settle their private disputes if they have any amongst themselves. With them, the OLD BENGALLEE and the CALM OBSERVER can have nothing to do. It is a very good maxim of a very bad man, "Take all you can get quietly, and then dispute about the remainder." By a parity of reasoning, if the Doonan Army intends to squabble amongst themselves, which I never heard and do not believe, they will nevertheless be wise enough first of all to unite in an exclusion of the most evident interlopers.

With regard to the Doonan Army, thus much may by the way be generally observed. That General Hislop's, General Smith's, General Dutton's, Colonel Adams's, and General Malcolm's Divisions, were, in the *Mahratta* War, of active and immediate importance. They gave to each other direct, and to the success of the cause indispensable assistance. General Dutton annihilated the Army of the Raja of Nagpore. General Smith defeated Bajee Row twice, and pursued him for many hundred miles. General Dutton was then ready to take up the pursuit, whilst Colonel Adams, at an important moment, gave to him an assisting check. General Malcolm finally moves to the northern side of the Asseergur hills, and the prey is enclosed and secured. Where was the Bengal Army during this period? At a distance, affording just as much assistance to the Doonan Army, as did General Dutton's to the Bengal Army in the Nepal Campaigns. General Hislop and General Malcolm fought the battle of Mahidpore.

I reject reference to European warfare, because I can see no analogy between regular troops opposed to regular troops, with experienced Commanders on either side, and regular troops under experienced Commanders, opposed to a large undisciplined, ill-armed, disconnected, and unheaded rabble.

"Formidable men but to their friends"

If I did not reject it, I might compare "the simultaneous invasion of Lombardy and the Netherlands when those countries both belonged to Austria," to the simultaneous invasion of the *Mahratta* Territories during the late War, as an argument against throwing the Indian Prize Money into a General Fund.

The general inference which I draw is—That Lord Wellesley acted in his capacity of Captain General in 1803 as much as Lord Hastings acted in that capacity in the *Mahratta* Campaign in 1818, or which I believe to be the truth, that Lord Hastings, in the last *Mahratta* War, as Lord Wellesley in the former, only exerted the political control of Governor General. View the question either way, the Hindostani Army can have no right to share with the Doonan Divisions. How the latter share, let them settle amongst themselves.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant

Hydrabad, Dec. 30, 1820.

PHILO MULL.

*Your Readers will be careful to keep in mind, that the Pindari and *Mahratta* Wars are held to be distinct.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning,	7 0
Evening,	7 33

Moon's Age, 21 Days

Atlantic News.

Bombay, January 3, 1821.—The long expected Ship, the *Hyperion*, arrived on Monday last, having been more than six months on her passage, this sufficiently elucidates the precarious length of passage of ships bound to Bombay who do not pass the Cape early in September.

This Ship from her length of passage has of course brought us no English news, she stopped a week at the Cape but we believe later news has reached us from hence by the way of Bengal, than any brought by her; a list of her Passengers will be found in the usual place.

The Accounts from St. Helena, are brought down to the 12th of August, and as no mention is made of Ships absolutely laying Quarantine, we apprehend, that its spirit only extended to intercourse being interdicted, but that Ships were allowed to water, and procure their supplies at Lemon Valley, and then to depart.

The Armament for the Persian Gulf is in progress, and it is supposed will be ready by the end of the present week.

The predatory hordes in Guzerat, still continue troublesome, and we have to record a spirited little achievement of Major Ballantines against a party of Koman Thatties, consisting of 70 horses and a party of Infantry, who after a smart action, were completely routed. Govind Row and the Bownagur people came up and pursued them to the mountains within a Cors of Meeterala; Gula Kurroon and three others of note were killed; 15 men and 25 horses were taken prisoners and upwards, of 200 head of cattle, their spoils from the interior. They passed by Umarallee in the night. Govind Row declares, he knew nothing of the business until word was sent to him to join.

The Transports James Scott and Cornwall sailed for Dwarka, on Friday evening, to receive on board the detachment of H. M. 65th Regiment commanded by Major Digby; from thence they will proceed to the rendezvous at Mascot.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 23	Mary Ann	British	W. Webster	Bombay Nov. 20

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 21	James Sibbald	British	J. K. Forbes	London
21	Minerva	British	J. Russell	Pennang

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Dec. 20	Sylph	British	C. Wright	Mangalore Dec. 8
20	Vestal	British	J. Robinson	Mangalore Dec. 20
31	Hyperion	British	R. W. Norris	London Jan. 21
Jan. 1	Edmonstone	British	S. T. Beaver	Calcutta Dec. 1

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Dec. 20	James Scott	British	R. Boon	Kutch
20	Cornwall	British	W. Richardson	Kutch
Jan. 1	Minerva	British	G. H. Trill	Coromandel
1	Prince of Wales	British	J. S. Iost	Muscat

PASSENGERS.

Passenger per ship *Lady Nugent*, from Calcutta to Bombay.—Ensign Hennoyse, of the 67th Regt.

Passengers per ship *Hyperion*, from London to Bombay.—T. Flower Esq. C. S. Mrs. H. F. Flower, Alexander Mackintosh Esq. Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. H. Milburn, Two Miss Milburns, Mrs. R. Proud, Miss F. Pottinger, Miss C. Tortano, Lieutenant Colonel H. Roome from Cape, Mr. J. B. Phillips, Mr. J. Marjoribank, Mr. C. Pottinger, M. S. Scott, Cadets, Captain D. McDonald, B. Marine, left Sick at the Cape and returned to England.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22d instant, Mr. Francis Dillon Bellow, to Miss Ann Jane Foster.

At St. Mary's Church, Madras, on the 21st ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. Lewis, Mr. B. Johnson, to Miss Sarah Evans, of Mrs. Balfour's Seminary.

At Calicut, on the 25th ultimo, Captain George M'Kenzie Stewart, 1st Native Infantry, to Miss Mary Babinpton.

At Madras, on the 26th ultimo, at the Black Town Chapel, by the Reverend C. Church, A. F. Erace, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Marianne, daughter of the late Robert Cathcart, Esq. of Druin, near Edinburgh.

At Bombay, on the 28th ultimo, by the Reverend Henry Davies, Quarter Master Sergeant Peter Smith, of the Honorable Company's Regiment of European Infantry, to Mrs. Elizabeth Holbrook, widow of the late Conductor Holbrook.

At Bombay, on the 1st instant, by the Reverend N. Wade, Mr. James Warren, of the Honorable Company's Regiment of Artillery, to Miss Isabella Lucia Green.

BIRTHS.

At Madras, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Captain Hitebise, of a Daughter.

At Ballasore, on the 24th of September, the Lady of Captain James Roche, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Serangoon, on the 6th ultimo, of a malignant Jungle Fever, Matilda, the lamented child of Captain James Roche, in her 5th year.

At Beedy, on the 31st ultimo, George, the infant Son of Lieutenant Sutherland, of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, aged 5 months.

At Madras, on the 26th ultimo, William Scott, Esq. aged 23 years, the eldest Son of Andrew Scott, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service on the Madras Establishment.

At Pondicherry, on the 26th ultimo, of a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, Ann Lorena Warren, wife of John Warren, Esq. late a Captain in His Majesty's 56th Regiment, who resided several years at the Presidency. Possessed to a rare degree of all the moral and social virtues which can grace human nature in all the bearings and relations of life; those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, will sympathize at the distress of a disconsolate husband, an afflicted mother, and five young children whom she has left to bewail her irreparable loss.

At Trichinopoly, in December last, in the 28th year of her age, in accompaniment, Mary McDonald, wife of Francis McDonald, private in His Majesty's Royal Scots, leaving a disconsolate husband and infant child to deplore her loss. A woman possessing all the virtues that adorn private life—her memory will be long held in remembrance by her many friends and acquaintances, which was manifested by the grief in accompanying her remains to the grave.

Administration to Estates.

Lieutenant Robert Roche, late of Chinsurah, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—Alexander Colvin, Esq.

Mr. Antonio De Silva, late of Calcutta, deceased—Mrs. Cecilia De Mellos Silva.

Mrs. Ann Morris, late of Calcutta, widow, deceased—Mr. William Wraiche, of Calcutta.

Lieutenant Samuel Griffin Jones, late of 2d Battalion 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, deceased—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Mr. Thomas Scott, late of Calcutta, Gentleman, deceased—Mr. George Horne.

Asiatic News.

Madras, Jan. 9, 1821.—We regret to be obliged to record the disaster that has befallen the homeward bound Ship *Bulwer*, which sailed from these roads on the 26th ultimo. It would appear that this unfortunate Vessel encountered a severe hurricane on the 31st from the N. E. which afterwards shifted to the Southward, from which quarter it blew with increased violence. The Ship was dismantled and sprung a leak, the Cargo was nearly all thrown overboard, and the Vessel reached Sadras with the greatest difficulty at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. The Passengers were landed safe, and have since arrived in Town. The Vessel is reported to be in a dreadful state, but at present we can give no further particulars.

In consequence of the unsettled state of the weather at this season, which was unexpected, and altogether unusual; the departure of the Ship *Hope*, Captain Flint, that was fixed for the 10th instant, is unavoidably postponed until Saturday the 13th, on which day this fine Ship will sail for England. She only touches at the Cape of Good Hope for eight and forty hours, which is the shortest time a Ship is permitted to stay, according to the regulations of that Port. The Honourable Company's Chartered Ship *Maira*, Captain Horoblow, is to be dispatched about Monday next for London direct. Packets are open for both these Vessels.

The Ship *Calcutta*, from Calcutta, came in on Saturday evening, having left the River on the 1st instant. She proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool in a few days.—Passengers: Lieut Campbell, Bengal Native Infantry and Child.

The Ship which anchored to Southward on Saturday proved to be the *Elizabeth* from the Mauritius. She left Port Louis on the 30th November. We have heard no news. Commercial accounts state that the premium on Dollars at the Isle of France was 38 per cent. Bills on London sold as high as 52 per cent. The *Elizabeth* experienced a heavy gale of wind in Lat. 13 N. Long. 84° 40' East on the 2d and 3d instant.

The Bombay Merchant sailed for Calcutta on Saturday. The ship *William Petrie*, Captain F. Murray, came in last evening from Sen.

We find accounts of the arrival on the 6th August in England from this Port of the *Lord Wellington*, (Wasson,) the *Medway* on the 20th July, *Mellish* and *Kingston* on the 4th of August.—The *Princess Charlotte*, from Calcutta, and the *Larkins* and *Streatham*, from China, had also arrived.

The free traders *Prince Blucher* and *Forbes* were to sail for Madras and Calcutta on the 10th, and the *Hoaghty*, with the same destination, on the 20th of September, so that these Vessels may be daily looked for.

Sir George Cooper was near Hyderabad at the date of our last advice.—He did not expect to reach the Presidency before the end of next month.

Our new Judge, Sir Charles Grey, had not taken his departure when the *Boyne* sailed, and we cannot learn on what Ship he intended to take his passage.

The following extract of a letter from the Brig *Storham* from Manila, has been handed to us:—

"We have the *Sepays*, *Penas*, and some other Passengers on board, together with some part of the cargo only, having been obliged to leave a quantity overboard.

We were near foundering in a hurricane which lasted three days. 5 feet water in the hold taken in through the hatches.

We sailed from Penang on the 21st of December. In Long. 86 on the last quarter the gale commenced; bore in to 87° 30' drifted to the verge of scudding; wind from the Eastward; bore about; wind shifted to the N. N. E. and for three days we could not show a quirk of canvas.

Left H. M. Ship *Danforth* off Penang, she was to sail on the 25th December.—had brought intelligence of a dreadful massacre at Manila of the English, French, Chinamen and Yabkeys. The Spanish Governor and Troops looked on and gave no assistance—the loss sustained by plunder is estimated at 300,000 Dollars. The excuse made by the Natives was that the Europeans had brought the Cholera Morbus to Manila."

Russian Note.

NOTE OF THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MINISTRY TO THE RESIDENT SPANISH MINISTER.

Petersburg, April 20. (May 2).—The note which the Chevalier de Zea de Bermudez addressed to the Ministry of Russia, under the date of the 19th of April, has been laid before the Emperor.

Constantly animated with the desire of seeing the prosperity of the State and the glory of the Sovereign maintaining themselves and flourishing together in Spain, his Majesty the Emperor could not, without prolonged affliction, learn the events which have occasioned the official note of the Chevalier Zea.

Even though these events should be considered only as the deplorable consequences of the errors, which, since the year 1814, seem to have presaged a catastrophe for the Peninsula, still nothing can justify the aggressions which deliver up the destinies of the country to a violent crisis. Too often have similar disorders announced days of sorrow for empires.

The future for Spain appears again under a sombre and disturbed aspect. Well-founded disquietude must be awakened throughout all Europe; but the more serious these circumstances are, and the more they are capable of becoming fatal to that general tranquillity of which the world has scarcely tasted the first fruits, the less does it belong to the powers guaranteeing that universal benefit to pronounce separately, with precipitation, and according to limited or exclusive views, a definitive judgment on the transactions which have marked the commencement of the month of March in Spain.

Not doubting but that the Cabinet of Madrid has addressed similar communications to all the Allied Courts, his Imperial Majesty readily believes that all Europe is about to speak in one unanimous voice of the Spanish government the language of truth—consequently the language of a friendship equally frank and well intentioned.

Meanwhile the Russian Ministry cannot dispense with adding some considerations on the anterior facts to which the Chevalier Zea de Bermudez has referred in his note. Like him, the Imperial Cabinet will invoke the testimony of those facts, and, in citing them, will make known to him the principles which the Emperor proposes to follow in his relations with his most Christian Majesty.

In shaking off the foreign yoke which the French revolution had imposed, Spain acquired indefeasible titles to the esteem and gratitude of all European powers.

Russia paid her the tribute of these sentiments in the treaty of the 8th (20th) of July, 1812.

Since the general pacification, Russia has, in concert with her allies, given more than one proof of the interest she takes in Spain. The correspondence which has taken place between the different courts of Europe attests the wish which the Emperor has always formed that the authority of the King might be consolidated in both hemispheres, through the medium of pure and generous principles, and with the support of vigorous institutions, rendered still more vigorous by the regular mode of their establishment. Institutions which emanate from thrones are conservative; but if they spring up amidst troubles, they only engender a new chaos. In declaring his conviction on this point, the Emperor only speaks according to the lessons of experience. If we look back on the past, great examples present themselves for the meditation of nations and sovereigns.

His Majesty persists in his opinion; his wishes are not changed; of that he here gives the most formal assurance.

It now belongs to the government of the Peninsula to judge whether institutions imposed by one of those violent acts—the fatal patrimony of the revolution against which Spain had struggled with so much honour—can realize the benefits which both worlds expect from the wisdom of his most Catholic Majesty, and the patriotism of his councils.

The path by which Spain shall choose to seek this important object, the measures by which she shall endeavour to destroy the impression produced in Europe by the event of the month of March, most determine the nature of the relations which his Imperial Majesty will preserve with the Spanish Government, and the confidence which he would always wish to testify towards it.

Government Orders.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 23, 1821.

Authentic intelligence have been received of the lamented death of Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF YORK on Sunday the 6th day of August last. His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that Mourning be worn by the Officers of His Majesty's and of the Honourable Company's Civil, Military and Marine Services belonging to the Presidency of Fort William.

The Mourning is to commence at Calcutta on Sunday next the 28th instant, and is to be continued for a period of 3 Weeks.

The Governor General in Council requests that a similar mark of respect may on this melancholy occasion be observed by all other classes of British subjects residing within the Provinces subject to this Presidency.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.
W. B. BAYLEY, Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Civil Appointments.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—JANUARY 10, 1821.

Mr. P. M. Wynch, Superintendent of Law Suits, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs;

Mr. E. Molony, Deputy Register of the Courts of Sadder Dewany Adawlat and Nizamut Adawlat, and Translator of the Regulations.

Mr. J. F. Ellerton, Register of the Zillah Court at Burdwan.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT—JANUARY 13, 1821.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, Resident at Hyderabad.

Mr. George Swinton, Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Persian Secretary to the Government.

Mr. Henry Chastanay, Private Secretary to the Governor General.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 13, 1821.

Mr. Curwen Gale, having produced a Certificate of his appointment to a Cadetship of Infantry, on this Establishment, is admitted to the Service accordingly; date of arrival in Fort William, 10th January 1821.

Rank as Ensign was assigned to Mr. Gale, in General Orders of the 23 ultimo.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 16, 1821.

Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson, Officiating Quarter Master General of the Army, having arrived at the Presidency he is directed to take charge of the duties of his Office, and appointed to a Seat at the Military Board.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 20, 1821.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major General L. Loveday to the General Staff of this Presidency from the 11th instant, in the room of Major General Ashe, who has proceeded to Europe.

His Lordship in Council is likewise pleased to appoint Major General L. Thomas, C. B. of this Establishment, temporarily to the Staff of this Presidency, in the room of Major General Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T. of his Majesty's Service, from the date of the dispatch of the Ship Albion, on which the latter Officer proceeds to Europe.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 13, 1821.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Statements, shewing the proportion of Off-Reckonings payable in advance to Colonels of Regiments and Shareholders in the General Fund, on account of the years 1819 and 1820, be published in General Orders.

Supplementary Statement of the proportion of Off-Reckonings payable in advance to Shareholders in the General Fund of 1819.

Lieutenant General R. Phillips for the full year (on Furlough.)

Statement of the proportion of Off-Reckonings payable in advance on account of the year 1820, to Colonels of Regiments and Shareholders in the General Fund.

Senior List.	Se	Rs	A	P
Lt. Gen. Geo. Russell, for the full year, (on Furlough.)				
Lieutenant General Sir Eben Bailie, Bart. for the full year (on Furlough.)				
Lieutenant General Sir John Macdonald, K. C. B. ditto, (in India.)	6000	0	0	
Lieutenant General James Dun, from the 1st of February, vice Stuart deceased. (on Furlough.)				
Lieutenant General James Dickson, from the 1st of April, vice Johnston, deceased, (on Furlough.)				

Colonels of Regiments, &c.

Lieutenant General George Hardymen, for the full year, (on Furlough.)				
Lieutenant General James Morris, ditto, (in India.)	6000	0	0	
Lieut. Genl. Peregrine Powell, ditto, (on Furlough.)				
Lieutenant General Robert Phillips, ditto ditto.				
Lieutenant General Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B. do. do.				
Major General John Macintyre, ditto ditto.				
Major General H. DeCastro, ditto ditto.				
Major General Bennet Marley, ditto, (in India.)	6000	0	0	
Major General Sir Dyson Marshall, K. C. B. do. do.	6000	0	0	
Major General Samuel Bradshaw, do. (on Furlough.)				
Major General Sir George Wood, K. C. B. do. ditto.				
Major General John Haynes, ditto ditto.				
Major General Nicholas Carnegie, ditto ditto.				
Major General John Gordon, ditto ditto.				
Major General Thomas Bateman, ditto ditto.				
Major General Sir Henry White, K. C. B. for the full year, (on Furlough.)				
Major General Sir Gabriel Martindell, K. C. B. for the full year, (in India.)	6000	0	0	
Major General Sir George Sackville Browne, K. C. B. for the full year, (on Furlough.)				
Major General Walker D. Pawcett, for the full year (on Furlough.)				
Major General George Prole, ditto ditto.				
Major General Archibald Ferguson, ditto ditto.				
Major General Charles Stuart, ditto, (in India.)	6000	0	0	
Major General Saint George Ashe, do. (on Furlough.)				
Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. for the full year, (in India.)	6000	0	0	
Major General Henry Fox Calcraft, for the full year, (on Furlough.)				
Major General Edward Swift Broughton, do. do.				
Major General Robert Haldane, C. B. ditto ditto.				
Major General Lambert Loveday, do (in India.)	6000	0	0	
Major General Lewis Thomas, C. B. ditto ditto.	6000	0	0	
Major General Thomas Hardwicke, ditto ditto.	6000	0	0	
Major General Henry Grace, (deceased) from the 1st of January, to the 3d of May, inclusive.	2050	0	0	
Major General Robert Gregory, C. B. for the full year, (in India.)	6000	0	0	
Major General John Arnold, C. B. ditto ditto.	6000	0	0	
Colonel George H. Pine, for the full year, (in India.)	6000	0	0	
Colonel James Tetley (deceased) on the junior list, at £543 15 per annum, from the 1st of January, to the 3d of May, inclusive.	1422	3	0	
On the full share, from the 4th of May, (vice Grace deceased) to the 11th of Nov. inclusive, 3116 10 9	4258	13	9	
Colonel Maitland Russell on the junior list, at £543 15 per annum, from 1st of January, to the 11th of November inclusive.				
On the full share from the 12th of November, (vice Tetley deceased, to the 31st December inclusive,	200	0	0	4390 10 9

Colonel George Dick, on the junior list, at £543 15 per annum, for the whole year. (on Furlough)	
Colonel John Cunningham, on the junior list, at £543 15 per annum, from the 1st of February, (vice Dunn transferred to the senior list, vice Stuart deceased) to the 31st of December inclusive. (on Furlough)	
Colonel Thomas Shuldham, on the junior list, at £543 15 per annum; from the 1st of April, vice Dickson, transferred to the senior list, (vice Johnston deceased) to the 31st December inclusive.	3121 14 0
Colonel Alexander Caldwell, C. B. on the junior list, at £543 15 per annum, from the 1st of May, (vice Grace deceased) to the 31st of December inclusive (on Furlough)	
Colonel James Price, on the junior list, at £543 15 per annum, from the 12th of November, (vice Barrall, who comes on the full share from that date, vice Grace deceased) to the 31st of December inclusive.	555 0 0
Major C. S. Pagan, Army Clothing Agent, (1st Division) for the full year.	6000 0 0
Colonel Maraudate W. Browne, ditto, (2d Division) for the full year.	6000 0 0
Total.....	10401 10 0

The Accountant to the Military Department is directed to adopt immediate measures for the payment of the Advances, according to the foregoing Statements.

PORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 20, 1821.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign Francis Edward Manning to be Lieutenant, vice Hall, deceased—date of Commission to be adjusted hereafter.

Medical Department.—Deputy Superintending Surgeon, J. Law to be Superintending Surgeon, from the 17th December 1820, vice Dyer deceased.

Surgeon Charles Robinson, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Superintending Surgeon, vice Law.

Surgeon Robinson being at present on leave of absence at the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health. His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Charles Hunter, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Superintending Surgeon, until the arrival of Mr Robinson, or until further orders.

Captain R. H. Sneyd, Commanding the Governor General's Body Guard, to be a Member of the Board of Superintendence for improving the Breed of Cattle.

Surgeon Andrew Forbes Ramsay, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Captain J. Fleming, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on his private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon George Govan, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

PORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 20, 1821.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Captain Thomas Patterson Smith, to be Major, from the 1st January 1821, vice Dewaal deceased.

Senior Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Gardner Boyd to be Captain of a Company, and Senior Ensign William Whitaker to be Lieutenant, from the same date, in succession to Smith promoted.

Brevet Major G. Bones, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment of Foot, to command the Agra Nojood Battalion, vice Captain R. H. Sneyd appointed to the Command of the Governor General's Body Guard.

Lieutenant D. Thomas, Fort Adjutant of Buxar, to be Barrack Master of the 10th or Agra Division of the Army, vice Cooper who exchanges.

Captain H. E. G. Cooper, Barrack Master of the 10th or Agra Division, to be Fort Adjutant of Buxar, vice Thomas who exchanges.

Captain Robert Rich, of the 31st Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Second Assistant Secretary and First Assistant Accountant to the Military Board, during the absence of Captain Dawes, who has been permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on account of his health, or until further orders.

Lieutenant E. H. Sandays, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 3d Class, in the room of Captain Craikshank, deceased.

Mr. Richard Somerville, having produced a Certificate of his Appointment to a Cadetship of Infantry on this Establishment, is admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his rank to be adjusted hereafter; date of arrival in Fort William, 13th January 1821.

Lieutenant Colonel Doyle, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Buxar by Sea, and to be absent on that account for three Months.

Major McRae, Military Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor General, is appointed to act for Lieutenant Colonel Doyle as Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, during that Officer's absence, or until further orders.

Major R. Cartwright, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Captain Charles Fitzgerald, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, Deputy Pay Master to the Nerbuddah Field Force, having furnished the prescribed Medical Certificate, and in lieu of that from the Pay Department, an engagement on the part of his Agents, Messrs. Mackintosh and Company, to be answerable for any Public demands that may hereafter be brought against him, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Lieut. and Adj. Wallace, of the Cuttack Legion, who, in General Orders of the 16th September 1819, obtained leave to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health, having forwarded a Medical Certificate, is permitted to proceed to Europe on the same account, his Furlough commencing from the 16th October last, the date of the sailing from Java of the Ship Minerva, on which he engaged his passage.

Captain G. Hawes, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel M. White, of the 31st Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 13th November 1819, is extended to the 5th instant.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant R. Sutherland, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 30th September last, is extended to the 1st of June next.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the General Department, under date the 12th instant, to make the following Appointment.

Ensign Smith, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Assistant to Lieutenant Garstin, until the latter Officer shall be enabled to give his undivided attention to the duties appertaining to the projected Light House.

Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, Commanding the Provincial Battalion at Bareilly, has been permitted by Government in the Judicial Department, under date the 15th December last, to be absent from his Station on account of his private affairs, from the 19th November 1820.

W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 15, 1821.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 8, 1821.

The extension of leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Crane, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 17th instant, is to terminate on the 1st May next instead of the 1st March as therein specified.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Letters Delayed.

The pressure of European Intelligence compels us to delay for the present, a number of Letters that have reached us from various quarters, but to which we shall give our earliest attention. Among others are the following:—

On Anonymous Correspondents.—By An Auxiliary.

The Caterpillar and Naturalist, a Fable.—By Signum Fero.

Fourth Military Essay—Whether a Court Martial can find a Prisoner Guilty, without awarding any Punishment.

A Plain Statement.—By W. H. Taylor.

An Inscription less known to Fame than it deserves to be.—By A. B.

Some Remarks on the Truism of Veritas.—By Joseph Surface.

A Letter on the Delusion of Going Home by way of China.—By a Sufferer from the Celestial Empire.

A Wanderer's Journey.—Signed, A Wanderer.

A Letter on the practice of giving Pieces of Plate to Captains of Indian.—By a Friend to Real Merit.

On Military Savings Banks.—By Philo-Fundist.

Another Letter on the New Military Bank.—By A Captain.

A Letter on the allusions made in Scripture to the present state of our Eastern Trade; as well as to the persecution of the Queen, through means of witnesses all brought from the dominion of the Apostate Church, signed R. Tytler, has been received.—We will gladly hand this over to any other Paper which the Writer may point out.

The Letter signed Philo-Papilio, was actually in the Press, and some copies printed off; but the request of the Author to suppress it entirely, has been strictly attended to.

Communications sent for the Press are never delayed unnecessarily. It is therefore highly desirable that before they are sent they should undergo careful revision, lest they go out with "all their faults upon their heads."

Clear and legible writing, and this only on one side of the paper, will be of as great utility to the Authors as to the Printers; as they tend, the one to secure accuracy, the other to facilitate despatch.

Sporting Intelligence.

BARRACKPORE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1831.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—C. D.

- 1 Mr. Oakeley's gr. A. h. Hakkerehookah, 9st. 11b. (W. Salter)
- 2 Mr. Black's b. a. g. Dragon, 9st. 9lbs. Bated.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—C. D.

- 1 Mr. Black's ch. A. h. Bazar, 9st. 11b. (J. Mansfield)
- 2 Mr. Oakeley's b. A. h. Taffee, 9st. 9lbs.

A Good Race.

Time 2' 53"

MATCH FOR 1 A CUEST OF CHAMPAGNE, (Owners riding) —R. C.

- 1 Mr. Walter's gr. A. h. High Priest,
- 2 Mr. Black's gr. h. Dobbin,

A Capital Race.

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—L. M.

- 1 Mr. Black's b. c. e. Dragon, 9st. 9lbs. (J. Wiseman)
- 2 Mr. Oakeley's g. A. c. —Sat.

Mr. Walter's Saracen, 9st. 11b. recd. 60 Gold Mohurs comp. from Mr. Black's ch. f. by Flamingo, 9st. L. M. 100 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. Black's Kid, recd. 30 Gold Mohurs from Mr. Oakeley's Urtien, 9st. 9lbs. each—Y. C. 100 Gold Mohurs h. f.

Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Captain W. Morton, Engineers, from Ahygher.—Brevet Captain T. Trist, 2d Battalion 6th Native Infantry from Fathengurh.

Departures.—Lieutenant Colonel E. Voele, Invalid Establishment, to Europe on the Windsor Castle.—Captain W. McQuhar, Commissary of Ordnance, to Allahabad.—Captain W. James, Brigade Major, to Saugor.—Lieutenant and Quarter Mr. Ward, 5th Light Cavalry, to Rajpootannah.—Lieutenant T. Williams, 2d Battalion 29th Native Infantry, to Loodenah.—Assistant Surgeon J. Turner, Benares Levy, to Sultanpore, Benares.—Ensign W. F. Beater, European Regiment, to Ghazerpore.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

On the 22d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, Mr. John Miller, to Miss Elizabeth Hartley.

BIRTHS.

At Mysnelling, on the 13th instant, the Lady of C. Smith, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 29th of Dec. the Lady of J. Benjamin, Esq. of a Son.

At Sindwara, on the 27th of November, Mrs. Leonard, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Loharpore, near Buxar, on the 4th instant, the Infant Son of Lieutenant J. Hailes, of the Honorable Company's Staff, aged 3 months and 25 days.

On the 31st of Dec. Mr. Andrew D'Cruz, at the advanced age of 75, deeply and sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintances, as an affectionate father and sincere friend.

At Fort Marlboro', on the 21st of October last, Brevet Captain Robert Redman Hall, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Barrack Master to the 15th, or Nerbuddah Division.

At Pallidam, 27 miles east of Calcutta, on the 21st of Dec. Mary Eliza G. Gump, infant Daughter of James Wyse, Esq. aged 21 months and 17 days.

At Madras, on the 24 instant, Mary Anna, daughter of F. R. Clementson, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 1 year and 14 days.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 25	Timandra	British	J. Price	London July 16
25	Cacador	Porto	Vareconcellos	Macao Dec. 5

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 23	David Clark	British	C. Miller	Bombay
23	Charles Mills	British	J. A. Maitland	Masulipatam
23	Cauderbox	British	Humbod Hadjes	Allopes
23	Pygal Corrim	Arab	Nasoda	Juddah
23	Ariet Rohoman	Arab	Hudjee	Juddah
24	Sunbury	British	H. Scarborough	Penang

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 5	Molra	British	W. Hornblow	Calcutta Dec. 23
6	Stonham	British	C. Penberthy	Penang Dec. 21
6	Calcutta	British	J. R. Stroyan	Calcutta Jan. 1
6	Elizabeth	British	Vint	Mauritius Nov. 30

MADRAS DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 6	Bombay Merchant	British	Rowe	Calcutta

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per ship Timandra, from London to Calcutta.—Mrs. Nicholson, Captain H. Nicholson, 11th Bengal Native Infantry, Mr. M. Calman, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. A. C. Maclean, returning to India, Messrs. S. Twemlow, J. L. Farren, Cadets.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning,	8 36
Evening,	8 50
Moon's Age,	23 Days

Printed at the Union Press, in Gurain's Buildings, near the Bankhall and the Exchange.

Public Notices.

(For the Information of Distant Subscribers.)

French Surgeon.—The Surgeon of the French ship *Indienne*, in consequence of that vessel being laid up, finding himself without occupation, will be happy to embrace any opportunity of exercising his professional knowledge either on board an English vessel, or on shore. He has served in the French Army as a qualified Surgeon, during ten years, attached to a Regiment of Cavalry, and also in the Military Hospitals of the country; and possesses the usual certificates and testimonials of his skill, experience, and actual service in this capacity. Letters addressed to the Printer of the *Calcutta Journal*, will meet due attention.

Fashionable Jewellery, per Lotus.—Hamilton and Company. Have opened their extensive investment recently received by the above Ship, consisting of a very large assortment of all descriptions of the most fashionable Gold and other Ornaments;

Westphalia Hams.—Esteemed the finest in the world. A few prime Westphalia Hams of the best quality, and finest flavour, may this-day be had at W. Browne's Store, Bechoe Ross's Ghaut, at the moderate price of Two Rupees per pound.

Stylish Carriage Horses.—A pair of grey Stylish Carriage Horses, 14 hands 3 inches high, four and five years of age, one two-thirds English, the other a Stud-bred, have been daily driven on the Course with a Lady, and are warranted sound and quiet, and go in single Harness. Apply at the Printer.

Millinery and Haberdashery.—A grand display of most fashionable Millinery and Haberdashery, from the manufactory of the celebrated Nourier of Paris, chief Milliner to the Empress of Russia, and all the Courts in Europe; just received by La Seine, Captain Housart, which left Havre de Grace so late as the 12th of August last. Mr. T. R. Wiltshire announces to the Ladies of the Presidency, and those residing in the Country, that he has received a very splendid investment of most Fashionable Millinery and Haberdashery, sent out to particular indent by the above arrival; consisting of the following Articles, which he is disposing of at unusually moderate prices for prompt payment. Full trimmed Dress Bonnets; Caps; Turbans, &c. of the most recent Parisian Fashions, each varying in patterns;—Gown Trimmings, of extraordinary beautiful patterns;—Ladies' Straw and Chip Hats;—Real Lace;—Valuable Caps, tastefully trimmed;—Bodices;—Tippets;—Chemiselets, of patterns that have never been seen in Calcutta;—Most valuable rich Blond Lace Dresses, with uncommon fine bonneting, some set with false pearls;—Superior French Velvets, of all colours;—Satins;—Sarcenets;—Silks;—Ribbons, of the greatest variety of colours;—Real white Lace Gown Pieces;—Veils;—Scarfs and Handkerchiefs;—Velvet Redicules;—Elastic Garters;—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves.

Independent of Millinery. Mr. Wiltshire has also received the following, viz. Perfumery, from Chardin, consisting of Pomatums;—Essence of Pomatums, in Porcelain Pots;—Almond Paste, in ditto;—A general assortment of Essences;—Superior French Lavender;—Essence Boxes, fitted up;—Satin Boxes, fitted up with different kinds of Essences;—Vermacella, for Soaps, in tin boxes, containing about 18 lbs. each;—Engravings of Landscapes, for Drawing, and Female Heads.—Cut Glass Decanters, with 4 and 7 divisions, fitted up with Essences, &c. &c. &c.

Superior China Investment.—William Browne begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen in Calcutta, that he has just received by the Ship *Philippa*, a fine assortment of French China Goods, of the very best quality, carefully selected by Henry Brightman, Esq. at Canton, consisting of Pouchong, Hyson, and Gunpowder Teas, in chests, half chests, and ten catty boxes.—Tubs and half tubs of Sugar Candy.—Nankon Grape, Grape Shaws, Grape Scarfs, Luscifings, Silk Gambrets, Satins, and Certain Gains, all of the richest and most fashionable colours, which, in order to procure a speedy Sale of the whole, he has determined to sell on the most moderate terms, at his Store, in Bechoe Ross's Ghaut.—Where also may be had choice Genuine old London Market and London Particular Madeira Wines, French Claret, and Hennessy and Co.'s superior fine flavoured Cognac Brandy, in whole, half, or three dozen chests, at very reduced prices.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

Books for Sale on Commission, at Serap Day's, No. 6. Old China Bazar.—Burkhardt's Travels in Nubia, with maps, 4to 30 rs. First 6 Volumes of the Quarterly Review, half bound in Russia, 8vo. 32 rs. Hume's History of England, 10 vols. bound in calf, 8vo.—Grant's History of the Mauritius, 4to. Cobbett's Parliamentary Debates, 5 vols. 20 rs. Horsburgh's Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, and the Interjacent Ports, compiled chiefly from Original Journals at the East India House, and from Journals and Observations made during twenty-one Years experience Navigating in those Seas, 4to. half Russia, 16 rs. Asiatic Researches, or Transactions of the Society, instituted in Bengal, enquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia, vol. 13. Milburn's Oriental Commerce, the 1st vol. calf, 4to 5 rs. Another Copy, ditto, 6 rs. William Godwin's Enquiry concerning Political Justice, and its influence on General Virtue and Happiness, 2 vols. 4to. 10 rs. Granger's Biographical History of England, from Robert the Great to the Revolution, 2 vols. 4to. 6 rs. Winterbottom on the Chinese Empire, with a copious account of Lord Macartney's Embassy, 1 vol. 8vo. 3 rs. Public Characters, of 1805 and 6, 2 vols. 8vo. 6 rs. Beloe's Miscellanies, 2 vols. 12mo. (a very scarce work,) 16 rs. Palmyra, and other Poems, by T. L. Peacock, 12mo. 2 rs. Macpherson's History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover, 2 vols. 4to. Anecdotes sur la Revolution de la Russie, en 1792, par Rulhiere, 8vo. 2 rs. Considerations on the State of Public Affairs, in 1790, with an Appendix, containing Extracts from Vattel's Laws of Nations, 2 rs. Spectator, 8 vols. 12mo. 20 rs. Pennant's London Improved, abridged, by Wallis, 3d edition, 1810, 2 rs. An Enquiry, Concerning the Human Understanding, 4 rs. The Fudge Family in Paris, 12mo. boards, 5 rs. Origin of the Pindaries, 12mo. boards, 5 rs. Finch's Poems, 2 rs. Two Volumes of Monthly Review, 3 rs. A Journey from Bengal to England, by George Foster, in the Civil Service of the Honourable East India Company, 2 vols. 4to. bound, 10 rs. The Henriade, an Epic Poem, in Ten Cantos, translated from the French of Voltaire, into English Rhyme 4to. half bound, 4 rs. New Annual Register 1806, 7, 8, and 10 royal 8vo. half bound, 4 vols. 10 rs. Poetical Works of Garth, Rowe, Hughes, Addison, Sheffield, Prior, Congreve, Fenton, 8vo. boards, 5 rs. Cruttwell's Gazetteer, second edition, 4 vols. 8vo. neatly bound, 16 rs. Pope's Works in nine vols. complete, 8vo. calf, 32 rs. Memoires de Richelieu, 9 vols. 8vo. calf, gilt, 32 rs. Memoirs of the Reign of George Third, by W. Bolsham, 4 vols. 8vo. bound, 16 rs. An Enquiry into the Principles of Civil and Military Subordination, by the John Mamlamrid, Esq. 8vo. calf, 4 rupees. Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk, 8vo. half Russia, 4 rupees. The Sexagenarias; or the Recollections of a Literary Life, 2 vols. 8vo. boards, 10 rupees. Lamb's Specimens of Dramatic Poets, second edition, 8vo. boards, 6 rupees. Narrative of a Journey into Persia, and Residence at Teheran, with a large map and coloured plate, 8vo. boards, 1820. 6 rupees. O'Donnell, a National Tale, by Lady Morgan, 3 vols. 12mo. boards, 12 rupees. Secret Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte, 2 vols. 12mo. bound 6 rupees. Sea's Journey to Rome and Naples, in 1817, 12mo. boards, 3 rupees. Antar, a Bedouern Romance, translated from the Arabic, by Terriek Hamilton, Esq. 12mo. half Russia, 6 rupees. De L'Allemagne, par M. La Baronne de Staet-Holstein, 3 vols. 12mo. calf, 12 rs. Histoire de Napoleon, Empereur des Français, 4 vols. 12mo. calf, 12 rs. Œuvres de Madame Cottin, Amelie Massfield, 3 vols. 12mo. bound, 10 rs. Felix Alvarez, or Manners in Spain, by Alexander R. C. Dallas, Esq. 1st vol. boards, 2 rs. Original Letters from India, containing a Narrative of a Journey through Egypt, and the Author's imprisonment at Calicut, by Hyder Alley, to which is added an abstract of three subsequent Voyages to India, by Mrs. Fay, 2 rs. Poems and Songs, by Robert Tannahill, 4th edition, 4to. boards, 4 rs. Cowper's Poems, a new edition, with additions, 12mo. boards, 3 rs.

New Pamphlets.—Vigilance, a Tragedy in Five Acts, by Jas. Sheridan Knowles, Esq. The Asiatic Journal, No. 64, for June 1820. 2 rs. The Radical Letter Bag. Thoughts to my Country. An Address to the Higher Classes in the Town of Manchester, and the vicinity by an Inhabitant.

Passage to London.—The Honourable Company's Chartered ship *Providence*, 679 Tons, Calcutta built, Captain John Adair, of the Honourable Company's Service, will sail for London, touching at Madras, on or about the 20th of February. For Passage, apply to Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. or to the Captain, or Mr. Read, No. 42, Leith Bazar.

Sporting Intelligence.

BARRACKPORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1821.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

	st. lbs.
1 Mr. Oakeley's gr. A. h. Hukkehookah,.....(W. Satter)	9 1
2 Mr. Black's b. c. e. Dragon,.....	8 9

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—T. Y. C.

1 Mr. Walter's ch. h. Monitor,.....(W. Smith)	8 6
Mr. Black's b. c. m. Kid,.....	8 6
A good Race, Time 1' 25"	

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

1 Mr. Black's ch. A. h. Bazar,.....(J. Mansfield)	8 5
2 Mr. Walter's gr. A. h. Fadladern,.....	8 7
Time 3' 40"	

Mr. Sawyer's Caracacus, received 60 Gold Mohurs comp. from Mr. Black's Kid, 8st. 7lbs. L. M. 100 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. Walter's Fadladern, received 60 Gold Mohurs comp. from Mr. Black's ch. c. by Flamingo, 8st. 7lb. each 100 Gold Mohurs.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

At Chinsurah, on the 2d instant, by the Dutch Commissioner, Mr. C. A. Fenwick, to Miss Roselle.

BIRTH.

On the 5th instant, Mrs. Mary Ogr, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Colahab, on the 3d instant, in the 19th year of her age, Margaret Oliva, the wife of Captain C. H. Mainwaring, 47th Regiment, after a tedious and hopeless illness.

At Bombay, on the 3d instant, Mr. Daniel Newton, Assistant to the Custom Master, aged 60 years.

At Bombay, on the 3d instant, Lieutenant Alexander Rind, 2d Battalion 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, attached to the Poonah Auxiliary Horse.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

Cotton—Has undergone no alteration in this market since our last; some trifling parcels of the new crop have exchanged hands amongst the natives, at the high price of 25 Rupees per maund. At Mirzapore the importation last week is 2,177 bales, being considerably short of what it has been for some weeks past, and the price had advanced a little. At Fattyghur the importation and prices agreed with those at the same period last year. The upper markets generally may be stated to have experienced a trifling decline.

Indigo—Continues to maintain its price, being still reckoned the safest mode of remittance by produce, notwithstanding the unfavorable accounts which have been received at the sale at the India House, on the 20th August. The importation of the present season to the 17th instant, is factory maunds 59,430, that of last year to the same period was 90,832.

Opium—There is not much doing in this; Patna has been sold during the week at our quotations.

Piece Goods—Are in fair demand, but we can state no alteration in prices.

Saltpetre and Sugar—Remain as before.

Block Tin—May be stated at a reduction of 4 to 6 Annas.

Freight to London—This may be quoted at £6 per Ton, and with difficulty procured even at this rate.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 26	Ann & Amelia	British	Joseph Short	London
25	Fatty Salem	British	P. Dillon	Madras

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per ship *Regret*, from Bombay to London.—Assistant Surgeon Woolcott, Madras Establishment. Lieutenant Bell, 80th Regiment, Baida Pifford, 67th Regiment.—Sailed January 2, 1821.

PRICES OF DRUGS, SPICES, &c. SOLD AT THE COMPANY'S QUARTERLY SALE, LONDON, AUGUST 11—20, 1820.

	£	s	d	£	s	d
735 Chests Aniseeds, good, fresh, ... per cwt.	2	15	0	3	3	0
764 Chests Borax, refined, good, but small, ditto	2	10	0	3	14	0
661 Bales Cinnamon, 1st sort, ... per lb.	0	7	10	0	8	3
478 Ditto ditto, 2d sort, ... ditto	0	7	1	0	7	2
228 Ditto ditto, 3d sort, ... ditto	0	6	1	0	6	6
46 Chests ditto, broken, ... ditto	0	6	0	0	6	7
225 Bags Cloves, good, ... ditto	0	3	4	0	3	3
65 Bags Cardamoms, long Malabar sort, good, ditto	0	2	0	0	2	8
3155 Dappers Castor Oil, 1st quality, ... ditto	0	0	10	0	0	1
339 Chests ditto, 2d quality, ... ditto	0	0	7	0	0	0
43 Casks ditto, 3d quality, ... ditto	0	0	5	0	0	6
79 Casks Cocoa Nut Oil, good clean white, per cwt.	1	10	0	3	2	0
54 Ditto ditto, ... ditto	1	8	0	3	0	0
165 Elephant's Teeth, various sizes, ... ditto	15	10	0	27	10	0
126 Chests Gamboge, middling pipe and cake, ditto	10	0	0	14	3	0
3642 Bags Ginger, good Bengal, ... ditto	0	15	0	0	17	0
218 Chests Gum Arabic, good yellow, ... ditto	4	3	0	4	11	0
dark red, ... ditto	2	15	0	3	15	0
in block, ... ditto	2	5	0	2	10	0
67 Ditto ditto Assafetida, fine pure gum, ditto	6	5	0	1	10	0
mixed inferior, ditto	2	10	0	3	0	0
stoney, ordinary, ditto	0	8	0	1	5	0
445 Do. da Animi, scraped in fine large pieces, ditto	5	0	0	8	10	0
ditto, in smaller pieces, ditto	4	4	0	5	5	0
ditto, all small pieces, ditto	2	10	0	3	17	0
410 Ditto ditto Benjamin, 1st quality, ... ditto	45	0	0	36	15	0
2d ditto, ... ditto	12	15	0	3	5	0
3d ditto, ... ditto	4	0	0	9	10	0
430 Chests Lac Dye, good, free from gum, per lb.	0	3	0	0	5	0
middling, ... ditto	0	1	11	0	2	0
inferior, hard and gummy, ditto	0	1	0	0	1	6
6730 Bundles Munjeet, mixed, small and large roots, ... per cwt.	1	15	0	1	17	0
66 Casks Mother-o'-Pearl shells, small, Bombay sort, ... ditto	8	5	0	0	0	0
42 Ditto ditto, fine large Manila sort, ... ditto	15	10	0	16	0	0
58 Ditto ditto, blue edged sort, ... ditto	8	5	0	8	10	0
193 Casks Mace, (Company's) 1st sort, ... per lb.	0	7	1	0	0	0
125 Ditto ditto, 2d sort, ... ditto	0	5	7	0	5	8
16 Ditto ditto, 3d sort, ... ditto	0	2	5	0	3	1
8 Casks Nutmegs, good, in sorts, ... ditto	0	3	11	0	4	9
75 Chests ditto, the long sort, in the shell with Mace, ... ditto	0	0	8	0	0	9
2009 Bags Pepper, Black Bittaparam, good (Company's) ... ditto	0	0	0	1	0	7
661 Chests Rhubarb, trimmed flat, ... ditto	0	3	0	0	4	10
Chests Shallack, good orange, ... per cwt.	4	0	0	4	11	0
middling ditto, ... ditto	3	10	0	3	15	0
ordinary ditto, ... ditto	2	0	0	2	15	0
in block, ditto, ... ditto	2	0	0	2	11	0
dark red, good, ... ditto	2	1	0	2	6	0
712 Chests Tinctal, good and middling, ... ditto	2	0	0	2	6	0
225 Ditto ditto, ditto ditto, ... ditto	2	0	0	2	6	0
6488 Bags Turmeric, good Bengal, ... ditto	0	9	0	0	13	5
1880 Ditto ditto, middling ditto, ... ditto	0	8	0	0	9	0
1357 Ditto ditto, very ordinary, old, ... ditto	0	4	0	0	6	6
60 Boxes Tartaric-shell, good large plates, bright, mottled, ... per lb.	1	15	0	2	2	6

AUGUST 24, 1820.

Sago, Red, ... per cwt.	0	18	0	0	0	0
Ditto, White, ... ditto	0	18	0	0	12	0
Saltpetre, ... ditto	1	5	0	1	10	0
Safflower, flake, fine, ... ditto	15	0	0	16	0	0

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bantishall and the Exchange.

Affair News.

Allahabad, Jan. 10, 1821.—The weather for some days has been very gloomy and rainy, attended with thunder and lightning; and threatens, I am sorry to say, to ruin the wheat and barley crops, which are just rising into the ear at present; half past eight A. M. the gloom is almost as great as at half an hour after sun-set, and at four P. M. yesterday, there was no seeing distinctly in the Bungalow without a candle.

Kathulghes, January 1, 1821.—On the 31st of December, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, a party of about 40 well armed, but nearly naked Robbers, attacked the Bazar of the 2d Cavalry at this Station. They immediately inquired for the Cotwal, and two principal Seraffs, whose houses they attacked, burnt, and in part plundered. The alarm having been quickly spread upon their first entrance, the Seraffs had sufficient time to escape with their families and some of their effects. Most of the Dookandars were too much alarmed for their personal safety to think of the protection of their property; Each person imagining himself to be the object of violence, all was consternation. The extent in value of the plunder realized by the Banditti is at present unknown. One man was killed, and some few defenceless wretches wounded during the course of this unexpected rapine.

By eight o'clock the Robbers had decamped, and the whole of the Bazar was in flames. A large proportion of property, which had escaped the hasty search of the merciless plunderers, was consumed by fire. The Commandant and Officers of the 2d Cavalry have, in part alleviated the distress of the sufferers, by a liberal Subscription. No extortions were spared by the Officer commanding the Detachment to apprehend the offenders, but as yet they have proved unsuccessful. Piquets of Cavalry are still posted in all directions. The caste and general parents of the Banditti is unknown.

Native Speech.—The following speech was lately made by a Native to a Gentleman extremely reduced by an indisposition from which he was slowly recovering: "Sir, Master no angry I tell one word."—"Well Barber, what is it?"—"Master been too much sick, Master all bone and leather no meat got."

Black Berries.—A Gentleman of the name of Berry, upon being asked why he was so insensible to the charms of Indian Females, replied that a tropical climate was not favorable to the growth of a Black Berry.

Bombay, January 6, 1821.—The detachment of His Majesty's 86th under Major Digby, to receive which the transports *James Scott* and *Cornwall* sailed on the 29th ultimo, arrived here from Dwarka boats, on Sunday last. The expedition to the Arabian coast will sail, it is said, about the 16th instant. The embarkation of the troops, &c. will commence on Monday morning.

The first sessions of oyer and terminer commences this morning; there are, we understand, only three bills for the Grand Jury. The trial of Sergeant Williams of the European Regiment, against whom an indictment for murder was presented at the last sessions, is fixed for Monday. The Court will meet on that day at half past nine o'clock in the morning.

The *Lady Harrington*, Captain Living, for London, will sail, we are informed, on Monday. The *Thalia* will follow her in a few days.

Madras, Jan. 11, 1820.—The *Partridge* we understand, have to, late in the day, off Vizagapatam, but was taken by the current so far to leeward, that being unable to get off the place again, they made all sail, and the ship was not in sight in the morning. Some gentlemen who had long been expecting her arrival, were in consequence apprehensive of being disappointed of a passage to Madras on this ship. It is possible, however, as she has not yet arrived, that the Captain may have made a long stretch off the Land, for the purpose of getting to windward of the place again—and that the ship may have made her appearance after the Tappall bringing the account had been despatched.

The brig *Hastings*, Captain Vaughan, arrived from Calcutta on Tuesday, whence she sailed the 3rd instant.

Passengers.—Mr. Andrew Berg, and Mr. Munday.

The *Calcutta*, Captain Siroyan, left the roads for England on the 7th.

The Packet by the H. C. Ship *Moirs*, is advertised to be cleared on the 30th instant.

Madras, January 12, 1821.—No further arrivals from Bengal have taken place since our last.—The *Partridge* has not come in, which is very vexatious, as she is understood to have the Madras Packets for June and July on board. It appears she have too off Bimblipatam on the 29th, and was seen endeavouring to beat up to Vizagapatam next morning, but the current being strong she could not effect her object, and therefore made all sail on her course and no account have since been received of her. We trust we shall hear of her this day, or we shall begin to apprehend that she has passed our Port and proceeded on her voyage.

The *Hogye* was expected to sail in the course of last night for Bengal.—The *Hogye* positively sails for England to-morrow evening. Her Packets will be made up at 3 o'clock P. M.

His Majesty's Ship *Danvers* came in from the Eastward on Wednesday.—She sailed from Penang on the 28th ultimo. Letters from thence contain very gloomy accounts of affairs in China. The *Cholera Morbus* had broken out in Canton and at Whampoa, as well as amongst our Indians, and had committed dreadful ravages amongst the Chinese. The Hong Merchants had in consequence fled into the interior, and all Commercial transactions were suspended. It is also added that the new Emperor of China had enjoyed the pleasures of Sovereignty for a very short period—his subjects having almost immediately on his elevation revolted and devoted their unfortunate Sovereign to the How string.

We are sorry to mention that deplorable accounts have been received of the ravages committed by the Epidemic in the Honourable Company's 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, on its march from Nagpore to Hyderabad. Three Officers and upwards of two hundred Recruiting followers had fallen victims to this dreadful scourge of India.

Letter from the *Bulmer*.—The following is an Extract of a Letter, received from a gentleman who went passenger from Calcutta on the *Bulmer*.

"If you have not heard of the fate of the *Bulmer*, you will be a little surprised to hear from me at this place. I am, as also all the other passengers, residing at the Governor's house, who is constant together with his family in paying us every possible attention. To give you some idea of what we expected to be our fate, we suffered a severe hurricane on the 31st of December, in which we were speedily reduced to a deplorable state of wreck—14 feet water in the hold—every boat washed away, as also all the spars—a perfectly clear deck fore and aft—only the main and foremast with the fore top mast remaining—every sail, although furled, blown away, and the yards all lost except the fore and fore top sail yards—the main mast cut away—two men washed overboard, of whom one was fortunately saved, by being entangled in part of the wreck and washed alongside again.

In consequence of the very meritorious conduct of the ship's crew on the occasion, it has been determined by the passengers to testify their sense of their valuable services, and the following was yesterday drawn up and agreed to; viz.

"The extraordinary exertions, so conspicuously made last Sunday, on the following night and up to the present period, by the sailors, to save the lives on board the *Bulmer*, when she was in imminent danger of foundering from the effects of the tremendous hurricane of last Sunday, merit the approbation and reward of the passengers on board. It is therefore proposed to raise fifty Guineas, to be equally distributed among the Sailors who were at the pumps all Sunday night without intermission, and to nominate a Committee to receive and distribute the money so subscribed. Resolved that Wm. Mason, Esq. Madras Civil Service, Col. Mansel, C. B. H. M. 63rd Regt and Mr. W. H. Twentymann, be appointed Members of the Committee.

Madras, Jan. 6, 1821.

The sum of 500 rupees was immediately subscribed. The following is a correct list of the Passengers that were on board the *Bulmer*.

Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Chatfield, Mrs. Wight, Mrs. Warburton, Mrs. O'Connor, Lieutenant Colonel Mansel, C. B. H. M. 63rd William Mason, Esq. M. G. S., Major Andrew French, Lieut. tenant Frenchlyn, Captain Warburton, Mr. W. H. Twentymann, Mr. William Brown, Mr. H. Havers—Children; Miss Chatfield, Miss Wight, Masters W. J. Twentymann, Wight, Wells, William Fitzpatrick, Henry Fitzpatrick, Charles Fitzpatrick, Two private of H. M. 63d, and two women—servants to the Ladies.—Hark.

Liberty of the Press.

"He spoke oracular and sly,
"He'd neither grant the question, nor deny."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I know not whether my own patience may not be exhausted before that of your readers. We have now for the second time expected to enter on "*Lecture First, On the advantages of Arbitrary Power*;" and instead of hearing our Lecturer's exordium, we find him involved in an endless prolocutory maze of quibbling and prevarication, from which if he were to labour to extricate himself he would never arrive at the new and inviting field to which we have been summoned. I can therefore by no means promise to accompany him to his *salute et plaudite*. Having hooked a heavy fish I was at first pleased with the wild vivacity of its struggles, but if it runs out much more of my line, I may let it go for very weariness.

SIR ORACLE said, if you repeated a question of mine respecting a certain private Letter of Sir Francis Macnaghten's the question should be answered without any suppression. I repeated the question, thinking that if you did not choose to stand to the consequences you would strike out that part of my Letter; but that if you had no occasion to shrink from the disclosure you would let it stand. But though all men, with one exception, saw that you had repeated my question, yet since that one will not be satisfied unless you use this formula: "I the Editor do hereby repeat, &c." it will be proper that you declare in your own person whether you meant it to be understood that you accepted SIR ORACLE's offer, and that you did repeat my question.* SIR ORACLE who upholds with so much strictness the responsibility of a publisher, ought to have been the last to raise the cavil under which he has evaded the fulfilment of of his promise.

The publication of the Letter aforesaid would have helped to determine what construction we ought to put on the words delivered from the Bench: "Such publications ought to be prevented by some means, or by any means." There are three legal modes of proceeding against persons accused of libelling.—1. by Indictment,—2. by Information,—3. by Summary Transportation without Trial. Sir Francis Macnaghten objected to the second mode; and the question is not whether the expression "any means" will include Indictment, as whether it will exclude Summary Transportation. SIR ORACLE says that by "any means," Sir Francis meant one particular course, viz. by Indictment; and that though he himself would rather dispense with the intervention of a Jury, yet Sir Francis thinks a defendant requires to be hedged about with two concentric Juries! One would not have anticipated that the original swelling phrase could have been made to collapse so completely, nor that the two friends who seemed to share each others most inward counsels, should yet be so much a variance! This instance of disparity throws an air of uncertainty over all the explanations which the one propounds in the name of the other.

When SIR ORACLE said that he had seen a publication in which Assassination was openly justified, he alluded, it appears, to the Letter of Casca which you did not publish, and he now complains that you did not, and reiterates his prayer that Casca shall be delivered up to his critics tomorrow.† He will not believe that radi-

* NOTES BY THE EDITOR.—We have no reason, certainly, to shrink from the publication, nor to desire the suppression, of any Letter to which the names of the Writer in the *Government Gazette*, and his opponent MONSIEUR may allude; and by permitting the question to be repeated by the latter in our pages, without deprecating it, we certainly conceived that it might be fairly inferred we had no objection to such publication. The best proof we can give of our sincerity in this profession, is to repeat that though we did not solicit its publication, yet when it was threatened to be published without suppression, we did not oppose it; while, by the repetition of our Correspondent's question, coupled with our silence, we meant it to be understood that we had no objection, whatever, to its being produced.

† We can safely declare that whoever the Writer in the *Government Gazette* may be, he did not see the Letter of Casca, which, because it advocated the right of Assassination in certain cases, was not published, and therefore remained in our possession alone. It is, however, a strange proceeding, first to declare that we deserve banishment for aiding in such publications,—and then when it is proved that we did not publish, to call upon us to do so, and to blame us equally for the suppression.—There can be no mode of satisfying so capricious a Complainant, so that it would be vain to attempt it.

cal error can be combined with talents and good temper. Did he never meet with an eloquent but mistaken enthusiast; with an author by merit raised to the high eminence of being the most immoral, and at the same time the most seductive? Did he ever hear of one Machiavelli? Can a child refute him? No! Frederick the great could not do it; his Anti-Machiavel is full of inaccuracies. Are libels contemptible in proportion to their aberration from what is just and true? Did the numberless refutations that were, or might have been published, save Carille from prosecution and punishment? And yet the truth of Christianity is as capable of proof, and as well established by every species of evidence, as the criminality of justifying Assassination. But SIR ORACLE's conduct in this matter deserves to be noted as the second instance that has occurred of what the Quarterly Review calls the *argumentum ad dignitatem*. The first instance happened in this wise. The late Mr. Trotter accused the physicians who had attended Mr. Fox during his last illness of hastening his death by giving him digitalis, or foxglove. When it was proved that no such medicine had been exhibited, he turned round on the unfortunate physicians, and said: Then it ought to have been given; it might have saved his life, he died for want of it! Just so with SIR ORACLE, and one may dramatise the scene as follows:

SIR ORACLE, "Mr. Editor, you published CASCA, and deserve to be banished from among us, and whipped through the world. If a Jury were not too good a thing for a person of your description, I would hope to see *ses. per cell.* against your name for such an outrage on the public safety. I would rather see every press in the universe broken up than have it believed that I could countenance such diabolical doctrines."

EDITOR. "Excuse me, SIR ORACLE, I did not publish CASCA."

SIR ORACLE. "You did not! Then you ought to have done it, and I call upon you yet to deliver the writ into my hands and let me manage him. I invoke you in the name of humanity to let him loose upon the world that we may see his deformity and his malice. You exaggerated his strength and his powers of malignity, you dressed him in false colours. What care I for his speckled skin, his envenomed fangs, his forked tongue, his 'created pride'? A child might play with him!"

Nevertheless, Mr. Editor, I would counsel you to continue to keep CASCA snug under hatches. Let SIR ORACLE write *Reponses au silence de Monsieur Casca*, if he pleases; that is quite as much as can be prudently entrusted to him.

He says, why am I silent as to the more insidious recommendation (of Assassination) by an attempt at ridicule? Does the *onus of proof* lie on me who deny having seen any such thing, or on him who says he has seen it? Why is he silent? When instances are required, the first that he adduces is of a suppressed publication; and for the next, he says, let those who have never seen the pertinent article point it out!

As to the famous "exact coincidence" between Lord Hastings and Sir Francis Macnaghten, we are now instructed that the wonderful coincidence is between the Governor General and Sir Francis. —SIR ORACLE would have us believe that His Lordship treats us as the *Face of Two faces under a hood*; that he holds one language as an individual and another as a public functionary, and that it is unwell to "cast back upon" the latter the avowed principles of the former; that "it is disingenuous and ungrateful to give such a construction as he has heard given to his Lordships personal declaration upon a particular occasion;" and that we must not expect to find the virtues of the Marquis of Hastings pervading the mighty sphere through which the Governor General's influence extends. However averse Lord Hastings may be to extra-judicial inflictions, yet he believes that the Governor General has transmitted to England "some who were not entitled to be here." Of what character are the insinuations conveyed in these recondite distinctions I need not explain to your readers; at the same I willingly acquit SIR ORACLE of any ill intention; it is mere blundering. If SIR ORACLE had hit the true distinction that is observable in this matter, he would have perceived that the Marquis of Hastings and the Governor General are the same person; but that the Governor General and the Governor General in Council are different authorities. An officer acting ministerially may be constrained to do what the mass would wish to avoid; but one acting magisterially ought never to do what the mass would disapprove.

He believes that some have been transported to England. How many? Has there been a single instance? I request that he will

name one instance. Perhaps he will mention some one whom his Lordship refused to transport, and turn that into matter of complaint.

He says, "I have never been the advocate of any thing so detestable as that one man shall have a right to hold others in subjection at his own will." But what says he to four men having such a right? A tribunal may be an organ of arbitrary power of however many members it may be composed. But these are mysteries which we expect to see unfolded in his next Lecture.

January 27, 1830.

HORATIO.

Military.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 15, 1831.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 6, 1831.

Ensign Macan, of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment, is directed to proceed by water from Ghazepore to the Presidency, where he will join and do duty with the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry until further orders.

Ensign Browne Wood, of the 2d Battalion 7th Native Infantry, who is at present attached to Captain Wood's Levy at Benares, will continue to do duty with that Corps until further orders.

Ensign Talbot, 2d Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry at Barrackpore, until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

Cuttack Legion.—Major S. Fraser, from 15th January to 15th March, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Staff.—Brigadier Burrell, from the 15th January to 15th April, in extension, preparatory to an application to proceed to Sea.

Farrukhabad Provincial Battalion.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Smith from 20th January to 20th February, to visit Benares, on urgent, private affairs.

Dromedary Corps.—Local Lieutenant Tetley, from 15th January to 15th June, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

6th Light Cavalry.—Captain Hearsey, from 15th January to 15th July, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Mysore Levy.—Ensign Roberts, from 1st December 1829 to 8th January, on private affairs, preparatory to proceeding to join the Corps to which he stands permanently posted.

1st Battalion 9th Regiment.—Lieutenant Parquharson, from 20th December 1830 to 1st May, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 17, 1831.

Ensign James Brooke, is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, and Ensign J. H. Clarkson, from the latter to the former Battalion.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment.—Lieutenant Crace, from the 15th January to 1st March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment.—Ensign J. C. Sage, from 15th January, to 15th February, to remain at Bhaugulpore, previously to proceeding to join his Battalion at Neemuch.

2d Battalion 18th Regiment.—Lieutenant Troup, from 7th January to 30th April, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 19, 1831.

The following Removals and Posting of Officers to and from Companies in the Regiment of Artillery are directed:—

1st Lieutenant R. Huchwaite, from the 7th Company 2d Battalion to the 11th Company 4th Battalion.

2d Lieutenant F. A. Torkler, from the 8th Company 1st to the 1st Company 2d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant P. T. Cavley, from the 1st Company 2d to the 8th Company 1st Battalion.

2d Lieutenant E. F. Day, is posted to the 2d Company 2d Battalion.

The appointment by Major Nation, Commanding the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, in Battalion Orders of the 2d instant, of Lieutenant and Acting Quarter Master Bignell to act as Adjutant during the absence on leave of Lieutenant and Adjutant Bird, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

2d Battalion 27th Regiment.—Lieutenant Vetch, from the 15th January to 15th February, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

European Regiment.—Ensign W. G. Cooper, from 19th January to 15th March, to visit Dacca on private affairs, previous to joining the Corps with which he is appointed to do duty.

2d Battalion 9th Regiment.—Lieutenant Palmer, from 15th February to 15th June, to visit Ghazepore, on urgent private affairs.

European Regiment.—Ensign C. Gale, from 15th January to 15th April, to visit Parnah on private affairs, previous to joining the Corps with which he is appointed to do duty.

1st Battalion 18th Regiment.—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master Godby, from 15th February to 15th May, to visit Breilly, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 7th Regiment.—Captain Martin, from 11th January to 11th March, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 29th Regiment.—Lieutenant Marshall, from 17th January to 17th February, ditto ditto.

JAMES NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

		Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Grain, Rice, Palua,	per mound	2 10	2 12
Patobery, 1st,		2 9	2 10
Ditto, 2d,		2 3	2 4
Moongy 1st,		1 15	2 0
Ditto, 2d,		1 14	0 0
Indigo, Purple, (in bond) ..		170 0	175 0
Purple and violet, ..		160 0	170 0
Violet,		155 0	160 0
Violet and copper, ..		145 0	150 0
Copper, fine,		140 0	145 0
Copper, less,		110 0	130 0

Notes.—It being difficult to quote with preciseness the prices of the following articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the market.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of freight and charges.—(A.) advance on the same.—(D.) discount.

Birmingham Hard-ware,	.....	35	a	40	per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, fine,	.....	20	a	25	per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, coarse,	.....	7	a	10	per cent. A.
Flannels,	.....	0	a	5	per cent. A.
Hats,	.....	10	a	15	per cent. D.
Chints, good patterns,	.....	0	a	15	per cent. A.
Cutlery,	.....	P. C.	0	20	per cent. D.
Earthen-ware,	.....	30	a	40	per cent. D.
Glass-ware,	.....	30	a	35	per cent. D.
Window Glass,	.....	25	a	30	per cent. D.
Hosiery,	.....	P. C.	0	10	per cent. D.
Millinery,	.....	20	a	30	per cent. A.
Muslins, assorted,	.....	10	a	15	per cent. A.
Oilman's Stores,	.....	30	a	35	per cent. A.
Stationery,	.....	10	a	15	per cent. D.

PRICE OF BULLION:

Spanish Dollars,	Sierra Rupees	205 4	205 8	per 100
Dubloons,		30 4	30 6	each
Joos, or Penns,		16 8	17 6	each
Dutch Ducats,		4 4	4 12	each
Louis D'ors,		8 4	8 8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,		191 4	191 8	per 100
Suez Pagodas,		3 6	3 7 6	each

Fashionables.

Bell.—Lady Macnaghten's Party was very fully attended on Thursday evening, by the principal families of the Settlement, and gaiety and good humour presided over the scene, which was one of great festivity till 3 o'clock. The Ball was opened by His Excellency the Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood, and Mrs. Buller. The return of this Lady to the circle of Fashion, after an absence of nearly two years in the interior of India, has been at a less auspicious season for gay and brilliant Entertainments than that over which she may be said to have presided, during the reign of Macquerades, Concerts, Balls, and At Homes, which distinguished the Cold Season of 1818. Why so marked a change should have taken place in so short a period, would be worthy an inquiry; and as the young Ladies and unmarried Gentleman ought to be most deeply interested in the Restoration, it would be a fair division of labour for the Gentleman to employ their talents to divine the cause and apply the remedy, and the Ladies to weave garlands, with which to crown, under the Canopied Pavillon of the Ball Room in the Town Hall, at the next Conversation, the favored Bachelors who should best succeed in bringing back this golden age.

Concert.—Mr. and Mrs. Lacy's Concert was honored on Friday Evening by the presence of the Governor General, and the Marchioness of Hastings, with a more numerous attendance than the preceding ones, as we learn, for we were deprived of the pleasure of attending. Mr. and Mrs. Lacy's efforts we have heard were as usual most successful, and the aid yielded by the Amateur Ladies, both efficient as to strength, and charming as to effect. Of our wishes for the frequent enjoyment, general cultivation, and liberal patronage of this best of all Entertainments in Calcutta, few will doubt; our hopes are not so sanguine; but we shall hail disappointment with pleasure, and would most willingly be deceived.

Farewell.

TO THE MAGISTRATES, MERCHANTS, MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, AND EDITORS OF BRITISH INDIA.

GENTLEMEN!

At the beginning of the year 1821, I bring my labours in the Newspapers, upon the subject of Deleterious Grain, to a close. But in bidding you a FAREWELL, as the Guardians of the safety, the wealth, health, and intellectual improvement of the PUBLIC of this great and rising country, which I have anxiously, conscientiously, and perhaps not altogether imperfectly, endeavoured to serve, permit me for one moment to request your undivided and most serious attention to the direful consequences, that have followed the introduction of the POISONOUS RICE amongst the Spaniards at Manila.

They are MISERY, MARRAGE, DISEASE, and DEATH; and in the melancholy list of the victims to the fury of an enraged population, who not unjustly concluded they were suffering from a Poison introduced among them by *Foreigners*, is the Commander of the Vessel, one of your own Captains, which, so far as I can judge, conveyed the *Fatal Poison* to their shores.

If terrible facts of this awful nature are found incapable of making any impression, it is evident my writings must produce none. To the Public; I therefore, bid FAREWELL; *tempus coronat opus, vale.* I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant,

Allahabad, January 19, 1821.

R. TYTLER, M. D.

Queries to the Lawyers.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I would be glad, through the channel of your Journal, to address two questions to the Lawyers.

1st—Is it not a declared principle of English Law, that a person cannot be tried twice for the same offence?

2nd—In the instance of *Rex versus Powell*, has not the Prisoner been twice indicted, twice tried, and twice capitally convicted for the same offence?

January 1821.

Your's,

THOMAS STILES.

Robbery on the River.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

A Robbery was committed near this, last night, on a Dacca Pulwar, laden with valuable goods, from Calcutta to Mirzapore, belonging to Sadoosook Ramsook, and insured by Hansur Moll and Behary Loll. The cargo consisted of Tutenague, Vermilion, and Black Pepper, to the amount of 4570 Rs. as per Rowanah. She had put in at the Chokey of Bantooport, to get her Rowanah signed at sun set, and the Manjee wished to remain at the Ghant during the night, but was bidden to move off, which he did, to the distance of about 100 yards, and there came to an anchor; she had six men and two children on board.

A little after midnight she was cut adrift by a Diver under water, from the shore, and had drifted a little distance off, when they found it out. As they began to get their oars out, they were boarded by two Boats with a gang of Thieves, armed with clubs, who drove six of them into the water. The Manjee and one Child remained in the Boat; those who were swimming made a very great noise, but the people of the Chokey took no notice of them, although other nights in the ebb tide, they are always on the alert. They drove down till near labors, when the Boatload of that Property was sent off, and picked up the six men in the water, two of whom were nearly exhausted. They afterwards found the Boat, and towed her to shore.

An account of the affair being sent to the Merchant, the Insurers came and overhauled the Pulwar, where they found better than one third of the cargo gone. An account of the Robbery was also sent early in the morning, to the Magistrate of the District, but I believe no notice was taken of it.

The Boat was at anchor near the Pagoda, on Doctor Browne's Ground, below Serampore, where, near it, resides a noted Gang of Thieves, the head of which has but lately been let out of prison, where he had been confined for former depredations of the like nature, but who now lives within the boundaries of Serampore.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Banks of the Hooghly, Jan. 23, 1821.

J. N.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Bangalore, on the 6th instant, by the Reverend W. Malkin Lieutenant and Quarter Master John Taylor, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to Miss Charlotte Boddam, eldest daughter of the late Charles Boddam, on the Bengal Civil Establishment, and grand daughter of the late Governor of Bombay.

On the 18th ultimo, on board the *Doyne*, by the Reverend Mr. Mill, Just H. Alt, Esq. Professor of the Mission College at Fort William, to Louisa, fourth daughter of the late George Poyntz Ricketts, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Chicacole, on the 20th ultimo, by P. R. Cozale, Esq. Magistrate of Ganjam, Mr. J. Klysendroff, 1st Dresser 3d N. V. B., to Miss S. Stephenson.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th instant, the Lady of G. Money, Esq. of a Son.

At Cochin, on the 15th ultimo, the Lady of George Maiber, Esq. Surgeon on the Madras Establishment, of a Daughter.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 26	Fatue Mobarrack	Arab	Aliy Pelwan	Jeddah
26	Good Hope	British	R. A. Humphreys	S. America
26	Lady Raffles	British	J. Corwell	London

BOMBAY DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 3	Regret	British	T. Weibauk	London

Notices.

Dr. TITLES, having taken his Farewell of the Indian Public, as far as regards the Discussion on Ours Rice, the Letters of GALLAGHER Major, on the Effects of Ours on Snipes, dated from Lake Umbagog, New Hampshire, January 19, 1821;—as well as that of MURKIN, on the same subject, dated from Newbury, January 21, 1821—cannot in fairness, be published.

Various Communications have been received, and are under consideration. Such as are not particularly adverted to in the Notices to Correspondents, will be published as soon as can be found for them; or, if objections exist against their publication, they will be stated; and the Mr. S. S. either returned to the Authors on application in the same hand writing, or destroyed within the period of a month from their receipt; unless particular reasons should suggest the propriety of preserving them, in which case notice will be given.

The Lines of VIATOR, written and published during a cruise in the Indian Ocean, have been unavoidably delayed amidst the claims of European News;—but will have an early place.

Asiatic News.

By the arrivals from the Eastward, on Sunday and yesterday, we have received various Letters; and among which is one from Manila, up to the 19th of December. The Shipping and Commercial Intelligence conveyed in it, will be found under their usual heads.

Our Letters from Penang come down to the 28th of December, and Papers to the 30th. The first of these, which communicate local intelligence more freely than the latter, convey the following information.

On the 26th of December, a Portuguese Brig arrived at Penang, from Macao, in twenty days, the commander of which stated that the Liverpool Frigate, on the 5th of December, was in the Tyna, with her sails bent, and report said that she was proceeding to Manila, in consequence of the intelligence of the *Masacre* that had just reached China.

By the same vessel, Mr. Phillips, the Governor, received a letter from a Friend of his at Macao, stating the particulars of an occurrence that took place a few weeks before at Whampoa, from which it appears that an Officer belonging to one of our China Ships, had shot one of the Natives by accident, and that in consequence, all intercourse with our Shipping was interdicted, and all Commercial transactions had ceased: From the same source it was gathered that the Emperor, who had lately ascended the Throne of the Celestial Empire, had been put to death by the bowstring, and one of the Younger Brothers (a Minor) had been chosen as his Successor.

The Cholera had made its appearance in China with the most destructive effects, and the Inhabitants were deserting Canton as fast as they could escape.

Penang Gazette, December 27, 1820.—Accounts received from the Brig St. Antonio, state that on the 29th of November, being in company with the H. C. Ship *Lord Castlereagh* and the Portuguese Ship *Fingate*, Capt. J. Lopez, they had experienced a very violent and heavy squall off the coast of Cochin China, and on clearing up no part of the latter Vessel was discernible: it is supposed that from the suddenness and violence of the squall she had not time to prepare for it, and had in consequence upset and went down immediately. We lament to add that the loss of lives is stated to be very considerable. The Governor of Timor and Suite, who were a short time since here on their way to Macao, and a great number of Officers and Troops with their families were on board of this ill-fated vessel proceeding to Timor.

The *Lord Castlereagh* had also suffered from the squall, having carried away her masts and out boats, and had a great part of her cargo damaged.

The Spaniards in China we understand has made its appearance at Macao, and that in China its ravages were most dreadful and distressing.

Penang Gazette, December 30.—Yesterday morning arrived the Ships *Thalia*, Captain P. Herbert, and *Helen*, Captain G. Langley, from China. The former vessel left the 10th and the latter the 1st instant.

We are happy to state that the difference, which was reported here a few days ago to have existed between the British and Chinese at Canton, and occasioned a temporary suspension of Trade, had been settled, and tranquillity restored.

The *Major*, Captain Kinsey, had arrived at Macao. The H. C. Ship *Thalia*, Captain P. Herbert, had called for England. The *Major*, Captain Kinsey, had arrived at Macao. The *Thalia*, Captain P. Herbert, had called for England. The *Major*, Captain Kinsey, had arrived at Macao. The *Thalia*, Captain P. Herbert, had called for England.

The following are portions of the Letters sent to us from Manila.

Manila, Dec. 19, 1820.—I enclose you the List of Shipping Arrivals and Departures up to this date. Since my packet to you per *Berona*, enclosing the details of the *Masacre* here, nothing very material has occurred.

No executions have as yet taken place; all is perfectly quiet. The Military Force has been augmented by the recall of some disbanded Troops from the provinces, particularly from that of Pangasinan, whose quota of men when they arrived were not only much more numerous than was called for, but they were mounted on horses, and many of them were furnished with equipments of their own provision. These men are excessively excited against the *Jalones* (the tribe of Indians that inhabit the province in which Manila is situated); they are from the best cultivated provinces, and that which furnishes the largest part of the Sugar, Indigo, &c. for exportation; and as they and their countrymen now experience a difficulty in selling their goods even at low prices, they are enraged at the *Jalones*, who they say are the cause of it, by their conduct towards the Foreigners and Strangers. One district is said to have requested leave to come down and punish them in a summary way, by burning all their towns. Indeed the whole are only waiting for an opportunity to get at them, hence there exists no apprehension as to the future temper of the Troops.

When the American Frigate *Corymbus* arrived, she offered assistance to the Manila Government, which was declined. The Trials of the Offenders are proceeding; but the Spanish mode of Trial, both in Civil and Criminal cases, is very slow. They have no "viva voce" examinations or Trials in open Court; all is conducted by writings, and when these are finished, which are often excessively voluminous, they are sent to the Judges, who pass sentence, which sentence must be confirmed by the Supreme Court. (Audencia). This is the most tardy method, perhaps, ever yet invented; and whatever may be its advantages, they can certainly never compensate for the great assistance which a Judge (they have as yet no Juries) must have in forming his opinion, from the laws, the manner, and the look of the Prisoner or Witnesses.

The Circular, accompanying the Shipping Lists I have enclosed, is from a respectable House of Business here, and will at least show their opinion as to the state of affairs. You are at liberty to make what use you please of it. The other Letters on the productions of the country, may be useful to your Commercial readers, and though it is of an earlier date, I can vouch for its being very correct. The Description of Manila in your Journal of the 7th of February 1820, is not so. I will shortly send you a more correct one with a Map, which will give you for an Engraving to illustrate my Account.

The Cholera has abated in Manila and its immediate vicinity; but is said to rage dreadfully in some of the provinces.

CIRCULAR.

Your public Papers have doubtless been filled with accounts of the *masacres* committed by the natives of this country, on the 9th and 10th of October last, on some of the strangers at that time residing out of Manila.

Without entering into details, which might be superfluous, since Newspapers having without doubt acquainted you with them, we feel it our duty to re-assure and tranquillize you, should you by chance have some speculation already directed, or intended for this country.

We are happy in being able to acquaint you that public tranquillity is already restored, and as severe examples will doubtless be shortly made, we doubt not that strangers will for the future enjoy a greater degree of security at Manila than before; and as an instance of what we have advanced, we beg leave to observe that Mr. Dumastrey of our Firm remains at Manila, as well as many other foreigners; particularly those engaged in agricultural speculations, none of whom have shewn the least enterprise.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servants,

Manila, Nov. 1820.

ROXAS AND DUMASTREY.

This Description of Manila, to which our Correspondent refers, will be found in the 1st Volume of the Journal for 1820, at page 269. It was originally drawn up for our columns, by a Correspondent now resident at Manilla, from whence it is dated, and who resided at Manilla some time. We shall be glad on all occasions, however, to have more correct accounts of this and of any other Eastern Settlement, in a quarter of the globe so imperfectly known, in comparison to places more immediately connected with us; as it is by a compilation of different authorities that perfect accuracy can be so well established as to be confidently relied on.

COMMERCE OF MANILLA—1820.

In addition to our Circular, (to which we request your kind attention) we beg leave to trouble you with a few notes on the commerce of this country.

SUGAR.—Has been scarce or abundant, according to political circumstances; the first exportations to any amount were made in the years 1812 and 13, and since that epoch the produce of this article has experienced annually a considerable augmentation: in 1813 15,000 pekuls were exported, in 1814 30,000, and so rapid was its increase that in 1819 the exports were nearly 300,000; this quantity might almost have been doubled in 1820; had not the locusts in 1819 devoured the principal part of the growing crops, still we have little doubt that the exports of this year will equal those of 1819. This rapid augmentation gives an idea of the future abundance of this article, and the more so, as Agriculture so much neglected in the Philippines has at length attracted the attention of Government who not only protect, but offer it every encouragement possible; in consequence of which the natives have been induced to apply themselves to it much more than formerly, and that during the year 1819, several strangers have obtained permission to establish themselves here, for the purpose of cultivating plantations of Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, &c. nor are they ignorant that the Manila Sugars are generally esteemed in the European Market. Until now the prices of Sugar have varied greatly, since 1814 they have been from 5 to 9 Spanish dollars the pekul; but with reference to the annual augmentation of this article, we may venture to say that its ultimate level will be from 5 to 6 dollars the pekul.

COFFEE.—This has not been considered as an article of any importance till the commencement of the year 1819, since which time the Government has partly endeavoured to enforce its cultivation by the natives; the exportation for the last year was nearly 500 pekuls, this year it has been nearly 800, and we have no doubt that in future it will become considerable; the soil of the Philippines is well adapted to the culture of Coffee, which is of an excellent quality.

INDIGO.—Our Indigo is naturally good, and its depreciation in the Markets of Europe and the United States, has been owing to the adulteration practised by some of the manufacturers, but our Government are taking every measure to prevent these practices, which indeed have sensibly diminished; the annual exportation has been about 1,200 quintals (Spanish weight) of all sorts; the best is in general worth from 60 to 70 dollars the quintal; it has however been sold (in the months of September, October, and November last) at 50.

COTTON.—This article has been hitherto so neglected, that the quantity raised was only sufficient for the country manufacturers, but in 1815 about 500 pekuls having been exported, this circumstance drew the attention of the agriculturists, and in 1819 nearly 6000 pekuls were raised, which packed in bales of 2 pekuls, have been sold from 25 to 40 dollars the bale; we infer from thence that the augmentation of Cotton will keep pace with that of Sugar, and that the prices, (owing in the first instance to the small quantity in the market, and to the want of machines for clearing it) must eventually be lowered; not only in consequence of its increasing quantity, but from the recent arrival of machines from Europe.

RED-WOOD.—(A species of Camphachy) is very common here, a considerable quantity is exported to China, it is worth from 1 to 1½ Spanish dollars per pekul.

TORTOISE-SHELL.—70 or 80 pekuls of this article are annually exported, its price fluctuates according to the demand from 5 to 600 Spanish dollars per pekul.

WAX.—Is of a very good quality; the annual exportation is from 7 to 800 quintals.

The Philippines produce also Pepper and Canoe, but in small quantities. To conclude, there is no country so fertile, that is more so, no soil better calculated for the productions both of Asia and America, and from the encouragement which agriculture receives, and the number of persons who engage in it, we may venture to anticipate the abundance with which these productions may be furnished.

We shall say but little on the articles of importation, the country requiring only those necessary for its own consumption, which though augmenting daily, is as yet inconsiderable, and as we can see on the one hand determine the number of arrivals at the Philippines we are diffident on the other in advising nothing to be brought for this market. We repeat, that the consumption, as taste for European articles and luxuries in general increase daily; we should therefore say that to avoid risks a few articles only should be brought, as wines, brandies, liquors, &c. in short, a trifling invoice of general articles.

The Custom-house Duties are as follows:—Imports.—1½ per cent. on Coined Gold, 3½ per cent. on Dollars, and 11 per cent. on Merchandise. Exports.—Coined Gold 1½ per cent. Dollars 3½, and Merchandise 11 per cent. The payment of duties on Goods, either imported or exported, is regulated by a valuation at the Custom House of their cost price, or those of sale; and this valuation is in general, 35 per cent. below the actual value. We have the honor to be, yours most obediently,

ROXAS and DUMARTRAY.

MANILLA PRICE CURRENT, DECEMBER 18, 1820.

SUGAR. 6½ dollars per pekul to 6—no demand.
COFFEE. 14 dollars per pekul.
INDIGO. 60 to 75 dollars per quintal—dull sale.
COTTON. 15 to 25 and 24.

The crops of Sugar are abundant, and large tracts of land are prepared for cultivation. The prevalence of the Cholera, and the dreadful events of the 9th and 10th of October, have a little damped the activity of the growers, as they expect the latter circumstance will influence the state of the market considerably.

New South Wales.—Among other private letters that have either reached us direct, or been handed to us for perusal by friends, to whom they were addressed, we have been favored with a sight of one from this quarter, dated Sydney, August 20, 1820, which communicates some facts of sufficient interest to deserve publication. The portions we have thought worthy of selection are as follow:—

"This is a fine climate and country. The early accounts, written previous to the interior being penetrated, represented the soil as sterile and the cultivable country as hemmed in by mountains and consequently the Colony incapable of great extension. To say nothing of that noble country, Van Diemen's Land, there have been discovered in the western country vast and fertile tracts, over which may be extended the British sway and race. You have before heard of that gap in the mountains in the longitude of the cow-pastures which has been lately discovered. The Governor is in October next to proceed to that country, which seems by report to be of a soil only partially fit for tillage, but affording excellent forage for neat cattle, though it is too moist for sheep.

The profits of rural industry, more especially of fine-woolled sheep, are very great. Many settlers are ruined; but it is by debauchery, improvidence, or some capital errors at their outset.

As to the moral and political evils observable in this country, they are truly great and lamentable, but they are fast, very fast indeed, coming to a close. Some of the errors of Administration are too gross to continue; and the parent country having, in Mr. Bigge, deputed a Commissioner of Enquiry qualified in every respect for so delicate and difficult a task, and possessed of the confidence of all parties, we cannot but anticipate decided improvements from his suggestions. He returns in January, it is thought, to England.

Ministry grudge the expense of this Colony, as well they may. Mr Bigge has, it is pretty well understood, formed some very decided opinions, not merely on the necessity, but the means and mode of retrenchment; and indeed I had among men of sense there is much unanimity and clearness of ideas on the subject. In short the convicts, instead of being aggregated as too many are now in the Government employ, at an immense charge; and to their further demoralization, will be distributed to the farmers and others, who will perhaps get a small premium to take them off, employ and support them, with efficient authority over them. This will be a measure not of retrenchment merely, but of amendment, and in connection with the concomitant reduction in the amount of public expenditure, will bring about a thorough change in the constitution of the Society and the course of industry.

The surest foundation for the improvement of the Colony is laid in the inconceivably rapid advance of the Colony-born population, which expands in a ratio much surpassing any thing known in America. At present it may be equal to the European, and a very great proportion consist of children, consequently of little importance in the transactions of life. Eleven years hence, even supposing 2,000 persons imported annually, the Colony-born population will be thrice the European, and comprise a great number of masters and heads of families. Now, it is allowed by the most dispassionate and prejudiced, though they do not know how to draw the proper conclusion, that the Australasian race is much more moral than the parent stock from which they are descended.

Madras, Jan. 13, 1821.—His Majesty Ship *Dawntless*, Captain Campbell, arrived on Wednesday from Penang, the 25th ultimo.

The Ship *Hope*, will sail to-night or to-morrow morning.—In addition to the Passengers whom she will take on board at Cuddalore and Negapatam, the following proceed with her from hence.

Mrs. Pybus and two Children, Captain Hulme, Royal Scots, Captain Wilson, Bengal Establishment, Captain Williams, W. Mitchellson, Esq. and Master C. Cook, For the Cape.—Captain Oliphant.

The *Lady Banks* is expected to sail for England on Wednesday. Passengers.—Mrs. Wilson and three children, A. Hall, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, and Lieutenant Smith.

The homeward bound ship *Columbia*, sailed on Monday last. The H. C. Ship *Africa*, will continue her voyage to England about the 20th instant.

We are somewhat disappointed at the non-appearance of the *Farbridge*.—we hope she has not passed our Port, but we confess we have some apprehension about it.—It appears she was off Vinspattam on the 29th ultimo, but by the force of the current was driven backward, and unable to make the roads, she put to sea, and nothing has been heard of her since.

A Plain Statement.

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*,

Sir,

I have observed, in your Paper, two anonymous Letters, regarding a Case that came before the Police, betwixt me, as Plaintiff, and Mr. Halifax, Teacher, Dharamtollah, as Defendant, at least alluding to that Case, as I conceive, in so pointed a manner that it is impossible for me to mistake them, or to suffer the liberties there taken with my character to pass unnoticed. The first Letter, published on the 20th of December, is entitled "HOSPITALITY TO PUPILS," and subscribed "AN EYE WITNESS." Of this statement I complain; not that I am able to discover in it any assertion that is not strictly true, but because it seems to have given rise to the other, published on the 4th instant, entitled "A COUNTER STATEMENT," which is altogether (to use its own coarse language) "a train of wilful misrepresentation and deliberate falsehood."

Of this fabrication, it will be sufficient to instance the following specimens. "The Case (it says) at the Police, simple as it is, must have been misrepresented; the decision is on record, and bears no doubt interpretation, viz. 'You (the Teacher) cannot be considered as necessary to a misdemeanour committed during your absence, and it appears in evidence, without your knowledge.' And in another part, that 'On Friday the 29th of December, the Case was tried by the Magistrate of the Police, who, upon hearing the evidence on both sides, declared that as the Gentleman could not be responsible for misdemeanours committed in his absence and without his concurrence or knowledge, he could not not be considered as necessary to the violence laid to his charge.'"

To demonstrate the utter fallacy of this writer's statements, which are all "of a piece," and rest entirely upon the unfounded assumption of the Evidence and Decision above cited, I beg leave to submit for your perusal the following Letter, written by order of a Magistrate of Police.

To Mr. W. H. Taylor.

Sir,

As your Case was not tried, no Witnesses being examined, nothing further appears in the Records of the Office, but that the parties were present, and settled amicably; consequently, no Decision could have been given.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Calcutta Police Office, 16th Jan. 1821. (Signed) F. RIGODY, Clerk.

I have only to add, in explanation, that the Magistrate having expressed his opinion that Mr. HALIFAX was not responsible for the actions of his pupils, and dismissed him accordingly; A. finding the main object of the Prosecution let off, dropped further proceedings, and accepted of an Apology from the Boys on Mr. HALIFAX paying all expenses. It gives me great pain to be thus intruded on the notice of Public, in order to repel the unwarrantable aspersions of one who pretends he has "HEARD TWO SIDES OF THE SAME STORY," although I assert with confidence, that he can have heard nothing from my side, and that therefore the credit of the "deliberate unflinching falsehoods," which he states to have been published in this Case, must rest entirely with himself or his Informant.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.
Calcutta, Jan. 17, 1821. W. H. TAYLOR.

P. S. If Mr. H. had disavowed the above Counter-Statement, I should have been spared the necessity of contradicting it; He must be aware, however, that a Defence resting on false data is more injurious to the person it attempts to defend than to him it attacks; because it is apt to lead to the unfortunate conclusion that his conduct requires, although it does not admit of any better apology.

W. H. T.

Military Bank.

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

Sir,

I had occasion the other day to go up the River, and it was only on returning to Calcutta, that among the Papers brought to me at the Boat, I received your Journal of the 18th, containing the OLD SUS's Rejoinder to my Letter of the 11th instant, which it seems has not quite cleared up his misgivings concerning the MILITARY BANK. I have little hope of doing so, for my friend appears to belong to the class of persons who are "convinced against their will," and who proverbially maintain that "their opponent has almost entirely failed in satisfying their doubts." He is a true doubting philosopher, and an aversion to this plan, which he has somehow imbibed, so bewilders him, that he entertains the most opposite apprehensions. Sometimes he thinks that only Poor Economists will employ the Bank, as the intermediate depositary of their Savings, and shows how the dividend will be only 3 per cent. for the first year, out of which all expenses must be paid. He predicts that Depositors can never "even in future years" get more than 6 per cent. for their money, out of which the expense of management must be deducted. Then in the next breath he wonders at the Heads of some of the principal houses in Calcutta having encouraged, and united themselves to, a project which "from thinking of the probable effects of the Institution" he foresees will swallow them all up like Aaron's rod. "They are performing" (he goes on) "a professional *foi de se*" in supporting the Military Bank, which he yet thinks an sensible man (like himself) "who is convinced of the stability of his own Agents" will employ. He is alarmed at the probable expense "if every thing else correspond with the magnificent apparatus of Twelve Directors who go out by rotation." Truly if every other part of the expense correspond with the gratuitous services of the Directors and the Secretary, the charges must be ruinous! Does the number of Directors displease him? why two or three would have been quite enough if any gentlemen like those who have undertaken this duty could devote the whole of their time to it. But they cannot; and therefore the burden must be divided, when each will readily bear a portion. Already one of the members (Mr. Palmer) has gone on business to the Eastern Islands; and another (Lieut. Col. Paton) on a tour of duty to the Upper Provinces. But the large number of the Directors will admit of this.

When the OLD SUS counts the idea of an Officer saving 50 rupees by placing it out of his power to spend it, he appears to look upon the idea as new. Let him ask his "faithful friends" the next time he comes in from Barrackpore to breakfast with them, whether they have never adopted the same plan. It has not unfrequently happened within my knowledge that when Agency Houses become decidedly anxious that some Constituents should commence habits of saving, they have been in the practice of requesting them to write a fair letter to their Paymaster, "to deduct a hundred rupees a month on their account." They have not fastened them into "a conviction of the necessity of economy" and assured them that "the will alone was wanting," but have solicited them in "a moment of transient feeling" to give them "a dash of the pen" to the aforesaid purpose. Have they "found that habits of economy were not so to be effected?"

Unvaried experience, says the OLD SUS, has I believe found that the affairs of a Joint Stock Company are never managed with either the same attention or economy as those of an Individual Trader. I am glad to see that our *SMALTBANKS* read "The Wealth of Nations."—It is an excellent work, but when my friend gets as far as p. 153 of the 3d volume he will find that to this general axiom there are four cases expressly excepted by Adam Smith, and the first is the Banking Trade, because the practice is capable of being reduced to a routine, or "to strict and uniform rules." To depart on any occasion from those rules (observes that profound thinker) in consequence of some flattering speculation of extraordinary gain, is almost always extremely dangerous, and frequently fatal to the Banking Company which attempts it. But the constitution of Joint Stock Companies render them in general more tenacious of established rules than any private company; Bank Companies therefore seem extremely well fitted for this trade.

There is no doubt that this caution will often (generally indeed) prevent them from making quite so much of their money as those who risk more, and how far an individual will run such risk by employing the Military Bank or the private company, is a question he must decide for himself. His own enquiries or those of some trusted friend into the nature of the trade which the private company

ery carry on, their private fortunes, or their private characters for prudence, judgment, and integrity, frequently lead a man to consider their security quite as good as any other, for a time. In such cases he employs them. But many will prefer keeping to the moderate and sure profits. There is room enough in this good City of Calcutta for both concerns. But when the Old Sps. to illustrate the inferiority of the Military Bank, states that the **BENAL BANK** shares do not at present yield more than 4 per cent, and that Government Paper bears a premium of 5 per cent, his own agents whom he is endeavouring to bolster up with his praises must laugh at him. They know very well that the present state of trade and of Company's paper is anomalous and unprecedented, that it is not the ordinary rule, but the rare exception. I might with as much reason argue from the discount on Company's paper being 8 per cent, and the interest on Bank shares 8 or 9 per cent. For such things have been, and have continued too far a considerable period.

I neither apprehend that the Military Bank will devour and destroy all private houses of Agency (as the Hindos paint **MANA CAK** eating up all things,) nor that it will be employed only by the inconsiderate and unenlightened. It is likely I hope to lead to the extension of Savings Banks among the European troops, the moral effects of which will be very important. There is one in the Honourable Company's European Regiment already, and I hear it is proposed to form them in the Artillery and in some of His Majesty's Regiments.

There are already (I was told the other day) considerable remittances received from the lower Provinces; from the date (27th December) when the Bank was established, there has not yet been time to ascertain the extent of its probable receipts from the Field Army. As I observed before, I do not expect that officers who are well satisfied with their present agents, and who are convinced to their own minds of their perfect security, will invest their money in the Government Securities at their present low rate. Many however will not be possessed with this conviction, but they will prefer such rate of interest as may be attained with perfect security. For the adherence on the part of the Bank to the principles laid down for its guidance, they may trust to the eye of Government over its general management, and to the good sense, and integrity of the Directors, some of whom must be known to the officers of every Regiment in the service.

The Old Sps. prefers his long tried agents. He has probably good reason for the high opinion of them which he expresses, but before this can have much weight with others he must tell us their names, and especially his name. We would like to know if he is an impartial judge in this matter.

I cannot yet perceive that it affords any argument against the bank that some agents will not like it, or that it may lessen their profits by officers preferring to be (in fact) their own agents. This however is the main outcry he brings forward in his first letter, and it peeps through his second. If he did not write with shrewdness and intelligence one, would suspect the Sps. of being blind to this obvious consideration; and one might be tempted to think that he was the more duped and organ of his celebrated agents who may be angry perhaps at the liberal spirit some of our first merchants have shown in joining the Military Bank as Directors and entertain some jealousy of "a particular establishment."

Celebrated Ghaut, Jan. 24, 1861.

A CAPTAIN.

Administrations to Estates.

Henry Creighton, Esq. late of Calcutta, a Factor on the Honourable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased.—**Demetrius Hemming**, Esq.

Alexander Dick Lindsay, Esq. late a Senior Merchant on the Honourable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased.—**Alexander Colvin**, Esq.

James Ewart, late a Lieutenant of Artillery on the Honourable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased.—**Alexander Colvin**, Esq.

John Neale Wilson, late a Lieutenant on the Honourable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased.—**Alexander Colvin**, Esq.

David Nicoll, late Master of the ship *Metopa*, deceased.—**James Nicoll**, Mariner.

James Outram, late a Livery Stable-keeper, deceased.—**Sarah Bede**, widow.

William De Wail, late a Major on the Honourable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased.—**James Charles Coleridge**, Esq.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

Remarried, at St. John's Cathedral, on the 25th instant, by the Reverend T. Thompson, Mr. William Sinclair, to Miss Sophia Gordon.

On the 27th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thompson, George Ballard, Esq. to Miss Jane Elizabeth Tod, daughter of the late Captain Alexander Tod, of the Royal Navy.

On the 27th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thompson, John James Robson Bowman, Esq. commander of the ship *George Crutenden*, to Miss Catherine Arthur.

On the 27th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thompson, Mr. Andrew James Davidson, attached to the Arsenal Fort William, to Miss Sarah Hyde, of the Lower Orphan School.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th instant, Mrs. D. Castro, of a Daughter.

On the 25th ultimo, Mrs. Follen, of a Daughter.

At Penang, on the 23d ultimo, Mrs. Nal, of a Son.

At Trincomalee, the Lady of Lieutenant Reynolds, of His Majesty's 73d Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 23d instant, Mr. J. Outram, Livery Stable-keeper, aged 30 years.

At Fattergarh, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth De Castro, after a sickness of only 18 days, aged 33 years; leaving to lament her loss, two Sons, four Sons-in-law, three Daughters, many Grand Sons, and twelve Grand Daughters.

At Ellore, on the 30th ultimo, of the Spasmodic Cholera, Mr. William Bird, Assistant Surveyor in the Honourable Company's Service, aged 27 years, leaving a disconsolate wife, who affected mother, brother and sisters, and four young children, to be left by irreparable loss—his memory will be long held in remembrance by his many friends and acquaintances.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 26	Victoria	British	P. de Ornelas	Manilla	Dec. 11
27	Wily	British	W. Noble	Manilla	Dec. 11
29	Esperance	Portuguese	José de Almeida	Manilla	Dec. 11

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 27	Richmond	British	W. J. Mee	London
27	Cornwallis	British	J. Mee	Rangoon
27	Darrah Baggy	Arab	Ali-ben-Amey	Jeddah
27	Woodman	British	W. Kellie	London
27	Phillips	British	J. Hoagson, jun.	Bombay
27	Humsyoon Shah	Arab	Hamsyoon Ibrahim	Manilla

MANILLA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Dec. 7	Colgreis	American	Hensley	China	
7	Olenig	British	Gover	China	

MANILLA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Nov. 26	Esperance	French	Gauthier	France
26	Coulance	French	Drouot	France
26	Cultivateur	French	L'Empereur	France
Dec. 6	Congress	American	Hensley	Rio Janeiro

Ships remaining at Manilla on the 10th of December.

English ships: *Edward Stretell*, Balboa, Glenelg, Gover.

American ships: *John Darn*, *Friendship*, *Meek*.

No French ships.

PASSENGERS.

Passenger per ship *Victoria*, from Manilla to Calcutta.—Don Jose Maria; Don Felix Colla; Don Francisco Moreno; and Yala Vicario, Merchant.

Passenger per ship *L'Esperance*, from Manilla to France.—Captain T. Perroud, of the ship *Orion*.

Asiatic News.

Bombay, January 10, 1821.—The kindness of a friend has enabled us to give our readers a correct list of the troops embarked on the transports, for the Persian Gulf, under the command of General-Lieut. Smith, C. B.

Ships' Names and Corps.	Tons.	Officers.	Europeans.	Natives.	Followers.
Per <i>Caroline</i> , Horse Artillery, Commissary of Stores, Commissariate,	542	7	122	25	135
Per <i>England</i> , Commissary of Stores, Foot Artillery, Engineer Department, Commissariate,	426	6	69	—	173
Per <i>Bannerman</i> , His Majesty's 65th Regiment Commissariate,	754	14	230	—	91
Per <i>James Scott</i> , Detachment of His Majesty's 65th Bombay Regiment Commissariate,	648	10	248	—	72
Per <i>Cornwall</i> , Detachment of His Majesty's 65th Regiment Commissariate,	423	6	120	—	39
Per <i>Lushington</i> , Bombay Regiment Commissariate,	625	9	220	—	90
Per <i>Byrango</i> , General Staff, Bombay Regiment Commissariate,	791	15	250	—	178
Per <i>Duke of Bedford</i> , 1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry Commissariate, Pay Department,	685	8	2	322	84
Per <i>Milford</i> , 1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry, Officers 1st Battalion 11th, and 2d Battalion 12th Commissariate,	625	12	—	321	95
Per <i>Lady Barlow</i> , Flank Company's 2d Battalion 2d Commissariate,	450	4	—	222	41
Per <i>Bombay Castle</i> , Flank Company's 1st Battalion 3d Pioneer Commissariate,	582	7	—	289	61
Per <i>Upton Castle</i> , Flank Company's 1st Battalion 4th Commissariate,	506	5	—	231	108
Per <i>Glencoe</i> , Flank Company's 2d Battalion 9th Commissariate,	490	5	—	220	44
Per <i>Francis Warden</i> , Flank Company's 1st Battalion 3d Commissariate,	410	5	2	53	183
Per <i>Sophie</i> , Officers 1st Battalion 3d Commissariate,	329	4	—	—	217
Total	8471	117	1263	1686	1611

RECAPITULATION.

The 15 Ships measure	Tons 8471
The 10 Baglows, about,	2021
The European Troops including the Officers, Staff, &c.	1380
The Native Troops,	1686
Followers,	3066
Total	4677

The Embarkation of the Troops took place on Monday and Tuesday; the Ships are all on the move, and when our paper went to the press, some of them were below the middle ground. It is supposed they will sail for Massat, in the course of this day or early to-morrow morning.

Lieutenant Grubb of the Honorable Company's Marine, is appointed to the office of Agent of Transports, and they will proceed under the charge of the Honorable Company's Cruiser *Vestel*.

We have nothing new to communicate through the report of a Gentleman having arrived on the *Bussarah Merchant* with an overland despatch was very prevalent yesterday morning; we however ascertained very soon that this rumour was without foundation, the gentleman, Mr. Hulley of the Bombay Marine, having left England in April, and if we except that he was an eye witness of the revolution at Naples, had nothing to communicate.

The News from the Persian Gulf brought by this ship is far from satisfactory; Trade was dull, and the recent disorders at Bussarah indicated almost a total cessation of our commercial relations.

Essays on Military Law.

ESSAY IV.—WHETHER A COURT MARTIAL CAN FIND A PRISONER GUILTY WITHOUT AWARDED ANY PUNISHMENT.

When a Court Martial finds a Prisoner guilty of the whole or part of the charges preferred against him, is it under any obligation to follow up its finding by awarding some punishment, or may it decline so doing?

I shall first copy three cases bearing on the point, one of which is in support of the affirmative, and two of the negative side of the question; and as the latter two appear to have given rise to no observation on the part of the confirming authority, they must be allowed their full weight in the argument.

It is laid down as a maxim by Sir Charles Gould, that when a prisoner is found guilty of even the slightest breach of an article of War, some punishment must be assigned though the Court may recommend him to the Royal mercy. An instance of this occurred at a Court Martial holden at Portsmouth, in November 1781, when John Ashworth, of the 101st Regiment having been found guilty of a trifling disobedience of orders, the Court, in consequence of his former services, wounds, and good character, as also of his long confinement in loathsome and unhealthy black holes, declined adjudging him any further punishment. This determination was very severely animadverted on in the Orders of the Garrison (November the 25th 1781.) "His Majesty has been pleased to pardon the act of disobedience of which John Ashworth, of Captain Jackson's Company of the 101st Regiment was found guilty, viz. of quitting the apartment without leave, in which he was to remain a prisoner, in consideration of the good character which the prisoner appears to have supported during several years service, as a Sergeant in the 70th Regiment, and of the imprisonment sustained previous to his trial. Whilst His Majesty has been graciously pleased to pardon him, he at the same time expressed much surprise that the Court Martial having convicted the prisoner of the articles of the charge, should think themselves warranted in declining to award any punishment, such as the law has prescribed if the penalty is expressed, or if committed to their discretion such as they should think proportioned to the crime, submitting to the Royal consideration any circumstances which in their opinion might induce His Majesty to remit the sentence either wholly or in part. But absolutely to dispense with punishment, is the prerogative of the Crown only. At the same time, the Judge Advocate General has intimated to Lieutenant General Monckton, that with regard to the manner in which His Majesty thought proper to take notice of the Proceedings of the Court Martial on the Prisoner Ashworth, that the King imputed the irregularity to an error of judgment, and thought it necessary to mark the same, in order to prevent the like in future rather than to express his displeasure in the present instance."

It is, however, remarkable, that an officer having been tried at Coxheath, in 1778, for releasing a Prisoner against whom no evidence appeared, without the orders of the Commanding Officer, the Court found him guilty of the charge, but were of opinion, that the confinement was more than an adequate punishment for the offence, which sentence was confirmed, without any mark of displeasure.*

On the 17th of October, 1814, Colonel Quintin, Commanding the 10th Regiment of Light Dragoons, was brought to trial on several charges preferred against him by the officers of the Corps; among the charges was the following.

4th. For general neglect of duty, by allowing a relaxed discipline to exist in the Regiment under his command, when on foreign service, by which the reputation of the Regiment suffered in the opinion of the Commander of the Forces, and of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Cavalry, their displeasure having been expressed in a letter from the Adjutant General of the Forces on the continent, addressed to Major General Lord Edward Somerset, commanding the Hussar Brigade, dated on or about the 29th of March 1814, and in the Orders of the Lieutenant General, commanding the Cavalry dated the 21st of February 1814, such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quintin being unbecoming his character as an officer, prejudicial to His Majesty's Service, and subversive of all order and Military regulation and discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War.

* See Williams's Military Arrangements, Note 126.

The Court's Sentiments on this charge are as follows :

"With respect to the 4th charge, the Court are of opinion, that a relaxed discipline, as set forth in the charge, did exist in the Regiment under Colonel Quintin's command, whilst on foreign service, during the period alluded to in the letter and order referred to in the charge, and as they cannot but consider the Commanding Officer of a Regiment to be responsible for such relaxation of discipline, they therefore think themselves bound to find Colonel Quintin guilty to the extent of allowing it to exist; but as they consider the letter from the Adjutant General to the Troops on the Continent, of March the 30th 1814, expressing the displeasure of the Commander of the Forces, as a reprimand to Colonel Quintin, adequate to the degree of blame which attached to him, the Court do not feel themselves called upon to give any Sentence upon this charge in the way of further punishment, and they consider that any thing unusual in this determination will be explained by the singularity of the circumstances attending this charge, by which an Officer is put upon his trial for conduct which had before been the subject of animadversion by those under whose command he was then serving, but which at the time was not considered deserving of a more serious proceeding by the Commander of the Forces, nor does it appear to have been made the subject of any remonstrance, or request for a more serious investigation on the part of the Officers of the Regiment."

The finding and sentence of the Court Martial was approved by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, without any notice having been taken of the foregoing part of them.

In my researches, I have not met with any thing on the subject of this Essay, in the Military works to which I have had an opportunity of referring, and from their silence I conclude, it had not occurred to the Authors that any doubt could be entertained on the question, and consequently it would not be noticed by them. In strictness, I am disposed to think that a sentence of punishment, ought in all cases to follow a verdict of guilty, but at the same time, I must allow that by a rigorous enforcement of the law the unpleasantness of sentencing men to punishment under circumstances, which in the Court's opinion render punishment unjust, may tend to lower the estimation of Military tribunals, by tempting them to evade the rule and award nominal punishment. For where it is felt, that a prisoner has, previous to his trial, undergone censure, restrictions, or deprivations adequate to the offence he may have been found guilty of, a Court Martial will be disinclined to put the remedy out of its own power by trusting to the effect of a recommendation to mercy.

But there are cases of a different nature, in which the Court, from an extreme desire to perform its duty conscientiously, may find a prisoner guilty of the facts charged against him, but so modified as to be divested of their criminal tendency, and consequently not calling for punishment, in the same manner, as when on a trial for libel, the Jury bring in a verdict of guilty of publishing only, thereby voiding the libellous intent.

For example (I quote from a real case) a man was brought to trial, for conduct unbecoming a Soldier, and contrary to the Articles of War, in having violently beaten one of his comrades with a thick stick, the Court found the prisoner guilty of having beaten his comrade, but as it was done in the moment of discovering him in an improper situation with his (the Prisoner's) woman, it considered the act justifiable, and therefore declined awarding punishment.

In such a case, I think the Court, in refusing to assign punishment, would be substantially right, but in my opinion, it might adopt a more judicious mode of obtaining its end; for as the facts charged against the prisoner when divested of the qualities with which they are clothed by Military law, and which alone can bring them within the jurisdiction of a Military Court, cease to constitute a Military crime, the Court might safely and conscientiously pronounce a verdict of acquittal.

MARRIAGE.

On the 30th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Carriv, Lieutenant James Thomas, of the 8th Native Infantry of the Bombay Establishment, to Miss Charlotte Maria Hodgkinson.

BIRTHS.

At Benares, on the 22d instant, the Lady of Captain Blake, Sept. Mil. Resd. of a still-born son.
At Moulga, on the 30th ult. Mrs. N. Wright, of a Daughter,

Cruxisms of Venus.

"When truth kills truth. O! devilish holy fray."

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

It is by no means a vice of the present age, over-readily to admit the sentiments of those who are adventurous enough to commit them to the ordeal of public examination;—and accordingly he must pass either for a very subtle disputant or a very cautious reasoner, who, having embarked on the boisterous ocean of pernicious publicity, finds himself at the end of the voyage without having experienced the attacks of those sharks who lie in wait to entrap the unwary. Under these circumstances, it is not wonderful that an anonymous writer in a Newspaper, in order to avoid those dreaded attacks should have a tendency to truism, and frequently find himself strenuously maintaining, the undisputed truth, which, to his alarmed imagination appeared an available position.

Of all the writers of this description whom I have met with for a long time, no one approaches near, in point of truth and novelty, to one, whose Letter to the Editor of the *Champion* you have copied into your *Journal* of the 19th instant: he styles himself Venus, and well he may, for he has fortified himself behind such an impenetrable barrier of trite truisms, undeniable facts, and antediluvian axioms, that I defy the most capacious logician to find the smallest flaw in his reasoning. I have selected a few of his most edifying observations, and I feel assured that your readers will be much benefited by the re-perusal of them.

The position he wishes to establish, is, that low rank is no disgrace to a man, nor is high rank always accompanied by exalted virtues, he proceeds as follows. "There is a malignity in some minds which loves to dwell on circumstances, to bring down a person who has risen above them to at least their level, if not below them."

Again "that such success (that of the person who has risen from low rank) in life should excite envy is not surprising; that malice should fix on a circumstance which rather exalted than depressed the character alluded to, is, I am sorry to say, so ordinary a circumstance" &c.

Again "I have mixed with the highest and the lowest classes in this and other countries; I have gone from the cabinet of a Duke more adorned by the virtues of his mind than the star on his breast, to the room of a cobbler whose sentiments were more elevated than those of Socrates; I have detected meanness, grossness, sordidness, where high birth and great possessions claimed and received the homage of the mean, the gross, and the sordid; and I have found, under the tattered garments and hard fare of honest industry, dignity of mind, firmness of principle, independence and integrity. Whenever I find man in the true character of man he is my delight; but whether he rose to his character by freeing himself from disadvantages attending both high and low life, is to me a matter of no importance. Yet it does excite a momentary surprise that persons of good education, and in general of good feelings, fall into the vulgar error of prostrating their understandings to outward appearances" &c.—Profound Moralist!

Again—"From what source is it derived that the wearing of a livery is to stamp disgrace upon a human being? Divine Providence has allowed, for wise purposes, difference of situations for the children of Adam; but no one is answerable for the situation in which it has pleased the Supreme Being to place him"—&c. "Away then with this idle prejudice, that a person once in a menial situation may not be a proper companion for the highest rank in life;" and "The wearing of a livery does not degrade a man, nor is it, except in the eyes of the silly, the vain, and the ignorant, a taint upon his posterity."

After a deal more of the same kidney, Venus winds up with the following irresistible conclusion. "It is a base argument to say because the man had worn a livery it was disgraceful to advance him to a higher situation." Of a truth, Mr. Editor, Sir Peter Teazle was in the right. "There is nothing so noble as a man of sentiment."

I remain, your obedient servant,

Bengal, January 20, 1820.

JOSEPH SURFACE.

Inscription.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Non omnis moriar.

SIR, I send you an Inscription, which is less known to fame than it deserves to be, both for its intrinsic merits, and for the laudable example which it holds forth of a desire to supply the acknowledged want of monuments of British ascendancy in India.

A. B.

UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF LORD MINTO GOVERNOR
GENL. OF INDIA AND GENL. HERWETT,
COMD. AND VICE PRESIDENT,
A PASSAGE WAS MADE THROUGH THE KIRAHAR PASS,
OF VAST HEIGHT TWO MILES IN EXTENT
INTO BURDER FOR 18 POUNDERS, &c. &c.
BY LI. COL. TITLEY COMMANDG.
THE 24. BATTAL. 21st. REGT. NATIVE INFANTRY.
AIDED BY HIS GALLANT AND WILLING CORPS
THE FOLLOWING OF WHOM FELL COURAGEOUSLY,
INCHA, BYGENAUT, GOORANGE POORUN,
BAHADEE CAWN, GOLUNDAUZE,
SOANE HEAD BULLOCK MAN,
TILLOK SING, SEPOY OF THE SAME CORPS, KILLED AT
BISSORE GHAT,
APPAUL TONG BOBARRAH CHURRY IN BURDER,
APRIL, A. D. 1811.
WHICH IS NOW DESTROYED AND LEVELLED WITH
THE GROUND.
GOLAH SING NAIK: SEPOYS. CASSAREE DUN,
PHEEROO SING, IYSOOK, DERNA, BOODER,
FEBRY. 14th 1811. 1 JEMDR. 2 HAVILDAR. 3 NAIKS AND 39 SEPOYS
DEFENDING THE POST
AGAINST 300 BANDITTI BEATING THEM OFF.

A Wanderer's Journey.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, However the life of the Wanderer may be doomed to experience misfortune and pleasure, the one perhaps occurring in the due course of things, whilst the other may approximate to reality, it must be granted that he becomes an observer of scenes, and obtains thereby a more thorough knowledge of the World than he

"Who some years lived, he lived in solitude
"And scarcely quitted his ancestral home,
"Tho' many a friend and many a lady woo'd
"Of birth and beauty, yet he would not roam
"Beyond the neighbouring hamlets church-yard rade:

I am enabled, by crossing the back of my journeying Nag again to tell you of much that I have seen, and of much also that I anticipate to add to my small stock of human knowledge. When about, by instinctive custom, to propel my animal on by the application of my spurs to his side, the reins was arrested by a hand; if it had been by that of a robber, my tale might be interesting, but it was by the hand of a friend, who grasping my knee at the same time, desired me to dismount, and witness on that Evening the Play of *The Road to Ruin*, I begged him to spare me the exhibition of a Play so ominous, and I treated in the name of friendship, that he would permit me to depart on the road destined to me by Fortune. Finding my request not heeded to, and my friend being a general military man, I was led, with feelings I cannot now describe, to my friend's hospitable roof, and in the evening seated myself in my old corner behind the scenes.

The admirable delineation of *Old Dorston's* character, suffering bankruptcy from the dissipation of an inconsiderate and deluded son, brought home to my bosom feelings of extreme pain; whilst I felt a pleasure in admiring the masterpiece of performance, not only in the excellence of the exhibition by the Gentleman who performed that character, but in the whole throughout the Play, and I felt myself repaid for delaying a day's progress on a Wanderer's Tour.

Silly, the old and avaricious Jew, was the most distinguished character on this occasion; his sordid and villainous pursuits were

characterized with the powerful expression of a despicable cunning, in the feature of the countenance; and the voice was well adapted to an age declining fast into the grave.

The Road to Ruin is certainly one of the best Plays in the British Drama. In the character of *Sally* we have an opportunity of approving a virtue of sterling worth, which in spite of all opposition stops not short till it has obtained the end and object of its laudable exertion. We cannot fail in observing in the character of *Old Dorston* the strong hold which pity takes upon the mind, urging forcibly to the immediate relief of the distresses and madness of a son plunged into errors and debt, arising from an association with men of bad principle and dissolute habits, yet in this very son we behold a heart remaining uncorrupted, still animated with the utter detestation of the degeneracy and debasement of these connections, and hence warmly clinging to the parent for forgiveness in the sincerity of repentance; while we see, in the character of *Goldfish*, the thoughtless and confirmed associate of Jockeys and Racers, ready to fall upon the unwary, whose ulterior purpose is to scramble for the wealth of others at the sacrifice of private happiness, and whose competition in following the principles of him who is justly called a Gambler, has no affections of real friendship and of real worth, but he surreys men with an evil eye, who he imagines is watching the moment for the gratification of that wish he himself feels, the accomplishment of a scheme for his ruin.

The Jew is introduced in *The Road to Ruin*, as an Usurer, the picture of a character whose soul is contracted and narrow, with an absence of all that has a tendency to humane or benevolent feeling, whose fortune is realized by the misfortune of those in immediate distress, and whose object is to seize the exigencies of the libertine and Minor, grasping at the all of inadvertent youth.

The character of *Sophia* is introduced as a weak and thoughtless girl, under the guidance of a vain conceited mother, yet we behold innocence and simplicity winning the heart of the libertine to honorable marriage, thus proving *Henry Dorston's* inward and noble principle; though had *Goldfish* been the Lover,

"The laugh, that from the corner flies
"The sportive fair one shall betray.
"As the boy in wanton folds was laid
"His lips on her's in various kisses played,
"With every kiss to try a thousand wiles,
"A thousand gestures and a thousand smiles

Witnessing a Play like this, Sir, performed with great color, I rose from my privileged corner in the Sango Theatre, thought that all men are doomed to struggle with misfortune, to languish under the pressure of adverse changes, that the injuries which man sustains from man in private life was on that Evening admirably depicted. Thus informed, I remounted my Nag shortly after, and proceeded on my tour of duty, Doctor Syntax went in search of the Picta-tesque; mine was a tour in the service of the Honorable the East India Company.

After many trifling misfortunes and mishaps I arrived at this station

"Where Hospitality, unchilled by pride,
"Invites plain worth, and freedom to its side;
"And smiling whispers to each grateful guest
"That sought but kindness ornaments the feast.

The verse suits well to what is experienced in the many hospitable and happy parties the society of Harsingabad can boast of having supported; yet nothing could exceed a Station Party given by Colonel Adams, C. B. on Christmas Night. Eminent as this gallant and distinguished Officer has ever been for the promotion of the happiness and the welfare of every Officer under his command, on this Evening every one felt impressed with the great obligations they found themselves under to an individual so generally beloved.

The dinner was most sumptuous, and laid out with peculiar taste and neatness; as soon the cloth was removed, the gallant Host gave several toasts,—The King,—the Queen,—and the Marquis of Hastings—which were drank with enthusiasm and applause.

Several excellent Songs were sung during the evening, and this convivial and happy party was, by harmony and delight, entertained until the following morning. Thus is time beguiled by social pleasure, and hearts beat with gratitude to those who promote them but I find, Sir, I dwell too long on what I have had the happiness to experience, to conclude, therefore, I hope you will believe me your Sincere Friend

Harsingabad, Dec. 26, 1820;

THE WANDERER.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 29	Clyde	British	T. Blair	London
29	East Kellie	British	J. Pearson	Bombay
29	Patty Robson	Arab	Hussein	Muscat
29	Fyzeroobany	Arab	Mahomed Ali	Jeddah

Nautical Notices.

The ship, *Belle Alliance*, Captain Rolfe, for England, left the Pilot on the 29th, and got clear out to sea on that day.

London, Aug. 10.—Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz. Captain Henry Cobb, new ship (building by Mr. S. Marjoribanks,) and Captain W. Cruickshank, new ship (building by Mr. Lachner,) for Bombay and China; Captain J. P. Wilson, new ship (building by Mr. Ripley,) for China direct.

The following ships were thus timed, viz. 1.—*Anglia*, new ship (building by Mr. Lachner); new ship (building by Mr. Timms), and *Marquis Camden*, for Bombay and China, to be about 6th November, to sail to Gravesend 29th November, to stay there 20 days, and to be in the Downs 26th December; new ship (building by Mr. Timms), for St. Helena, Benicoolen and China, to be about 6th November, to sail to Gravesend 26th November, to stay there 20 days, and to be in the Downs 26th December; *Louther Castle*, *General Kyd*, and *Atlas*, for Bengal and China, to be about 26th November, to sail to Gravesend 5th December, to stay there 20 days, and to be in the Downs 19th January 1891; *Waterloo* and *Vansittart*, for St. Helena, Bombay and China, to be about 19th December, to sail to Gravesend 24 January, to stay there 20 days, and to be in the Downs 8th February; *Charles Grant*, and a new ship (building by Mr. S. Marjoribanks), for Bombay and China, to be about 24 January, to sail to Gravesend 17th January, to stay there 20 days, and to be in the Downs 23d February; *Kellie Castle*, and *General Harris*, for Madras and China, to be about 24 January, to sail to Gravesend 17th January, to stay there 20 days, and to be in the Downs 23d February; *Windsor*, *Bridge-water*, *Koss*, *Minerva*, *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, and a new ship (building by Mr. Ripley), for China direct, to be about 24 February, to sail to Gravesend 16th February, to stay there 20 days, and to be in the Downs 24th April; *Margaret of Wellington*, and *Thomas Grenville*, for Bengal direct, to be about 17th April, to sail to Gravesend 1st May, to stay there 20 days, and to be in the Downs 5th June.

Passengers.

Correct List of Passengers per Honorable Company's Chartered Ship *Lady Raffles*, Captain James Curwell, To the Cape of Good Hope.—Charles Baylis, Esq. Civil Service. To London.—Hugh Wilkinson, Esq. and T. Porteous, Esq. of the Civil Service, Lieutenant Colonel Westcott, of His Majesty's 5th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Captain Carroll, of His Majesty's 5th Regiment of Foot, Captain W. D. Playfair, 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, Captain Fitzgerald, 6th Regiment of Light Cavalry, Theodor George Gowan, of the Medical Establishment, Mrs. Baylis, Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. W. D. Playfair, Mrs. Blackhouse.—Children: Masters Lyon Playfair, Rankin Playfair, James Playfair, Charles Toombs, Edward Toombs, John Palmer Hampton, William Hampton, Robert James Hampton, Thomas Blackhouse, and Charles Blackhouse, Misses Eliza Oakes, Margaret Lyon Playfair, Ann Playfair, and Claudine Capline Hampton.

By the *Moira*, Captain William Harbison.—Children: Masters Charles Laing, Francis Sanford, Thomas Sanford, Edmund Wright, Misses Leabona Laing, Rosa McQuinn, George McQuinn. To Fort St. George.—Mrs. Williams, Captain R. Short, Lieutenant R. D. White, Master Herbert Williams.

By the *Phœnix*, Captain J. Gordon, to Europe.—Mrs. Murray, Lieutenant E. Routledge, Pension List, Reverend S. Evans, late Chaplain at Agra.—Children: Master James Montgomery Beaumont, Miss Matilda Eliza Phipps.

By the *Lady Carrington*, Captain T. E. Ward, to Europe.—Mr. John Park Harcourt, late Acting Assistant Surgeon of the Honorable Company's Bengal European Regiment. To the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Arrow, Lieutenant William Arrow, of the Honorable Company's Bombay Marine.—Children: Masters William Arrow, and Frederick Arrow, Miss Elizabeth Arrow.

By the *Goleonda*, Captain James Isaac Edwards, to Europe.—Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Showers, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Reid, Major General St. John Agha, Mr. John Reid, Porter of the Honorable Company's ship *Margaret of Huxley*.—Children: Misses Mary Law, C. M. Wood, L. Wood, Eliza Alexander, Catherine Seely, Masters Colin Robertson Larkins, Howe

Daniel Showers, Charles Lionel Showers, William Henry Delamain, John Law, Henry Law, H. Wood, J. T. Wood, Alfred Alexander, Henry Sealy, John Edmondstone Rolan, Edward Raymond Rolan. To the Cape of Good Hope.—H. Wood, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.

By the *Lady Banks*, Captain Vallance, to Europe.—Mr. James Bart.—Children: Masters Henry Mann, Charles Presgrave, Duncan Presgrave.

By the *David Scott*, Captain Warrington, to Europe.—Mrs. Bird.—Children: Masters Francis Wemyss, Charles Wemyss, Misses Marion Bird, Mary Wemyss.—Brisfield. To the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. Wemyss, Shearman Bird, Esq. and James Wemyss, Esq. Civil Servants on this Establishment.

By the *Calcutta*, Captain Stroyan, to Europe.—Lieutenant Neil Campbell, 12th Native Infantry, and Master Neil Campbell.

By the *Windsor Castle*, Captain Simon Lee, to Europe.—Mrs. Voyle, Mrs. Christopher Richardson, Mrs. Hems, Colonel Elliott Voyle, of the Invalid Establishment.—Children: Masters Francis Elliott Voyle, Walter William Voyle, Thomas Bush, William Nepean Richardson, Misses Maria Louisa Voyle, Letitia H. Voyle, Mary Anne Voyle, Isabella Robinson, Catherine Jane Richardson, Emma Constantia Richardson, Jane Richardson, Martha Richardson, Harriet Richardson, Caroline Richardson, Mary Joseph Gilbert, Harriet Pickersgill, Emma Pickersgill, Mary Ann Pickersgill.

By the *Woodman*, Captain Kelly, to Europe.—Mrs. Woolaston, Mr. W. Woolaston.—Children: Masters George Woolaston, Garwood Woolaston, Alfred Baker, Misses Mary Woolaston, Eliza Woolaston.

By the *Belle Alliance*, Captain W. Rolfe, to Europe.—Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. A. Barnett, Mrs. E. D. Barnett, Mrs. A. Barnett, the Reverend John Young, John Fullerton, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co., James Mackintosh, Esq., Mr. Matthew Menden, late Assistant Surgeon 1st Battalion 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, Mr. Robert Kyd, of the firm of Messrs. J. and R. Kyd, Mr. Alexander Kyd.—Children: Masters John Fagan, Hayes Kid, Robert Kyd, Misses Mary Eliza Fagan, Charlotte Fullerton. To Fort St. George.—Mrs. Nelson.

By the *Ann and Amelia*, Captain J. Short.—Mrs. Captain Stevenson and child, Mrs. S. Watson, Mrs. Abbot, Mrs. Watson, Captain R. C. Stevenson, of H. M. 69th Regiment, Dr. Johns, Missionary, Lieutenant J. Sewerby, 20th Regt. N. I.—Children: Masters Charles Jones, Watson Nathaniel Winchester, William Viner Jones, Thomas Jones, Misses Margaret Mary Stack, Sophia Newsham, Margaret Salter, Maria Ellen Winchester, Maria Burnham Jones.

By the *Duke of Lancaster*, Captain N. Morrison, to Europe.—Mrs. Hay.—Children: Master Charles Hay, George Hay, John Balthurst Thomson, George Ferguson Thomson, Miss Stewart.

By the *Albion*, Captain Fayer, to Europe.—Sir William Grant Kier, Lieutenant (Chambre, of His Majesty's 11th Dragoons, Major W. Colbrooke, Royal Artillery, Mrs. Colbrooke, Miss Mary Churchill Carter.

List of Officers who have proceeded to Europe, &c. since December last 1890:

By the *Ship Lord Hungerford*, to the Cape.—Major Pavoleri, 22d Native Infantry, Lieutenant H. Fendall, 5th Native Infantry. To Europe.—Lieutenant C. E. Tippet, 22d Native Infantry, Assistant Surgeon A. Heaslop.

By the *Ship Palles*, to the Isle of France.—Lieutenant C. Thomas, 11th Native Infantry.

By the *Ship Coldstream*, to Europe.—Major J. Scott, 8th N. I., Captain J. H. French, 4th Foot, Captain T. Warrington, 8th Dragoons, Captain W. W. Crawley, 17th Foot, Captain J. M. Reid, 87th Foot, Captain C. W. Weatner, 5th Dragoons, Captain H. R. Bloomfield, 59th Foot, Captain J. O'Brien, 87th Foot, Captain G. Keenly, Quarter Master 17th Foot.

By the *Ship Ganges*, to Europe.—Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant As Caldwell, Artillery, Surgeon G. Skipton.

By the *Ship Partridge*, to Europe.—Captain J. W. Loder, 16th N. I., Lieutenant Monke, 4th N. I., Lieutenant G. Barker, 16th N. I., Lieut. P. Crossley, Eur. Regt., Lieutenant D. Mason, 25th N. I., Lieut. J. H. Travis, 16th N. I., First Lieutenant J. H. Woodroffe, Artillery. To the Cape.—Lieutenant W. H. Rees, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

By the *Ship Metra*, to Madras.—Lieut. R. D. White, 12th N. I.

By the *Ship Calcutta*, to Europe.—Lieut. Niel Campbell, 9th N. I.

By the *Ship Phoenix*, to Europe.—Lieutenant E. Routledge, Pension List Establishment.

By the *Ship Ana*, to Bombay.—Captain J. Ferris, Artillery.

By the *Ship Philippe*, to Bombay.—Lieutenant J. Thomas, 5th Bombay Native Infantry.

By the *Ship Minerva*, to Europe, from Singapore.—Captain Otha Travett, 20th Native Infantry.

By the *Ship Goleonda*, to Europe.—Major, General St. George Asha.

By the *Ship Windsor Castle*, to Europe.—Lieutenant Colonel E. Voyle, Invalid Establishment.—Iliuk.

Sketch of the Nile, according to the latest information



Sketch of the Nile, according to the latest information



Sketch of the Nile, according to the latest information